



INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NORTH DAKOTA

Governor
Doug Burgum
Attorney General
Drew H. Wrigley
Agriculture Commissioner
Doug Goehring

OUTDOOR HERITAGE FUND

Agenda

North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board
Technical Committee Meeting
Friday, June 9th, 2023
Department of Agriculture Conference Room, State Capitol-14th Floor
Bismarck, North Dakota

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device

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Or call in (audio only)

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- I. Call to Order – Chairman Robert Kuylen
- II. Updates – Reice Haase
 - a. [Legislative Update](#)
 - b. [Project Management and Financial Report](#)
- III. [Review of Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Round 22 Applications](#)
 - [22-1: Napoleon Pedestrian Trail](#)
 - [22-2: Katz Dam Fish Passage](#)
 - [22-3: Coyote Clay Target Range](#)
 - [22-4: Turkeys Enhancing Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat](#)
 - [22-5: ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative](#)
 - [22-6: TRPL Prairie Enhancement Land Management Phase I](#)
 - [22-7: Pembina County Community Orchard](#)
 - [22-8: The Conservation Capacity Program](#)
 - [22-9: North Dakota Partners for Wildlife Project 3](#)
 - [22-10: Howard Oppegard Landing Improvements](#)
 - [22-11: Epping Springbrook Dam Algae Control](#)
 - [22-12: TMBCI Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation Phase II](#)
 - [22-13: Dunseith Park Improvement Project](#)
- IV. [Review of draft agenda for June 16th, 2023 Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board meeting](#)
- V. Adjournment

Brian Amundson
Brad Erickson
Ex-officio:

Joseph Carlson
Tyler Jacobson
Tom Claeys

Patsy Crooke
Dana Kaldor
Rhonda Kelsch

David Dewald
Randy Kreil
Cody Schulz

Tyler Dokken, **Vice Chair**
Robert Kuylen, **Chair**
Jeb Williams

Jay Elkin
Rachel Retterath



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Memorandum

TO: Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board
FR: Reice Haase
DT: June 16th, 2023
RE: Report on 68th Legislative Session

The 68th Legislative Session concluded on April 30th, 2023. Highlights relevant to the Outdoor Heritage Fund are summarized as follows:

- \$15 million appropriated for 2023-2025 biennium
 - \$7.5 million/year
- 2 new FTEs for the Office of the Industrial Commission
 - 1 Grant Administrator
 - 1 Administrative Support
- \$1.25 million for grant management software and records digitization, up to \$250,000 of which is transferred from the Outdoor Heritage Fund
 - Online portal for applicants, collection of application fees
 - Real-time project dashboard
 - Real-time financial reporting
- New meeting management software
 - Digital meeting packets
 - Simplified file-sharing

House Bill 1014 included the above provisions and was signed by the Governor on May 9th. It becomes effective July 1, 2023.

Industries, Agencies, and Programs

Legend

- Commission
- Office of IC
- Agency Role
- Grant Program
- State-Owned Enterprise
- Other



Updated to reflect 68th Legislative Assembly changes



OUTDOOR HERITAGE FUND PROJECT MANAGEMENT REPORT

Reice Haase, Deputy Executive Director, NDIC

June 16, 2023



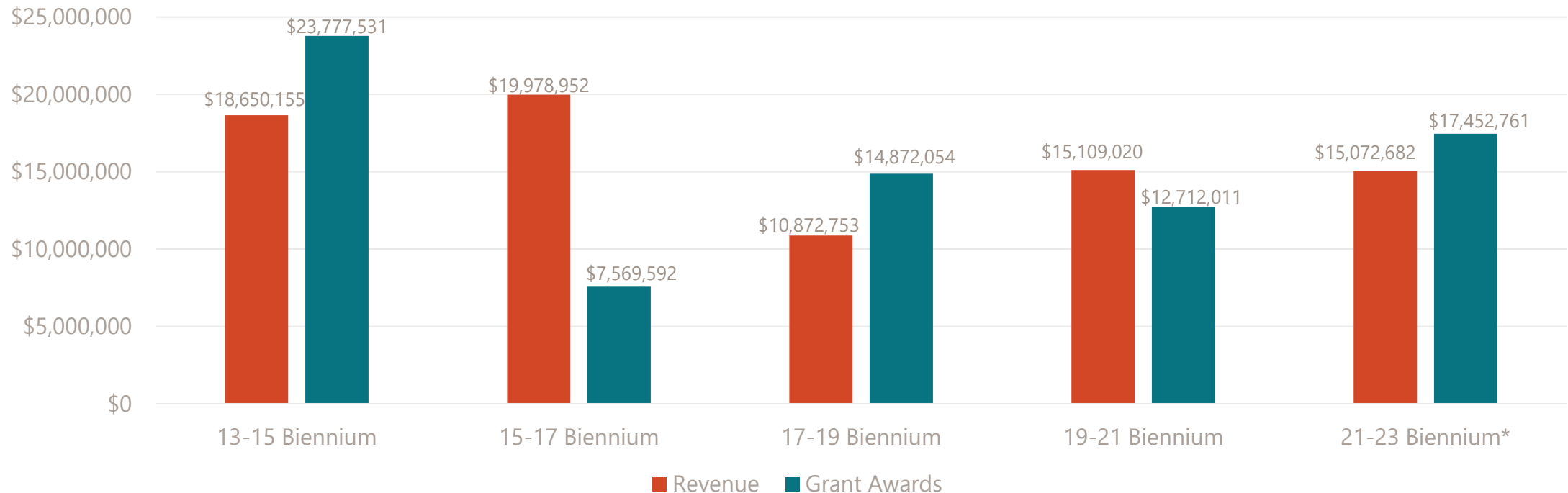
NORTH
Dakota

Be Legendary.™

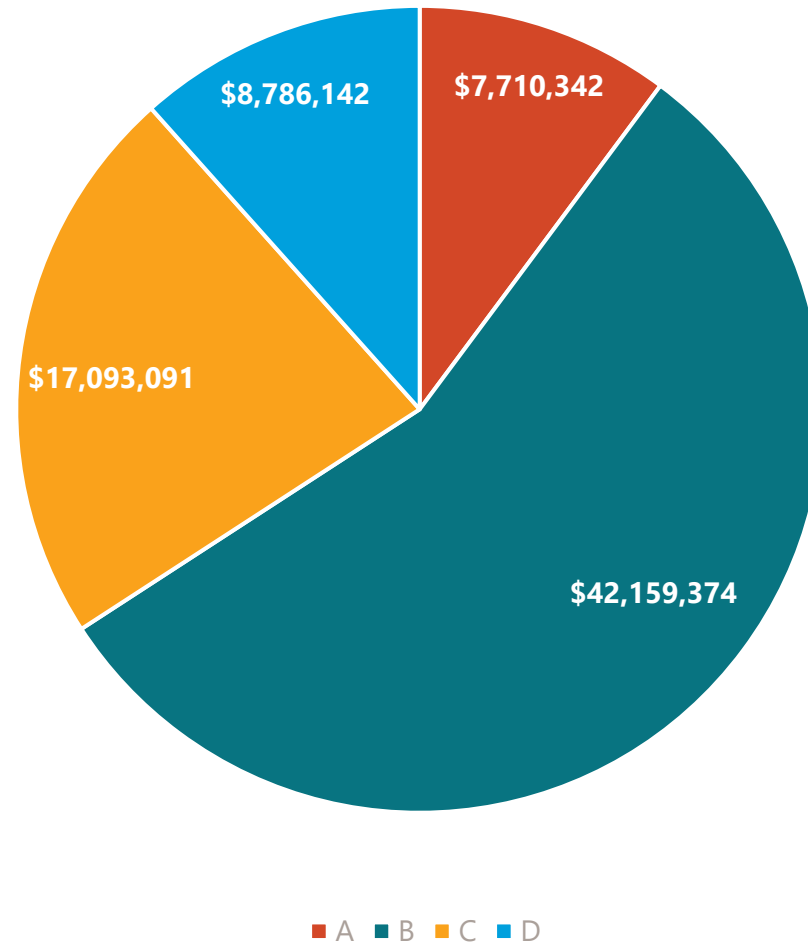
OHF FUNDS RECEIVED AND AWARDED

- The Industrial Commission has awarded funding for 213 projects for a total of \$76,383,949
 - Since its inception, the fund has received a total of \$79,683,562 in income
 - \$4,222,260 of commitments have been returned to date

OHF Funds Received and Awarded



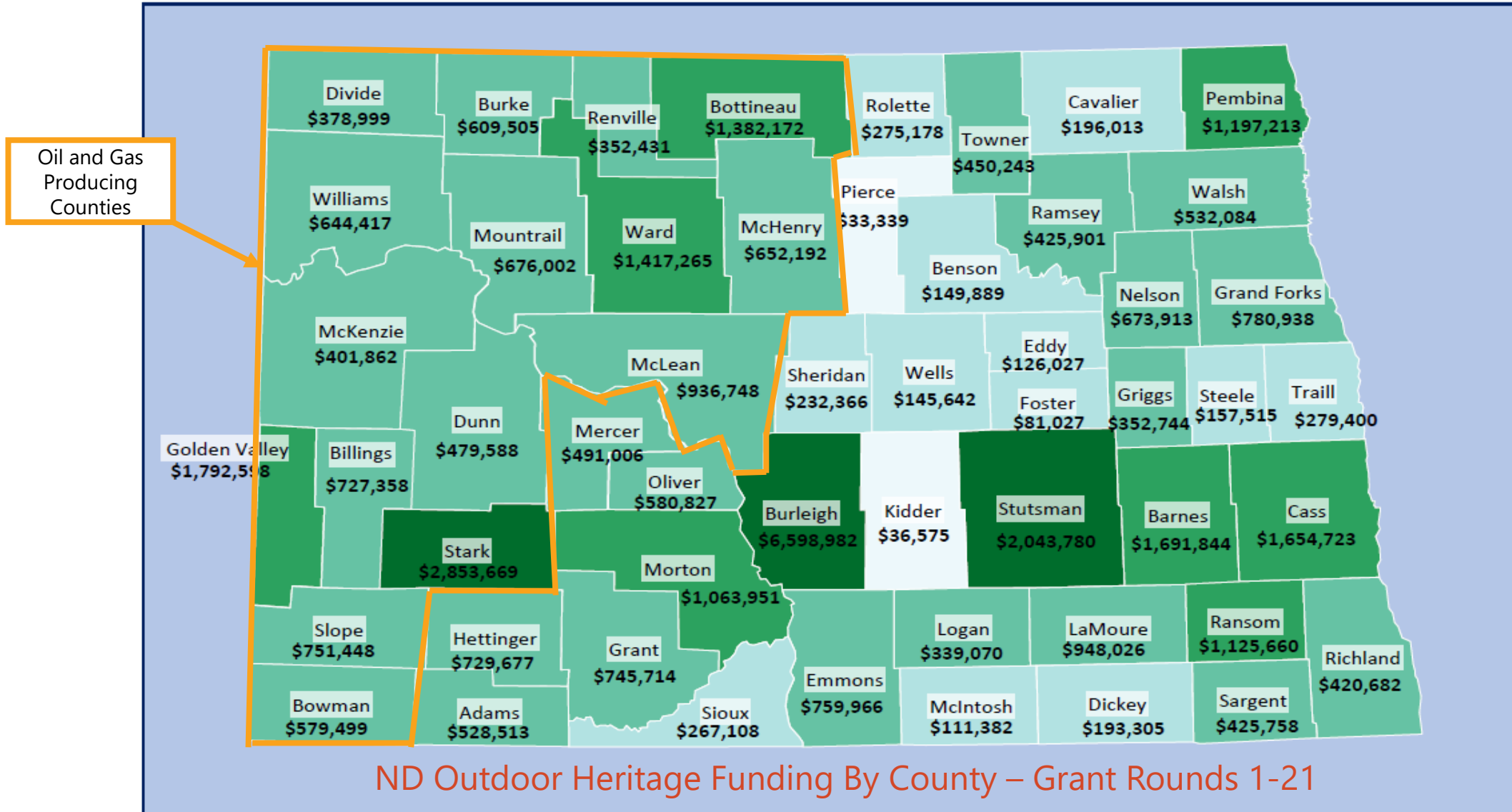
OHF FUNDING BY DIRECTIVE



- A: 10%
- B: 56%
- C: 22%
- D: 12%*

*Industrial Commission Goal:
Minimum of 15% funding to
Directive D

STATEWIDE BENEFITS FROM OIL AND GAS REVENUES



PROJECTS COMPLETED SINCE LAST MEETING:

- 018-188: Maple River Bank Stabilization Project – Enderlin Park Board
 - Installed erosion control at Enderlin Park
 - \$37,007 original commitment, \$0 returned
- 005-074: Windbreak Renovation Initiative – ND Forest Service
 - Completed windbreak restorations, protecting 268 farmsteads, 1,291.27 acres of cropland, and 4.9 miles of road
 - \$1.8 million original commitment, \$181,731.96 returned
- 009-105: Kathryn Dam Repurposing Project – Barnes County Water Resource District
 - Removed over 10,000 mussels, removed old dam, replaced with rock weirs to allow fish movement
 - \$159,505 original commitment, \$0 returned
- 001-017: Outdoor Heritage Habitat Initiative
 - 19 Save Our Lakes agreements totaling 1,101.4 acres
 - 11 PLOTS agreements totaling 3,000 acres
 - \$1.9 million original commitment, \$0 returned
- 018-186: Clear Lake Park – Mountrail County
 - Installed new gazebos, repurposed from grain bins, planted 44 trees
 - \$25,370 original commitment, \$17.25 returned

ACTIVE PROJECTS

74

Active Projects

\$13.3 Million

Paid To Date

\$47.6 Million

Awarded Dollars

\$34.3 Million

Payable Dollars

\$6.9 Million

Cash Available for Commitment in
Outdoor Heritage Fund

Active Outdoor Heritage Fund Projects

Contract #	Directive	Project	Company	Original Commitment	Spent to Date	Balance
1-1	C	LSC 20,000 Trees by 2020	Ludden Sportsmen Club	50,000.00	41,913.00	8,087.00
1-5	C	ND Hen House Project I	Delta Waterfowl	34,000.00	26,347.07	7,652.93
2-24	A	Prairie Project	United Prairie Foundation	300,000.00	202,099.48	97,900.52
3-40	A	North Dakota Pheasant Habitat Initiative	ND Game and Fish	3,000,000.00	105,119.00	2,894,881.00
4-59	B	Riparian Grazing Systems Project	Stutsman County Soil Conservation District	253,500.00	248,500.00	5,000.00
4-60	A	Western ND Habitat Enhancement Projects	Mule Deer Foundation	480,900.00	379,428.17	101,471.83
4-62	C	North Dakota Waterbank Program	ND Department of Agriculture	565,000.00	357,213.45	207,786.55
5-82	B	Emmons County Grassland and Cropland Conservation Effort	Emmons County Soil Conservation District	630,000.00	63,000.00	567,000.00
6-87	C	North Dakota Hen House Project II	Delta Waterfowl	26,300.00	26,000.00	300.00
6-90	B	Working Grassland Partnership	ND Natural Resources Trust	1,097,250.00	1,079,015.16	18,234.84
8-97	B	Grasslands Enhancement Pilot Project	Ducks Unlimited/ND Natural Resources Trust	230,000.00	170,133.71	59,866.29
8-100	B	Logan County Natural Resource Program	Logan County Soil Conservation District	210,000.00	44,669.48	165,330.52
8-101	C	Powers Lake Watershed project - Lake Improvement Phase	Management Committee/City of Powers Lake	220,000.00	64,745.79	155,254.21
9-108	B	Red River Riparian Program - Phase 6	Red River Regional Council	584,200.00	4,593.90	579,606.10
9-110	B	Cover Crop & Livestock Integration Project	Ducks Unlimited	625,394.90	446,783.97	178,610.93
10-115	B	Working Grassland Partnership (Phase II)	ND Natural Resources Trust/ND Association of Soil Conservation Districts/Ducks Unlimited/Pheasants Forever	903,750.00	708,023.79	195,726.21
10-117	D	Mayville Nature Trail	Mayville Park Board	48,445.95	0.00	48,445.95
11-123	B	McHenry County Conservation Program	North McHenry Soil Conservation District	250,000.00	192,353.24	57,646.76
11-124	B	Working Grassland Partnership Phase III	ND Natural Resources Trust	396,850.00	320,648.57	76,201.43
11-127	C	NWTF Northern Plains Riparian Restoration Initiative	National Wild Turkey Federation	45,000.00	27,042.25	17,957.75
11-128	C	Bakken Development & Working Lands Program	ND Natural Resources Trust	2,170,000.00	1,655,279.37	514,720.63
11-129	C	Stutsman County Prairie Management Toolbox	Audubon Dakota	943,489.00	480,634.99	462,854.01
11-130	D	Urban Woods and Prairies Initiative Expansion	Audubon Dakota	530,000.00	342,142.18	187,857.82
13-138	D	Crooked Crane Trail Phase 2	City of Dickinson	1,200,000.00	0.00	1,200,000.00
13-141	B	Central Coteau Prairie Management Toolbox	Audubon Dakota	529,874.00	212,138.55	317,735.45
13-142	B	Cover Crop & Livestock Integration Project II	Ducks Unlimited	1,250,790.00	544,295.90	706,494.10

Active Outdoor Heritage Fund Projects

14-150	B	Precision Agriculture: Technology, Conservation, and Habitat	Pheasants Forever	301,875.00	96,206.09	205,668.91
14-151	C	Planting for the Future	ND Petroleum Foundation	88,650.00	58,197.28	30,452.72
14-154	B	Working Grassland Partnership IV	ND Natural Resources Trust	1,225,000.00	751,185.78	473,814.22
14-156	C	Natural Resources Stewardship in ND's Parks, Preserves and Natural Areas II	ND Parks and Recreation	108,680.00	56,403.40	52,276.60
15-157	D	Belcourt Lake Park Rejuvenation Project	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	48,567.00	0.00	48,567.00
15-158	C	Grand Forks Area Prairie Management Toolbox Phase II	Audubon Dakota	78,730.00	58,791.21	19,938.79
15-159	D	Cavlandic Trail Redevelopment	City of Cavalier	310,316.00	275,577.82	34,738.18
15-160	C	North Dakota Grassland Restoration Project 2	ND Natural Resources Trust	100,000.00	79,905.08	20,094.92
15-163	C	Cannonball River Fish Passage at Karey Dam	Hettinger County Water Resource District	253,770.00	210,576.95	43,193.05
16-166	B	Cass County Cover Crop Project	Cass County Soil Conservation District	60,000.00	2,949.00	57,051.00
17-169	B	North Dakota Conservation Forage Program	Audubon Dakota	6,918,306.00	327,523.31	6,590,782.69
17-171	C	Increasing Duck Production-Hen Houses	Delta Waterfowl	105,000.00	35,061.16	69,938.84
17-172	C	Red River Basin Wildlife and Water Quality Enhancement Pilot Program	ND Game and Fish	270,000.00	5,062.69	264,937.31
17-173	B	Bakken Development and Working Lands Program II	ND Natural Resources Trust	3,308,100.00	675,242.96	2,632,857.04
17-174	C	North Dakota Partners For Wildlife Project	ND Natural Resources Trust	716,500.00	558,433.92	158,066.08
17-175	C	Community Pollinator Project	Pheasants Forever	12,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
17-176	B	Southwest Grazing Lands Improvement Project - Phase II	Pheasants Forever	223,900.00	29,174.84	194,725.16
18-178	C	Wildlife and Livestock Dams - Wetlands Creation, Restoration and Enhancement	ND Natural Resources Trust	240,000.00	106,285.27	133,714.73
18-179	B	Grazing Resiliency in the Bakken (GRB)	ND Natural Resources Trust	1,270,000.00	270,168.02	999,831.98
18-180	B	ND Conservation District Employees Association Statewide Tree Planting Initiative	ND Conservation District Employees Association (NDCDEA)	2,550,000.00	278,532.40	2,271,467.60
18-181	B	Medora Grazing Association - Water Well Development Program	Medora Grazing Association	245,800.00	0.00	245,800.00
18-182	B	Little Missouri Grazing Association - Deep Creek Watershed Conservation Project	Little Missouri Grazing Association	196,356.00	0.00	196,356.00
18-183	A	Sheyenne River Water Trail	Barnes County Park Board	170,000.00	0.00	170,000.00
18-184	D	Monson Park and Trail	Barnes County Park Board	42,525.00	0.00	42,525.00
18-185	B	North Dakota Statewide Windbreak Renovation Initiative 2.0	ND Forest Service	300,000.00	11,274.42	288,725.58
18-189	D	Lake Ilo Natural Playscape	Dunn County Park Board	6,471.00	0.00	6,471.00
18-190	D	Center Park Board Lehmkuhl Park New Equipment	Center Park Board	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
18-192	C	Urban Woods and Prairies Initiative Expansion Phase II	Audubon Dakota	591,200.00	72,991.25	518,208.75

Active Outdoor Heritage Fund Projects

19-193	D	Playground Equipment Replacement	City of Coleharbor	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
19-194	C	Working Grassland Partnership 5	ND Natural Resources Trust	985,000.00	517,472.35	467,527.65
19-195	C	North Dakota Petroleum Foundation Planting for the Future	ND Petroleum Foundation	371,000.00	78,725.57	292,274.43
20-197	C	North Dakota Partners For Wildlife Project 2	ND Natural Resources Trust	1,016,500.00	129,851.99	886,648.01
20-198	B	Grazing Resiliency in the Bakken (GRB) II	ND Natural Resources Trust	1,970,000.00	145,394.85	1,824,605.15
20-199	C	Tongue River Restoration	Pembina County Water Resource District	703,700.00	0.00	703,700.00
20-200	A	Sheyenne River State Forest Access Improvement Project	ND Forest Service	45,000.00	8,173.57	36,826.43
20-201	C	Southwestern North Dakota Pheasant Initiative	Hettinger Research Extension Center	74,297.00	0.00	74,297.00
20-202	C	Odland Dam Sedimentation & Nutrient Removal Project Phase 2	Golden Valley County Water Board	1,286,040.00	527,199.86	758,840.14
20-203	B	Grasslands Enhancement Project Phase II	Ducks Unlimited	315,750.00	8,121.36	307,628.64
20-204	B	Cover Crop & Livestock Integration Project III	Ducks Unlimited	1,609,000.00	9,675.00	1,599,325.00
20-205	D	Playground Renovation	Carrington Area Healthy Communities Coalition	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
21-206	B	Livestock Water and Grazing Distribution and Wildlife Haven	Assumption Abbey	34,310.00	0.00	34,310.00
21-207	C	Monarch Core Area Prairie Management Toolbox	Audubon Dakota	301,825.00	0.00	301,825.00
21-208	D	Urban Woods and Prairies: Urban Pollinator Plots Project	Audubon Dakota	142,058.00	0.00	142,058.00
21-209	C	Tioga Dam Trail	City of Tioga	200,000.00	0.00	200,000.00
21-210	B	North Dakota Statewide Windbreak Renovation Initiative 3.0	ND Forest Service	900,000.00	0.00	900,000.00
21-211	C	Working Grasslands Partnership 6	ND Natural Resources Trust	740,000.00	0.00	740,000.00
21-212	D	Reuse of Recycled Water to Reestablish Healthy Soil Conditions and Regenerate Green Space	South Heart Golf Course Building Authority	209,589.00	188,630.00	20,959.00
21-213	D	Outdoor Recreation Bridge	Valley City Parks and Recreation	425,000.00	0.00	425,000.00

TOTAL 47,675,558.85 13,314,908.42 34,360,650.43

Outdoor Heritage Fund (294)
 Financial Report - Cash Balance
2021-2023 Biennium
 June 16, 2023 OHF Advisory Board Meeting

	<u>Cash Balance</u>
July 1, 2021 Balance	\$ 36,056,487.97
Interest Revenue through March 31, 2023	\$ 72,681.93
Revenues through March 31, 2023	\$ 15,000,000.00
Returned Cash through March 31, 2023	\$ -
Grant Expenditures through March 31, 2023	\$ (7,673,614.04)
Administrative Expenditures through March 31, 2023	\$ (97,685.86)
	\$ 43,357,870.00
Outstanding Administrative Expenses (Estimated)	\$ (102,314.14)
Outstanding Project Commitments as of March 31, 2023	\$ (36,325,142.88)
Balance	\$ 6,930,412.98

Senate Bill 2014, (2021 Session)

OIL AND GAS TAX REVENUE ALLOCATIONS - NORTH DAKOTA OUTDOOR HERITAGE FUND. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 57-51-15 relating to the allocations to the North Dakota outdoor heritage fund, for the period beginning September 1, 2021, and ending August 31, 2023, the state treasurer shall allocate eight percent of the oil and gas gross production tax revenue available under subsection 1 of section 57-51-15 to the North Dakota outdoor heritage fund, but not in an amount exceeding \$7,500,000 per fiscal year.

Outdoor Heritage Fund Awards & Revenues July 1, 2013 - June 16, 2023

Grant Round One Awards - 1/29/2014	\$5,848,133.00		
Grant Round Two Awards - 5/27/2014	\$2,509,428.00		
Grant Round Three Awards - 9/17/2014	\$5,752,839.00		
Grant Round Four Awards - 1/9/2015	\$5,202,225.00		
Grant Round Five Awards - 6/3/2015	\$4,464,906.00	\$23,777,531.00	
Grant Round Six Awards - 12/16/2015 & 3/28/2016	\$3,593,093.00		
Grant Round Seven Awards - 5/23/2016	\$1,126,750.00		
Grant Round Eight Awards - 1/17/2017	\$1,091,822.00		
Grant Round Nine Awards - 6/30/2017	\$1,817,927.15	\$7,569,592.15	
Grant Round Ten Awards - 12/14/2017	\$1,073,506.95		
Grant Round Eleven Awards - 6/5/2018	\$4,600,942.00		
Grant Round Twelve Awards - 9/14/2018	\$648,346.00		
Grant Round Thirteen Awards - 12/7/2018	\$3,350,164.00		
Grant Round Fourteen Awards - 6/20/2019	\$5,199,095.00	\$14,872,053.95	
Grant Round Fifteen Awards - 12/17/2019	\$921,478.00		
Grant Round Sixteen Awards - 5/29/2020	\$166,174.00		
Grant Round Seventeen Awards - 11/23/2020	\$11,624,359.00	\$12,712,011.00	
Grant Round Eighteen Awards - 7/27/2021	\$5,803,692.00		
Grant Round Nineteen Awards - 10/19/2021	\$1,666,000.00		
Grant Round Twenty Awards - 4/29/2022	\$6,715,967.00		
Grant Round Twenty-One Awards - 10/20/2022	\$3,267,102.00	\$17,452,761.00	
		\$76,383,949.10	
Returned Commitments			
GR1 - 06 - ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative	\$1,050.40		
GR1 - 10 - Antelope Creek Wild Rice Corridor Watershed Restoration Project (12/2020)	\$60,524.52		
GR1 - 13 - Artificial Nesting Habitat Improvement	\$5,565.00		
GR1 - 14 - Mapping of Tribal Land for Sportsmen	\$8,568.00		
GR1 - 15 - Trail Restoration & Improvement Program	\$6,896.63		
GR2 - 19 - Bald Hill Creek Watershed Project (12-2018)	\$117,109.18		
GR2 - 22 - Red River Regional Council	\$6,813.32		
GR2 - 23 - Centennial Park Woodland Trail (Phase 1)	\$128,244.86		
GR2 - 25 - Northern Cass Pass (11-2018)	\$49,240.55		
GR2 - 26 - Stutsman County Manure Management Project	\$9.24		
GR2-30 - Turtle Creek Watershed (7-2020)	\$849.90		
GR2 - 32 - Conservation of Grasslands and Long-billed Curlews	\$15,528.00		
GR2 - 33 - North Dakota Pollinator Partnership	\$149,491.18		
GR3 - 36 - Graner Bank Stabilization	\$16,803.18		
GR3 - 45 - Brown Ranch Habitat Enhancement	\$154.31		
GR3 - 47 - Working Wetlands in North Dakota (1-2020)	\$16,369.29		
GR4 - 49 - Harmon Lake Campground Expansion	\$77,296.91		
GR4 - 51 - LaMoure County Memorial Park Streambank Restoration	\$333,150.41		
GR4 - 54 - Norsemen Outdoor Education Center (7-2020)	\$300.00		
GR4 - 58 - Sheyenne River Bank Stability Restoration	\$197,550.00		
GR4 - 61 - Fox Island Boat Ramp Bank Stabilization	\$48,543.93		
GR4 - 62 - North Dakota Waterbank Program (10-2020)	\$635,000.00		
GR4 - 64 - Stump Lake Park Bank Restoration	\$233,153.41		
GR5 - 65 - Big Coulee Dam Repair	\$178,462.07		
GR5 - 68 - Grassland Restoration and Retention Program (2 2021)	\$139,013.55		
GR5 - 71 - Sheyenne River Sedimentation Reduction Phase II	\$639.46		
GR5 - 73 - Homme Dam Watershed 319 Project (12-2018)	\$62,123.42		
GR5 - 74 - ND Statewide Windbreak Renovation Initiative (10-2022)	\$181,731.54		
GR5 - 77 - Beginning Farmer Enhancement	\$40.00		
GR5 - 78 - Tolna Bay Boat Ramp & Recreation Area	\$5,139.43		
GR5 - 79 - ND Youth Pollinator Habitat Program	\$13,061.42		
GR6 - 85 - ND Statewide Conservation Tree Planting Initiative (10-2019 & 1-2020)	\$636,983.89		
GR6 - 89 - Saving Minot Retriever Club Grounds for Future Generations	\$51,280.00		
GR7 - 92 - Woodland Trail Phase 2	\$116,250.00		
GR7 - 95 - Madison Nature & Conservation Classroom ...	\$60,000.00		
GR8 - 96 - Trail Restoration and Improvement Program Part 2	\$27,185.64		
GR8 - 99 - Cass County Cover Crop Project (10-2019)	\$9,950.24		
GR8-102 - LaMoure County Dam Reparatons Projects (12/2020)	\$109,341.83		
GR9-103 - Blickensderfer Dam Repair	\$11,700.00		
GR9-104 - Southwest Grazing Lands Improvement Project (8/2022)	\$10.11		
GR9-107 - Pheasant Lake Fishing/Shoreline Restoration Phase 2 (12/20/2020)	\$11,652.56		
GR9-109 - Water Storage and Grass Seeding (11-2020)	\$3,368.50		
GR9-111 - Give Me Back My Acres	\$1,514.47		
GR9-112 - Grand Forks County Prairie Management Toolbox (11-2020)	\$23,867.27		
GR10-116 - Planting for the Future: Tree Habitat Program (12-2021)	\$5,443.25		
GR11-119 - Graner Park Bank Stabilization Phase 2 (11-2018)	\$20,254.35		
GR11-120 - Atkinson Nature Park Improvements (11-2019)	\$12,635.74		
GR11-121 - Cass County Windbreak & Wildlife Planting Initiative (9/2020)	\$3,288.61		
GR11-122 - Middle Sheyenne River Watershed Project (12/2020)	\$31,064.71		
GR11-126 - Riding for Dreams & Hiking Trail (12/2020)	\$10,000.00		
GR12-136 - Sky Chief Park Restroom Facilities Project (8/2022)	\$2,883.10		
GR13-140 - ND Grassland Restoration Project (8/2021)	\$103.19		
GR14-153 - ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative (9/2022)	\$1,238.26		
GR13-144 - North Central Soil Health Project (1/2022)	\$48,889.26		
GR15-161 - McKenzie Bay Recreation Area Improvements (12/2020)	\$883.19		
GR15-162 - Sheyenne River Fish Passage at Bouret Dam (8/2022)	\$2,858.64		
GR16-165 - Silver Lake Dam Improvements (8/2022)	\$4,107.56		
GR17-170 - McDowell Dam Bank Stabilization (1/2022)	\$1,269.42		
GR18-187 - Bringing Fish To Glen Ullin (1/2022)	\$7,570.00		
GR18-188 - Maple River Bank Stabilization (1/2022)	\$18,243.00		
GR19-196 - Soil Health Cover Crop Grant Program (6/2022)	\$300,000.00		
		\$4,222,259.90	
Total Awards less Returned Commitments			\$72,161,689.20
Actual Revenues 2013-2015 Biennium	\$18,650,154.64	peoplesoft reports-final revenues	
Actual Revenues 2015-2017 Biennium	\$19,978,951.50		
Actual Revenues 2017-2019 Biennium	\$10,872,753.34		
Actual Revenues 2019-2021 Biennium	\$15,109,019.62		
Actual Revenues 2021-2023 through March 31, 2023	\$15,072,681.93	fund account report-total revenues	
		\$79,683,561.03	
Difference between Awards and Revenues			\$7,521,871.83
Administrative Expenses 2013-2015	\$90,034.88		
Administrative Expenses 2015-2017	\$88,543.96		
Administrative Expenses 2017-2019	\$98,808.02		
Administrative Expenses 2019-2021	\$114,072.43		
Estimated Administrative Expenses 2021-2023	\$200,000.00		
Total actual/estimated expenses 2013-2023	\$591,459.29		
Total of Difference between Awards and Revenues with Expenses			\$6,930,412.54
Estimated Remaining OMB/Legislative 2021-2023 Revenue Forecast (excluding interest income)			\$0.00
Available for Funding Awards			\$6,930,412.54
6/16/2023			

Outdoor Heritage Fund Awards		
7/1/13 - 6/30/15 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$23,777,531.00
7/1/15 - 6/30/17 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$7,569,592.15
7/1/17 - 6/30/19 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$14,872,053.95
7/1/19 - 6/30/21 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$12,712,011.00
Grant Round Eighteen Awards - 7/27/2021	\$5,803,692.00	
Grant Round Nineteen Awards - 10/19/2021	\$1,666,000.00	
Grant Round Twenty Awards - 4/29/2022	\$6,715,967.00	
Grant Round Twenty-One Awards - 10/20/2022	\$3,267,102.00	
7/1/21 - 6/30/23 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$17,452,761.00
TOTAL		\$76,383,949.10

Outdoor Heritage Fund Returned Commitments		
7/1/13 - 6/30/15 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$211,683.00
7/1/15 - 6/30/17 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$681,430.31
7/1/17 - 6/30/19 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$1,049,705.46
7/1/19 - 6/30/21 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$1,705,093.80
5-74	North Dakota Statewide Windbreak Renovation Initiative	\$181,731.96
9-104	Southwest Grazing Lands Improvement Project	\$10.00
10-116	Planting for the Future: Tree Habitat Program	\$5,443.25
12-136	Sky Chief Park Restroom Facilities Project	\$2,883.10
13-140	ND Grassland Restoration Project	\$103.19
13-144	North Central Soil Health & Habitat	\$48,889.26
14-153	ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative	\$1,238.26
15-162	Sheyenne River Fish Passage at Bouret Dam	\$2,858.65
16-165	Silver Lake Dam Improvements	\$4,107.56
17-170	McDowell Dam Bank Stabilization	\$1,269.42
18-187	Bringing Fish to Glen Ullin	\$7,570.00
18-188	Maple River Bank Stabilization Project - Enderlin	\$18,243.00
19-196	Agriculture's Soil Health Cover Crop Grant Program	\$300,000.00
7/1/21 - 6/30/23 BIENNIUM TOTAL		\$574,347.65
TOTAL		\$4,222,260.22

Total Awards less Returned Commitments \$72,161,688.88

7/1/13 - 6/30/15 BIENNIUM ACTUAL REVENUES TOTAL	\$18,650,154.64	
7/1/15 - 6/30/17 BIENNIUM ACTUAL REVENUES TOTAL	\$19,978,951.50	
7/1/17 - 6/30/19 BIENNIUM ACTUAL REVENUES TOTAL	\$10,872,753.34	
7/1/19 - 6/30/21 BIENNIUM ACTUAL REVENUES TOTAL	\$15,109,019.62	
7/1/21 - 6/30/23 BIENNIUM ACTUAL REVENUES TOTAL	\$15,072,681.93	
TOTAL		\$79,683,561.03

Difference Between Awards and Revenues \$7,521,872.15

Outdoor Heritage Fund

Month/Year	OMB 2021-2023		Difference	Interest
	Forecast	Actual	Original vs. Actual	Income
August, 2021	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,146.00
September, 2021	\$1,042,641.60	\$1,301,276.34	\$258,634.74	\$2,128.07
October, 2021	\$1,042,641.60	\$1,214,190.41	\$171,548.81	\$2,072.47
November, 2021	\$1,009,008.00	\$1,265,053.34	\$256,045.34	\$2,161.20
December, 2021	\$1,042,641.60	\$1,413,336.07	\$370,694.47	\$2,152.21
January, 2022	\$1,009,008.00	\$1,497,731.29	\$488,723.29	\$2,297.90
February, 2022	\$1,042,641.60	\$808,412.55	-\$234,229.05	\$2,357.95
March, 2022	\$1,042,641.60	\$0.00	-\$1,042,641.60	\$2,134.36
April, 2022	\$268,776.00	\$0.00	-\$268,776.00	\$2,390.37
May, 2022	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,312.73
June, 2022	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,700.36
July, 2022	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
August, 2022	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,382.65
September, 2022	\$947,856.00	\$2,044,250.86	\$1,096,394.86	\$2,365.21
October, 2022	\$947,856.00	\$1,926,711.42	\$978,855.42	\$2,255.90
November, 2022	\$917,280.00	\$1,778,676.18	\$861,396.18	\$3,209.91
December, 2022	\$947,856.00	\$1,750,361.54	\$802,505.54	\$8,552.52
January, 2023	\$917,280.00	\$0.00	-\$917,280.00	\$9,227.88
February, 2023	\$947,856.00	\$0.00	-\$947,856.00	\$9,457.57
March, 2023	\$947,856.00	\$0.00	-\$947,856.00	\$8,376.67
April, 2023	\$856,128.00	\$0.00	-\$856,128.00	\$0.00
May, 2023	\$70,032.00	\$0.00	-\$70,032.00	\$0.00
June, 2023	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
July, 2023	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
August, 2023	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	\$15,000,000.00	\$15,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$72,681.93
FYI: 2021-2023 forecast based on oil production averaging 1.1 million barrels per day for FY 2022 and 1.0 million per day for FY2023. ND crude oil prices estimated to average \$50.00 per barrel for the entire biennium.				
3/31/2023				
Located on Fund Account Report-Tsfr Fm Oil & Gas Prod. Dist. And Interest on Investment				

**Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22 - May 26, 2023 Deadline**

Number	Title	Applicant	OHF Funding Request	Total Project Cost	% of Matching Funds	Summary
22-1	Napoleon Pedestrian Trail	City of Napoleon	\$1,050,000	\$1,400,000	25%	Construction of pedestrian trail to connect recreation facilities throughout the City of Napoleon; constructed with concrete, higher capital cost but lower maintenance costs
22-2	Katz Dam Fish Passage	McLean County Water Resource District	\$112,573	\$150,097	25%	Construction of fish passage to bypass barrier created by Katz Dam on Painted Woods Creek, would open 11 additional miles of the stream above the Missouri River; 2021 project used Water Commission funds to address low-head dam issue; USACE 404 permit would need to be modified to allow construction of fish passage
22-3	Coyote Clay Target Range	Coyote Clay Target League	\$293,158	\$517,849	43%	The Coyote Clay Target League has grown into the largest youth league in the nation, but recently lost their range with the expansion of the City of Williston limits, and a new range is needed. The project would involve the construction of a new shooting range, including trap houses and a skeet range
22-4	Turkeys Enhancing Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat	National Wild Turkey Federation	\$200,000	\$356,913	44%	Project involves enhancement of 1,500 acres of habitat by providing financial assistance for both public and private land enhancement at no less than 3:1 match
22-5	ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative	North Dakota Conservation District Employees Association	\$2,550,000	\$4,183,333	39%	Project involves providing up to 75% cost-share to North Dakota landowners for the purpose of installing and maintaining trees
22-6	TRPL Prairie Enhancement Land Management Phase I	Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Foundation	\$939,105	\$1,345,185	30%	Project involves collecting seed of local genetic origin for over 100 species of plants indigenous to southwest North Dakota; seeds will be cleaned and tested and planted; healthy plugs will be planted at the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library site; native seeds for the target species are not commercially available currently, the project will make these seeds available in the future
22-7	Pembina County Community Orchard	Pembina County Historical Society	\$11,000	\$16,665	34%	Project involves installation of a water line from the Pembina County Museum to the Pembina County Community Orchard (\$8,900), a maintenance shed (\$1,500) wood mulch (\$1,000), and the installation of a shelter belt (\$1,500)
22-8	The Conservation Capacity Program	North Dakota Wildlife Federation	\$30,000	\$45,000	33%	NDWF proposes providing project funds as sub-grants to North Dakota conservation clubs for projects ranging from fencing, rotational grazing, pollinator plantings, and shooting range improvements
22-9	North Dakota Partners for Wildlife Project 3	North Dakota Natural Resources Trust	\$1,957,500	\$3,387,000	42%	The Project involves a third phase of two previous OHF projects, and would include grazing system agreements, wetland restoration agreements, and cover crop agreements with North Dakota landowners
22-10	Howard Oppegard Landing Improvements	American Foundation for Wildlife	\$53,300	\$85,650	38%	The Project involves the construction of a boat ramp, an earthen fishing pier, a concrete picnic table, and native pollinator grass planting on a donated parcel of land adjacent to Eckelson Lake in Barnes County

**Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22 - May 26, 2023 Deadline**

22-11	Epping Springbrook Dam Algae Control	Williams County Parks	\$131,921	\$175,895	25%	The Project involves the installation of three algae control buoys to mitigate harmful algal blooms at Epping/Springbrook Dam in Williams County
22-12	TMBCI Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation Phase II	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	\$105,741	\$147,741	28%	The Project involves the installation of two handicapped-accessible fishing piers, a restroom facility, and two picnic arbors at Belcourt Lake; the project would renovate a historic boy scout camp site to provide additional public access to the lake
22-13	Dunseith Park Improvement Project	City of Dunseith	\$92,645	\$125,145	26%	The Project would upgrade the City of Dunseith's park, and includes resurfacing basketball courts, installing a new restroom facility, replacing basketball and volleyball equipment, and installing new aluminum bleachers. Match is being provided by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. The project is needed to provide local youth with outdoor recreation opportunities and to ensure the park is handicapped-accessible
			<u>\$7,328,557</u>	<u>\$11,663,587</u>		

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-1

Project Title: Napoleon Pedestrian Trail
Applicant: City of Napoleon
Primary Contact: Bob Humann
Total Project Costs: \$1,400,000
OHF Request: \$ 1,050,000

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$350,000	City of Napoleon	Cash

Percentage of Matching Funds: 25%

Project Duration: 18 months

Major Directive: D

Additional Directive:

Summary of Project: Construction of pedestrian trail to connect recreation facilities throughout the City of Napoleon; constructed with concrete, higher capital cost but lower maintenance costs.

Technical Committee Comments:

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

City of Napoleon has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

City of Napoleon has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: Napoleon Pedestrian Trail

Name of Organization: City of Napoleon

Federal Tax ID#:

Contact Person/Title: Bob Humann

Address: 225 Lake Avenue West

City: Napoleon

State: North Dakota

Zip Code: 58561

E-mail Address: bhfpllc@gmail.com

Web Site Address (If applicable): napoleonnd.com

Phone: 701-220-5310

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The City of Napoleon is proposing a pedestrian trail to connect recreation facilities throughout town. Currently, the City of Napoleon does not have a trail system. The goal of the trail system is to create a safe route to local recreational facilities and give residents an outdoor facility to get exercise. The proposed path would connect 2 campgrounds, the rodeo grounds, the city park and pool, Veteran’s Park, and would end at the newly built nursing home. Nursing home residents would have easy access to the path to enjoy the outdoors and get some exercise. A majority of the path parallels the creek that eventually drains to McKenna Lake. Since 2000, McKenna Lake has turned into a high quality fishery for walleyes and pike, attracting people from multiple states. Since the construction of the McKenna Lake boat ramp (2023), the area has been used regularly for fishing and other

recreational activities. A new 39 unit campground, scheduled to open in 2023, is being built adjacent to the boat ramp. Today, these facilities are only accessible by car, or by walking along the streets. The city is attempting to address the safety concerns involved with residents using the streets as walking trails. The project is expected to take place in 2024. Construction would start and be completed in the summer of 2024. The total project cost is estimated at \$1,400,000. The city is seeking a 75% grant from the Outdoor Heritage Fund. The funding is crucial to the project to lower the burden on the community. The local cost share will come from local businesses and city funds.

Project Duration:

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

The project would be design during the winter of 2023/2024 with construction taking place in 2024.

Amount of Grant request: \$1,050,000

Total Project Costs: \$1,400,000

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$350,000	City of Napoleon	Cash

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The City of Napoleon has a city council made up of 6 council members and a mayor. The council members are heavily involved in city projects. Members work hard to secure funding and complete projects while keeping the burden on citizens low. The city employs a public works staff to maintain the towns infrastructure. Public works is overseen by the city council.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

Napoleon is seeking Outdoor Heritage Funds to construct a walking trail through the community. The trail would connect recreational facilities such as the city campground, city parks, McKenna Lake Boat Ramp, new private campground and the Napoleon Care Center. The project will be sponsored by the City of Napoleon. The goal of the project is to create a trail system to give citizens a safe route to access local recreational facilities. Napoleon residents currently use the streets to walk to and from local recreational facilities. The trail would be designed this winter, with construction being completed in the summer of 2024.

The project will meet Directive D by creating recreational facilities for citizens. The walking trail will not only act as a recreational facility, but it will also provide easy and safe access for citizens to walk or bike to other recreational facilities such as the local campgrounds, boat ramp, city park, rodeo grounds, and the nursing home. The walking trail meanders along the drainage ditch in a scenic location

throughout Napoleon. Much of the route from the nursing home to the boat ramp does not have sidewalk. Residents who would like to walk to the boat ramp or city park, must walk along the road. This causes a major safety concern for the pedestrians and drivers. The walking trail would provide that safe route for pedestrian traffic to and from the boat ramp and the other facilities in between.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The project will be designed by Moore Engineering. Moore Engineering is the city engineer for Napoleon. Moore has designed many walking paths throughout North Dakota. The project will be stamped by a registered Professional Engineer.

The project will then be publicly bid to contractors throughout the region. The contractors must have an active North Dakota Contractor's License.

The construction project will be overseen by Moore Engineering staff. Moore has staff qualified and experienced in inspection of concrete construction. Moore will also handle the project administration. Moore has performed administration on hundreds of projects throughout North Dakota including Outdoor Heritage Fund projects.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

The project will be analyzed by path use. A successful project will show that the path is being used to access the recreational facilities. Currently, these sites are accessed by walking on the street or in the boulevard. The walking trail should keep citizens from walking on the street and protect them from traffic.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds. **NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Construction	\$855,870.00	\$285,290.00	\$	\$	\$	\$1,141,160.00
Engineering	\$194,130.00	\$64,710.00	\$	\$	\$	\$258,840.00
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$1,050,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$	\$270,000.00	\$1,400,000.00

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

The proposed project has an estimated total cost of \$1,400,000. The engineering cost is \$364,640.00 and the construction cost is estimated at \$1,035,360.00. The remaining local share will be funded by city funds. The City will seek local donations to help offset the burden to the tax payers.

Since the project is a public transportation route, the city would like to ensure that the project is built to support the correct loads and built to last.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The project maintenance will be funded by the City of Napoleon. City staff will maintain the path as they maintain all other public roadways and sidewalks. The trail will be constructed with concrete. While it will have a higher capital cost, the maintenance on the trail will cost less in the long run. This will make it easier for city personnel to maintain.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

Without the full 75% funding, this project is not feasible for the City of Napoleon. The city has worked hard to come up with 25% of matching funds from local businesses. With limited resources in Napoleon, additional local dollars are hard to come by.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.

The project trailhead would host a sign acknowledging that the path was funded by the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be: None

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation

- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

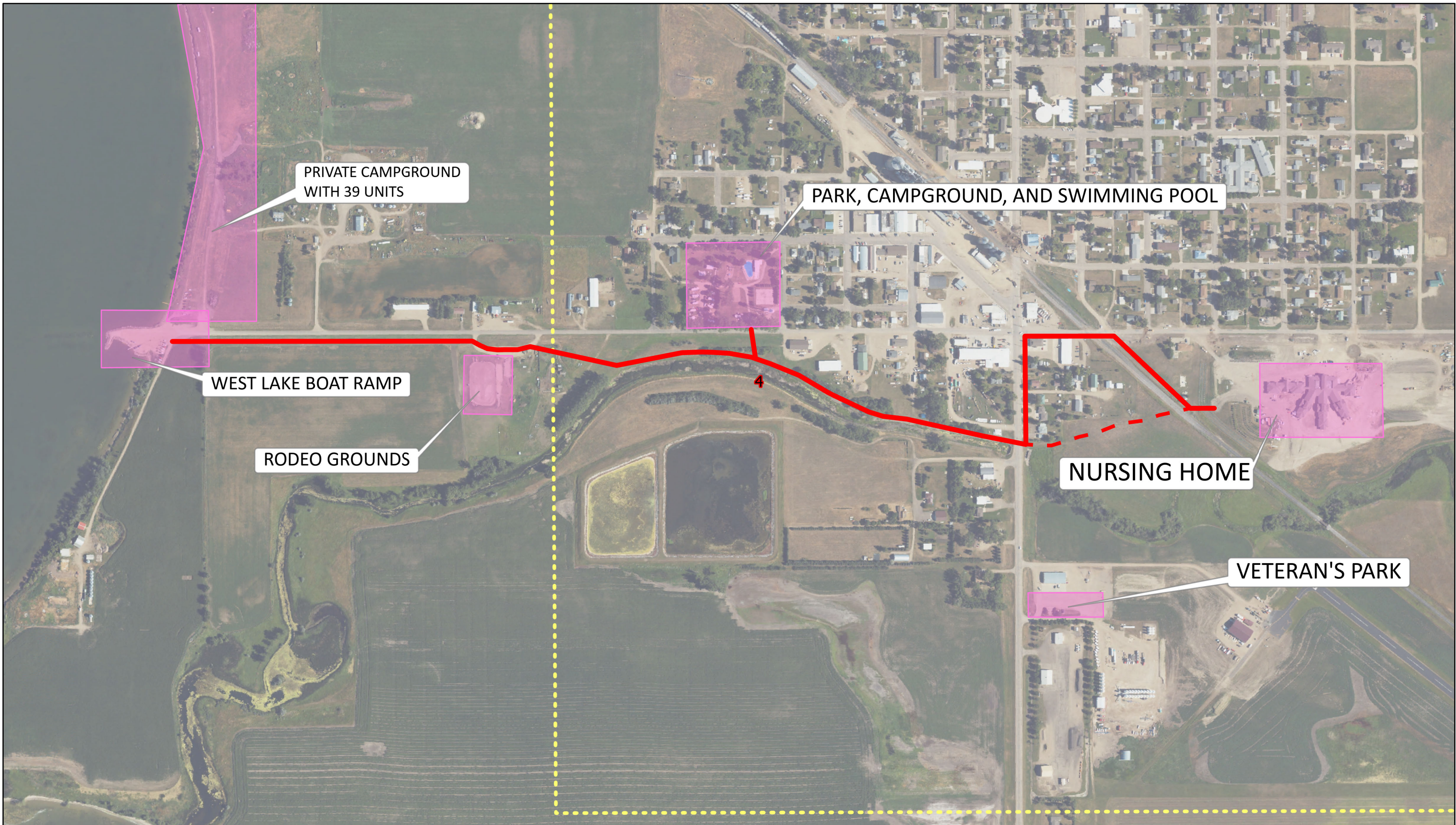
All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

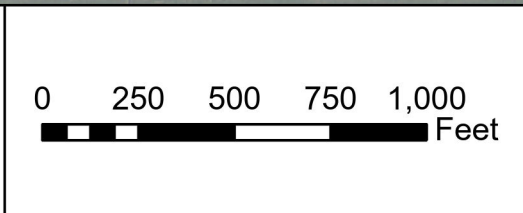
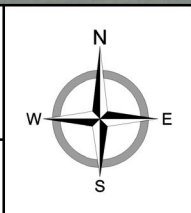
If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023



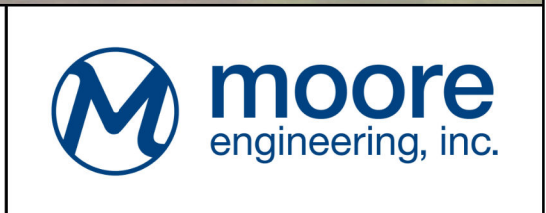
NAPOLEON PEDESTRIAN TRAIL
NAPOLEON, NORTH DAKOTA

Created By: BAS Date Created: 01/25/2023 Date Saved: 04/11/23 Date Plotted: N/A
 Date Exported: 05/01/23 Plotted By: brook.smith Parcel Date: N/A Aerial Image: 2022 County NAIP SIDS
 Elevation Data: LidarHorizontal Datum: N/A Vertical Datum: NAVD1988
 T:\Projects\23000\23030\10_ArcPro\Napoleon Bike Path\Napoleon Bike Path.aprx



Legend

- 4
- Areas of Interest
- NAPOLEON CITY LIMITS
- - - Secondary Option



Napoleon Pedestrian Trail
Napoleon, ND
PROJECT 4
Preliminary Engineer's Cost Estimate

<u>PROJECT 4</u>	<i>ND Outdoor Heritage Fund</i>	<i>UNIT</i>	<i>QUANTITY</i>	<i>UNIT PRICE</i>	<i>TOTAL PRICE</i>
1.	Mobilization	LSUM	1	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
2.	Testing Allowance	ALLOW	1	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00
3.	Stormwater Management	LSUM	1	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
4.	Topsoil Stripping & Spreading	SY	11862	\$4.50	\$53,379.00
5.	Common Excavation	CY	2500	\$6.00	\$15,000.00
6.	Detectible Warning Panel	SF	50	\$100.00	\$5,000.00
7.	Concrete - 4"	SY	7415	\$110.00	\$815,650.00
8.	Aggregate Base Course CL 5 - 4"	SY	7415	\$5.00	\$37,075.00
9.	Subgrade Preparation	SY	7415	\$3.00	\$22,245.00
10.	Signing	LSUM	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
11.	Culvert - 18"	LF	45	\$165.00	\$7,425.00
12.	Pavement Marking	LSUM	1	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
13.	Seeding Class III	SY	11862	\$3.00	\$35,586.00
14.	Traffic Control	LSUM	1	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
				Construction Subtotal	\$1,035,360.00
				Legal, Administration, Contingencies	\$105,800.00
				Engineering	\$258,840.00
				PROJECT 4 COST	\$1,400,000.00

ND Outdoor Heritage Fund
75% Grant
Grant \$1,050,000.00
Local \$350,000.00
Applications due: Quarterly

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-2

Project Title: Katz Dam Fish Passage
Applicant: McLean County Water Resource District
Primary Contact: Lynn Oberg
Total Project Costs: \$150,097
OHF Request: \$112,572.75

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$37,524.25	McLean County Water Resource Board	Cash

Percentage of Matching Funds: 25%

Project Duration: One year

Major Directive: C

Additional Directive: A

Summary of Project: Construction of fish passage to bypass barrier created by Katz Dam on Painted Woods Creek, would open 11 additional miles of the stream above the Missouri River; 2021 project used Water Commission funds to address low-head dam issue; USACE 404 permit would need to be modified to allow construction of fish passage.

Technical Committee Comments:

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

McLean County Water Resource District has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

Funded Projects					
Contract	Total Project Cost	Title	Award Amount	Amount Expended	Project Timeframe
12-133	\$636,500	Painted Woods Lake Flood Damage Reduction Project	\$211,732	\$211,732	2018-2019
Totals	\$636,500.00		\$211,732.00	\$211,732.00	

May 19, 2023

North Dakota Industrial Commission
Attn: Outdoor Heritage Fund Program
State Capital 14th Floor
600 E. Boulevard Ave. Dept. 405
Bismarck, ND 58505-0840

RE: Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application – Katz Dam Fish Passage Project
McLean County Water Resource Board

Dear Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board,

Enclosed is our Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application Request for support of the first phase of the Painted Woods Creek Fish Passage Project. The McLean County ND Water Resource Board (WRB) has been planning a fish passage program for Painted Woods Creek for five years, including developing concept and preliminary designs for several locations and holding partnership meetings with other agencies and private partners. The lower reaches of Painted Woods Creek have 4 blockages to fish and aquatic organism passage, including the Katz Dam, the WRD would like to eliminate. At this point in time there is construction work being planned for Katz Dam involving improvement of safety conditions there. It will be very advantageous to add fish passage to the project now because of economies of scale that would occur. There are mutual activities that can be shared between both projects. Eliminating the blockage to fish passage at Katz Dam will open up 11 more miles of the stream to sport fishing for walleye and northern pike. Our program goals for this Project overlap strongly with the directives of the Outdoor Heritage Fund project, including developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands. We look forward to a successful outcome from your review.

Sincerely,


Lynn Oberg

McLean County Water Resource Board

obergm@westriv.com

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name Katz Dam Fish Passage

Name of Organization McLean County Water Resource District

Federal Tax ID#

Contact Person/Title Lynn Oberg, Board Chair

Address 1201 22S Avenue SW

City Washburn

State ND

Zip Code 58577

E-mail Address obergm@westriv.com

Web Site Address (If applicable) mcleancountnd.gov

Phone 701 400 7793

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The McLean County ND Water Resource Board (WRB) has been planning a fish passage program for Painted Woods Creek for five years, including developing concept and preliminary designs for several locations and holding partnership meetings with other agencies and private partners. The Painted Woods Creek watershed lies within parts of McLean and Burleigh County North Dakota and has a watershed area of 305 square miles. The stream discharges to the Missouri River approximately 5 miles south of Washburn. There is an abundant and diverse fish community in the Missouri River near the mouth of Painted Woods Creek. However, there are a series of 4 barriers to fish passage in the lower portion of Painted Woods Creek that block fish migration up the creek and the WRD would like to eliminate all of them. Katz Dam is the farthest downstream of the complete barriers to fish passage in the watershed. Providing fish passage around Katz Dam would open 11 more miles of the stream to game species found in the Missouri River.

In 2021 the WRB started addressing a safety issue at Katz Dam, which is located a short distance upstream from US Highway 83. Katz Dam has a spillway that creates a dangerous hydraulic roller at higher flows. A final design was developed for modifying the spillway to eliminate this safety issue. The safety improvement work was completed with funding from McLean County and the Department of Water Resources. In 2022 the WRB determined it would be advantageous to add fish passage to the project. It is believed that joining the two projects will result in efficiencies and cost savings related to sharing costs such as mobilization, and having greater quantities of materials both projects need such as riprap, which should garner lower bid prices. The two projects are compatible from the standpoint that the safety improvements involve modifying the spillway, while the fish passage would be constructed around one side of the spillway.

Finding funding for fish passage has been one of the challenges. Work on the safety project completed to date has been supported by McLean County and grants from the Department of Water Resources. However, more funding is needed for design and construction of the fish passage facilities. The WRB believes that receiving funding from the Outdoor Heritage Fund provides the path forward needed to make the proposed project a reality.

The priority species targeted by the project are walleye and northern pike, which are native to North Dakota. Both species are known to survive in lower Painted Woods Creek to sizes targeted by sports fisherman. The Department of Game and Fish stocks northern between Painted Woods Lake and the Katz Dam on a regular basis. Trophy walleye have been occasionally caught between Painted Woods Lake and Katz Dam. There is good survival of these priority species in lower areas of the stream below Katz Dam. The proposed project will reopen the habitat throughout a much greater area than allowed by the present stocking program and infrequent extreme flooding of the Missouri River.

Project Duration:

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

Construction would begin in September 2023, with final completion by November 3, 2023. Vegetative restoration of the site may require work in the spring of 2024 to ensure plant survival. The WRB intends to draw down the funds between September 2023 and June 2024.

Permits required prior to construction are in review including the USACE 404 permit and Department of Resource Construction permit. Permit applications were submitted in 2022 for the Katz Safety Improvement Project. The USACE 404 permit was issued at that time, and the review of the Katz Safety Improvement Project was near complete. The permit applications need to be resubmitted to include the Katz Dam fish bypass. A design for the fish passage is needed to allow resubmittal of permit applications.

Amount of Grant request: \$ 112,572.75

Total Project Costs: \$ 150,097.00

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$ 37,524.25

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$ 37,524.25	McLean County Water Resource Board	Cash
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		

Certifications

- I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.
- I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The McLean County Water Resource Board (WRB) is a political subdivision of the State. The WRB is governed by a three-member board of managers appointed by the McLean County Commission. The WRB has the responsibility within McLean County to manage, conserve, protect, develop and control waters of the state for the benefit of the public. It is the policy of the WRB to provide management, conservation, protection, development and control of water resources, to work cooperatively with other resource agencies to strengthen and mutually support related programs, and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of North Dakota.

The WRB manages a variety of programs including those related to drainage permits, maintaining, protecting and controlling streamflow, protection and maintenance of water bodies, managing flooding problems, protection and maintenance of water quality, biodiversity and construction impacts, and operation and maintenance of dams owned by the county, such as Katz Dam.

McLean County has approximately 9,771 residents that rely on farming, coal mining and power industries. The WRB has limited resources to conduct legislatively mandated duties. Management activities of the WRB are supported by a 1.74 mil levy which in 2021 generated a budget of \$146,865.80 to support a variety of activities. Important and ongoing projects include the Katz Dam Safety Improvement Project, Phase 2 bypass channel at Painted Woods Lake, Fort Mandan Flood Control Project, Turtle Creek Watershed Plan, control of cattail blockage of drainage at multiple locations, and the management of Yanktonai Dam, which is rated as having significant hazard. The WRB is voluntary and has no staff, but does obtain financial management services from the McLean County Auditor. To accomplish program goals the WRB retains professional services for engineering needs when necessary.

The fish passage project at Katz Dam has strong local support, particularly with the proximity of the Missouri River fishery and is an important project to the WRB. The location is along US Highway 83, a major north-south route between Bismarck and Minot, providing access to sport fishing regionally. Combining fish passage with the Katz Dam Safety Improvement Project provides a cost-effective means of completing this important project.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

Purpose of Project and Grant

The fish passage project at Katz Dam directly addresses the objectives of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Directive C. Reestablishing fish and aquatic organism passage at Katz Dam directly contributes to the restoration, enhancement and conservation of aquatic species in North Dakota. This would be the first of four fish passage projects the WRD wants to complete. The McLean County WRB has been organizing a fish passage program for four locations on Painted Woods Creek, including Katz Dam, for over five years. Work completed includes developing concept and preliminary designs for several

locations and holding partnership meetings with other agencies and private partners. Finding funding for fish passage has been one of the challenges. Work completed to date has been supported by McLean County and State Water Commission funds. However, more funding is needed for completion of designs and for construction of the fish passage facilities. The WRB believes that receiving funding from the Outdoor Heritage Fund will provide the path forward needed to make the proposed project Katz Dam a reality.

Painted Woods Creek discharges to the Missouri River approximately 5 miles south of Washburn and there is an abundant and diverse fish community at this confluence. However, there are a series of 4 barriers to fish passage in the lower portion of Painted Woods Creek that block fish migration up Painted Woods Creek, including Katz Dam, which is the downstream most complete aquatic organism blockage. Providing fish passage at Katz Dam would reopen the aquatic habitat for an 11-mile-long reach of Painted Woods Creek, allowing a much greater area of the stream to benefit from the present stocking program and infrequent extreme flooding of the Missouri River. Trophy walleye and northern have been caught between Painted Woods Lake and Katz Dam. Walleye pike are known to congregate below Katz Dam in the spring spawning season and north pike spawning migration is blocked as well. As identified by the Painted Woods Creek fish passage program, it is the goal of the project to open up a 11-mile reach of lower Painted Woods Creek to greater trophy fishing for both walleye and northern pike.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The Board, as project sponsor, has retained Ulteig Engineers (Ulteig) to complete engineering design, construction oversight and permitting for this project. Ulteig also assists with stakeholder engagement. Ulteig has completed the design and permitting for the Katz Dam Safety Improvement Project. Their experience includes a variety of water resource engineering and fish passage projects including concept development, feasibility, environmental review, design, permitting and construction oversight with successful completion on time and within budget. Ulteig will provide bid preparation and construction engineering services for the project, including having regular meetings with the contractor, observation of construction activities, managing the schedule, reviewing compliance with the plans, specifications, and contract documents, and holding the contractor accountable for the use of taxpayer funds for completion of the project on time and within budget.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

The WRB will develop a formal construction management plan for the project, including records and invoice management aspects. A monthly progress report will be submitted to the Outdoor Heritage

Fund that would also include copies of the invoices accrued and proposed activities until the next progress report.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Design	\$15009.70	\$16986.30	\$	\$	\$	\$
Construction	\$97563.05	\$20537.95	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$112572.75	\$37524.25	\$	\$	\$	\$

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

An Engineers Opinion of Probable Cost for the construction and individual bid items is found in Appendix B. This work is based on information developed through the associated Katz Dam Safety Improvement Project being supported by the Department of Water Resources at a 75 percent cost share. Cost share is applied to all project costs combined rather than individual items because all individual costs are required for completion of the project. The expenses outlined in the request do not include legal and administrative fees, as the McLean WRB expects to cover them on its own.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The fish passage is an armored side channel with a rock lining that both provides suitable conditions for fish passage and protection against scour and erosion. It will not require ongoing regular

maintenance. The design allows flood events to flow over the principal spillway without damage. If necessary the WRB will fund future maintenance of the project through their general fund.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

If funding from the Outdoor Heritage Fund is not obtained, the project may be delayed until such time that sufficient funding is secured. It is possible that the WRB may not be able to afford the project. Anticipated benefits to provide walleye and northern pike to an additional 11 miles of Painted Woods Creek would be delayed or not occur.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

The WRB will provide signage at the facility identifying the names of all the project sponsors. The signage with the Outdoor Heritage Fund listed as a project sponsor will be viewed and appreciated by all who visit. The WRB would also complete a media campaign centered on the project and the Outdoor Heritage Fund would be singled out as a critical partner in the project.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.

- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as "A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature."

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as "A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas." This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

Appendix A

Project Location Figure

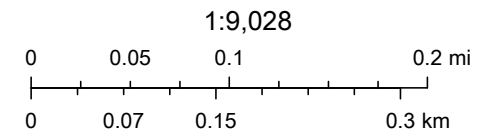
ND GIS Hub Explorer



June 1, 2021

Image

- Red: Band_1
- Green: Band_2



Appendix B

Engineers Opinion of Probable Construction Cost

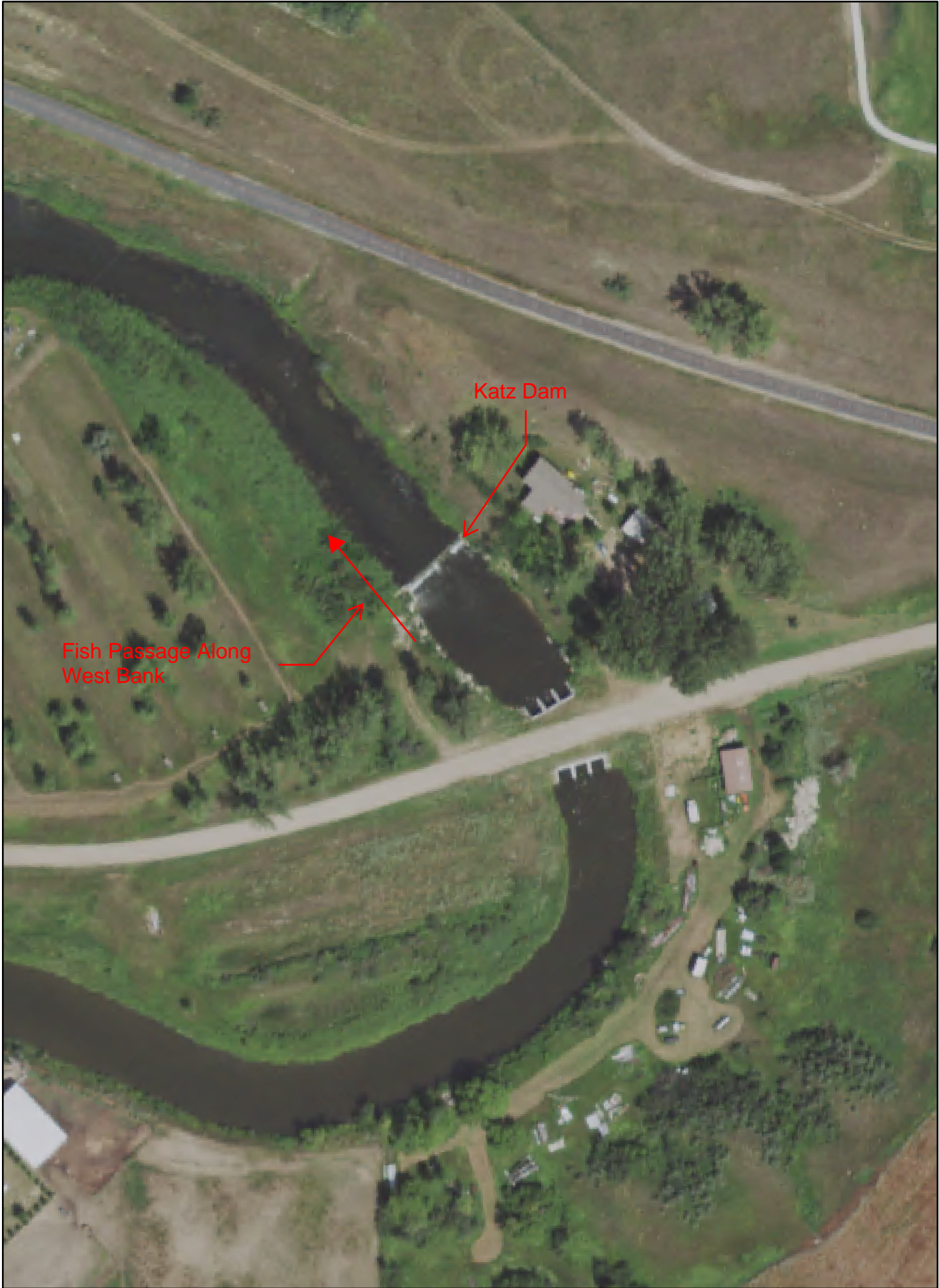
Opinion of Probable Construction Cost

Project: **Katz Dam Fish Passage**

Item Number	Specification	Code	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total Price
1	201	330 Clearing and Grubbing	1	LS	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
2	203	101 Common Excavation	950	CY	\$ 10.00	\$ 9,500.00
3	203	109 Topsoil	20	CY	\$ 5.00	\$ 100.00
4	203	118 Topsoil Placement	500	SY	\$ 12.00	\$ 6,000.00
5	203	125 Remove & Salvage Topsoil	500	SY	\$ 12.00	\$ 6,000.00
6	251	1000 Restoration Seeding	0.2	Acre	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,200.00
7	255	101 Erosion Control Blanket Type 1	500	SY	\$ 3.00	\$ 1,500.00
8	256	100 Rip Rap Grade I	300	CY	\$ 95.00	\$ 28,500.00
9	256	200 Rip Rap Grade II	20	CY	\$ 70.00	\$ 1,400.00
10	264	112 Fiber Rolls 12-inch	33	LF	\$ 2.50	\$ 82.50
11	302	120 Aggregate Base Class 3	15	Ton	\$ 29.00	\$ 435.00
12		Boulders (3-4 ft Nominal Diameter)	32	EA	\$ 600.00	\$ 19,200.00
13		Construct Opening in Wing Wall	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
14	702	100 Mobilization	1	LS	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 12,500.00
Subtotal						\$ 98,417.50
Construction Summary						
10% Construction Contingency						\$ 9,841.75
Total Estimated Construction Cost						\$ 108,259.25
Engineering Design and Construction Oversight Survey						\$ 27,196.00
Survey						\$ 4,800.00
Total Estimated Improvement Cost						\$ 150,097.00

Appendix C

Site Photos



Katz Dam

Fish Passage Along West Bank

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 125 feet



View From Upstream on East Bank



View of West Bank from Downstream of Katz Dam. The fish passage will follow the west bank around the dam.

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-3

Project Title: Coyote Clay Target Range
Applicant: Coyote Clay Target League
Primary Contact: Penny Slagle
Total Project Costs: \$517,849
OHF Request: \$293,158

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$60,461.91	Mountrail Williams Electric Cooperative	In-Kind
\$31,150.69	NDGF -Skeet Throwers	Cash
\$35,360	NDGF-Trap Throwers	Cash
\$126,972.60	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 43%

Project Duration: 18 months

Major Directive: D

Additional Directive:

Summary of Project: The Coyote Clay Target League has grown into the largest youth league in the nation, but recently lost their range with the expansion of the City of Williston limits, and a new range is needed. The project would involve the construction of a new shooting range, including trap houses and a skeet range.

Technical Committee Comments:

- Not clear which phase they are seeking grant funding from OHF for

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

Coyote Clay Target League has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

Coyote Clay Target League has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name Coyote Clay Target League Range Build Project

Name of Organization Coyote Clay Target League

Federal Tax ID #

Contact Person/Title Penny Lee Slagle President/Head Coach

Address 3021 13th Ave East

City Williston

State ND

Zip Code 58801

E-mail Address pslagle@nemont.net

Web Site Address (If applicable)

Phone 701-770-0606

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The main objective for needing this funding is to build a range to fit the growing needs of the Coyote Clay Target League and the community of Williston. The previous gun range (NW Gun Club) offered only Trap and disbanded in 2018 which is the year we started this league.

Our entire comprehensive plan consists of 4 Phases:

Phase 1 is the construction of 7 trap houses complete with walkways, sidewalk, and lighting on each house. This phase is fully funded and will be completed this spring.

Phase 2 is the construction of a clubhouse. We need a home. This clubhouse will consist of a large classroom for Hunter Education classes, fundamental classes that are held every

Thursday evening and will continue year around. It will include a concession stand, restrooms, an office, a large storage area and an open area for mingling. We are currently awaiting funding for this clubhouse phase.

Phase 3 is our current plan of constructing 4 Skeet/Trap combo fields. This is an exciting phase as we do not have a skeet range on site, and this will give our athletes an opportunity to shoot all 4 disciplines on our range. We currently have Trap, 5 Stand, and Sporting Clays. With this range we are hoping to revive the sport of Skeet as there are very few skeet ranges in the state of ND and none of them have 4 skeet ranges as ours will.

Phase 4 will be the addition of 8 more trap houses complete with lights, concrete walks and sidewalks joining all houses. The complete project will have 19 Trap houses, 4 Skeet ranges, 1 Sporting Clays and 3 -5 Stands!

We are under the USA Clay Target League plus our league is currently the largest league in the Nation! We have grown with each season and this new range will fit our needs as well as provide our community and western ND with a premier shooting range.

We want to build this range to attract more athletes to join our team but also keep our hunting tradition alive. With our league as big as it is, it will create more hunters and outdoor activities that benefits the R3 strategic plan of recruitment, retention, and reactivation. And we are fulfilling this plan.

The master plan we are seeking with this range build is to serve our community, our high school, the surrounding schools with a state-of-the-art shooting range. Our goal when all 4 phases are completed is to host ND State and National Tournaments in all 4 disciplines. Our goal is also to host off season high school shoots, ND High School Rodeo, 4 H shoots, fund raising events, adult leagues, ATA shoots, and team building activities for the oil companies and businesses in our area. We want to incorporate other aspects of shooting with the main aspect being safety and expose our athletes to the importance of conservation, the hunting philosophy, habitat, wildlife education and just enjoy the great outdoors of North Dakota.

Project Duration: Begin Spring 2024—complete Fall 2024

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

As each phase of this project is completed, we will pay our contractors throughout the construction process.

Amount of Grant request: \$293,158

Total Project Costs: \$517,849

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$97,719

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$60,461.91	Mountrail Williams Electric Cooperative	In Kind
\$31,150.69	NDGF -Skeet Throwers	Cash Grant
\$35,360	NDGF-Trap Throwers	Cash Grant
\$		
\$		

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The Coyote Clay Target League began in 2018 with 34 members in grades 7-12. Our league now includes grades 6-12 and have grown to 138 athletes shooting from Trap, Sporting Clays or 5 Stand. We have 214 athletes shoot each week as some shoot one discipline or some shoot 2 and or 3. Our city made us move the range out of city limits in 2020 so we had to find a new home which we did but it did not have a trap range.

The leagues' priorities are safety, fun and marksmanship. We stress to our athletes gun safety, respect, ethical behavior, dignity, sportsmanship, fundamentals of shooting and take care of the countryside and the land surrounding our ranges. Since many of our athletes are now active hunters, we provide them with practice for the seasons and promote the hunting tradition. Shooting sports also strengthen connections within families and communities for life.

The Coyote Clay Target League is a 501c3 nonprofit. We have a 10-member board and a Booster Club board to help with the fundraising events. We have over 20 Coaches helping during the season with coaching and volunteer duties each week. None of the board or coaches are paid as they are all volunteers. Our volunteers do all the work that needs to be done at the range.

Much of the money we have raised for this range build project has been done by the athletes and their parents. This is "the range the kids built"! Many of our projects are work projects such as setting up and tearing down for events, selling concessions, working the rodeo, golf tournaments, weddings, fund raisers, and many others. Our athletes are very visible throughout the community, and we have a great deal of support from the entire surrounding area.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

The purpose of getting funding for this project is to build a range in the Williston area and a part of North Dakota that is lacking in a facility such as this. This is a new project, although one phase will be completed this spring. Our goal is to build a premier range that we can sponsor shoots of all types and bring people together into our community and help the economic development of Williston. We currently have to travel over 400 miles to the State Trap Shoot when once our range is complete we will be able to sponsor state and national shoots in all 4 disciplines in the Western part of the state.

With our league being the largest league in the Nation, we need to have a facility that will fit our growth. This includes trap houses, a clubhouse, and a skeet range.

Another purpose for this grant funding is that we need to promote gun safety, especially with the number of kids that we have. We offer fundamental classes every Thursday evening and include lessons with live fire. Once we get our clubhouse built, we will then also be able to shoot live fire with all the newly certified hunter ed students. We will also have opportunities to take kids hunting who have never experienced this before.

Directive D: Our range build project falls under this directive that deals with conserving natural areas and creating these areas for recreation by development. The land that we moved to was once a cattle pasture. It is a perfect area for a shooting range with a wide variety of types of land and cover for game. We are transforming some of that land to do our range build and create a recreation area for individuals and families to use for generations to come.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes NO X

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

Currently the Board is overseeing the entire range build project. The President of the Coyote Clay Target League will be the contact person for the contractors and make sure things are going as planned. We have a wide range of professions on our board from a manager of an equipment facility, manager of an oil company, teachers, bankers, gunsmith, competitive shooters, coaches, Tire Store owner, and many of these same people have several connections to what we need.

Evaluation– Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

Success will be reported as the projects begin and are completed. The contractors are required to notify us as to what they are doing, and we have members out to the job site often. The club President and committee will be doing the final evaluations and our Treasurer will handle the expenditures. Our board also meets regularly to attend to any concerns we may have with the construction.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Concrete	\$138,951	\$46,317	\$	\$	\$	\$185,268
Skeet Houses	\$67,500	\$22,500	\$	\$	\$	\$90,000
			\$	\$	\$	
Dirt Work	\$5,625	\$1,875	\$	\$	\$	\$7,500
Electrical	\$78,750	\$26,250	\$	\$	\$	\$105,000
Voice Callers	\$2,332.50	\$777.50	\$	\$	\$	\$3,110
Total Costs	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

Powerline-----	\$60,461-----		\$60,461
Trap Throwers-----		\$35,360-----	\$35,360
Skeet Throwers-----		\$31,150-----	\$31,150
TOTAL: --\$293,158-----	-\$97,719-----	- \$60,461-----	-\$67,510-----
			\$517,849

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

Once our range project is completed, we will be able to maintain the facility by hosting league in both spring and fall, sponsoring high school and ATA Shoots, sponsor team building activities for companies, sell concessions from the clubhouse, club memberships, raffles, work projects. Our league has proven that we are available and willing to work for our donations, so we are called upon for many things people need help with.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

If we receive less funding than requested, we will keep on going. We will have other avenues in which we will have to turn to raise money. Our board, coaches and athletes are passionate about our clay target league, and we will continue to push forward as we have been the past two years.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

If we are to receive this grant we will definitely give credit to the Outdoor Heritage Fund through our own Facebook page and other media. We also have an area at the range for signage and this would be put up at the entrance to the range.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;

- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular

meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023



990 Lone Oak Drive • Suite 120 • Eagan, MN 55121 • usaclaytarget.com • FEIN: 27-3226324

May 20, 2023

Dear North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund Commission,

The USA Clay Target League is the independent provider of clay target shooting sports as an extra curricular co-ed and adaptive activity to students enrolled in middle school, high school, and college. This is accomplished through divisions and alliances including the North Dakota State High School Clay Target League, USA College Clay Target League, and the Minnesota College Athletic Conference. The League's priorities in order of importance are safety, fun, and marksmanship. The League a not-for-profit public charitable corporation.

The League has been one of the fastest-growing school-sponsored sports in the country for the past decade. Nationwide last year, the League hosted 44,900 student athletes representing over 1,500 teams that were coached by more than 8,000 team staff members. The League started in Minnesota in 2008 with three teams and 30 student athletes.

In North Dakota, nearly 90 teams and 2,800 student athletes participate on clay target teams annually. For the spring high school league, clay target participation would rank seventh highest out of 23 high school sports. The Coyote Clay Target League that represents the Williston area, had more than 370 student athletes participated in multi-week seasons last year making them the largest participating team in the entire USA Clay Target League. Williston High School joined the League in 2018 with just 30 student athletes.

Each year, thousands of students that are on clay target team waiting lists or rosters are not allowed to participate in the League primarily due to the lack of capacity at shooting ranges. Unlike most other high school outdoor sports that have playing fields at virtually every high school, clay target shooting sports requires the use of a regulation shooting range providing a safe, consistent, and competitive venue to conduct all League-sponsored events.

North Dakota Game and Fish has been a major supporter of the League and many teams in its home state. Through annual shooting range development grants, new clay target team grants, and sponsor support for the League, the State of North Dakota continues to invest in its R3 (Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation) strategic planning for hunting, fishing, outdoor recreation, and recreational shooting.

NDGF received approximately \$18.5 million from the Pittman-Robertson Act in 2022. These funds are primarily used for wildlife conservation and management, shooting range enhancements, hunter education, and shooting sport participation recruitment efforts. This revenue is generated by the an 11% excise tax on firearms and ammunition. Of the excise taxes that are collected, nearly 80% of the revenue is generated by recreational shooting - not hunting.

The USA Clay Target League fully supports the development of the Coyote Clay Target League's efforts to build additional clay target fields at the Painted Woods Shooting Range in Williston. Upon completion, these new fields will create 1) safe and professional venue for attracting more clay target participants, 2) host large local, regional, and statewide clay target events, 3) positive economic impacts to the Williston area and the State of North Dakota, 4) greatly assist North Dakota Game and Fish's wildlife conservation efforts and its R3 strategic plan, and 5) help create the next generation of outdoor enthusiasts for the great State of North Dakota.

Thank you very much for your consideration and support of the Coyote Clay Target League Range Build Project.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'John Nelson'. The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

John Nelson
President



May 22, 2023

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing this letter in support of the OHF grant that the Coyote Clay Target League has applied for. I have worked with Penny Slagle for years on various programs. She is a long-term volunteer for the department and her services has been exemplary. Penny has been very active in the ND High School Clay Target range and that is the largest and fastest grown club in our state. A few years ago, the City of Williston closed down the trap shooting range where they practiced. Penny and a group of volunteers have been in the process of building a new trap shooting facility. These facilities are not cheap and any assistance they can be given will benefit the youth in the Williston area. This is a perfect opportunity to offer these kids a lifelong skill that gets them in the outdoors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marty Egeland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Marty" being more prominent.

Marty Egeland

Governor
Doug Burgum

Director
Jeb Williams

Deputy Director
Scott A. Peterson

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Brian Burrows and I am on the USA shooting team. I represented the United States at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games in International Trap. My teammate, Maddie Bernau, and I brought home the bronze medal in the Mixed Trap event. In addition to competing, I enjoy coaching shotgun sports. I have coached over 500 athletes and held camps for multiple scholastic teams. I have had the pleasure of hosting camps for the Williston Clay Target team in 2021 and 2022.

The growth of this program, led by Penny Slagle, is incredible. Since it's inception in 2018, the team has grown to become the largest youth league in the nation. With the exponential growth of the program, there is a need to build 4 skeet and trap combo field at the community gun club.

The Williston Clay Target league is seeking funds for this range project from the Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant. With this addition they will have all 4 shotgun disciplines: Skeet, Trap, 5-stand, and Sporting Clays. It will greatly benefit the team and allow them to continue to grow and produce great shooting athletes that can excel in all disciplines. Not only will it benefit the team, but also the whole Williston community. This range project will allow the Clay Target League to host community, state, and national tournaments.

I look forward to continuing to support the Williston Clay Target League and I know they will continue to become a positive and powerful force in the scholastic shooting world. Thank you for considering the Williston Clay Target League range project as the beneficiary of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant.

Please feel free to contact me if you need any further information about the Clay Target League and the positive impact that this range project will have on the athletes and the community.

Sincerely,

Brian Burrows, OLY
760-622-6948

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is David Montgomery, and I am writing this letter of recommendation for the grant application of the Williston Clay Target League.

I have had the pleasure of working with Penny Slagle, the coach of the Williston High School and Williston State College clay target league teams.

Penny has worked tirelessly the past years to get these teams up and running and now has accomplished them as one of the largest teams as far as members in the United States.

Penny has built this program from the ground up by her hard work of fund raising through grants, donations, and her own commitment of labor, so she could succeed in getting this program for so many young adults in NW ND to enjoy and succeed and be successful in their clay Target League competitions. The program has a way to go in their fund raising to achieve their reality of a new clubhouse and equipment needs to continue to offer this program to even more individuals interested in this program.

As a Williams County commissioner, I have seen how important this program is to our area with the significant number of participants in the program and giving these youth another great option to participate in, of which Williams County has also provided grant dollars for them to achieve their goals. I ask you to please consider and approve their grant request from you so they can continue to grow their program and offer more individuals to be able to participate in their program.

Thank You for your consideration.
David Montgomery
Williston ND

Assembly Unit	Unit Description	Enter Estimated Quantity	Unit	Labor Unit Price	2022 Material Unit Price	Total Unit Price	Total Labor Cost	Total Material Cost	Total Estimated Cost	Comment
UG7	1 PH PAD MOUNTED TRANS (LOOP OR RADIAL)	1	Each	\$385.88	\$0.00	\$385.88	\$385.88	\$0.00	\$385.88	
UM3-14	1 PH SECTIONALIZING ENCLOSURE	1	Each	\$275.63	\$850.00	\$1,125.63	\$275.63	\$850.00	\$1,125.63	
UM6-1(1/0)25KV	LOAD BREAK ELBOW TERM	4	Each	\$94.26	\$70.00	\$164.26	\$377.04	\$280.00	\$657.04	
UM6-1(1/0)25KV	INSULATED PROTECTIVE CAP	2	Each	\$13.23	\$110.00	\$123.23	\$26.46	\$220.00	\$246.46	
UM6-5	FOUR POINT JUNCTION/200 A	1	Each	\$44.10	\$270.00	\$314.10	\$44.10	\$270.00	\$314.10	
1480Z	GROUND ROD ASSEMBLY	2	Each	\$35.28	\$40.00	\$75.28	\$70.56	\$80.00	\$150.56	
	Primary Service, 1/0 25 KV JACKETED 260	3.00	1000 Ft	\$0.00	\$3,710.00	\$3,710.00	Add Handling Below	\$11,130.00	\$11,130.00	
	Backhoe	2,500	Ft	\$5.46		\$5.46	\$13,650.00	\$0.00	\$13,650.00	
	1 Primary Cables	2,500	Ft	\$4.69		\$4.69	\$11,725.00	\$0.00	\$11,725.00	

Easements	
Length (Miles)	-
Width (Feet)	40
Land Type	Cropland
Acres	-
Estimated Easement Payment(s) Total	\$ -

Project Name: Clay Target League - Sheet Houses

Estimate Completed By: Brent

Date: 10/10/2022

Map No.?: 049-21 Location Factor for OH: Yes

Hot Work?: No Length < 0.5 MI?: No

Winter Work?: No Hot Work Factor: Winter Work Factor:

Special Services: 0.0% Labor/Material Contingency: 50.0%

Misc. Materials Uplift: 3.0% Special Services (\$1,000 minimum): 0.0%

Easements: N/A Labor/Material Subtotal: \$26,554.67

Grand Total: \$60,461.91

Note 1: Use a Pay factor of 1.5 for individual Overhead or Distribution Underbuild Work Orders 0.50 miles or less outside the map areas noted below:

Williston Area Maps: 49, 50, 51, 78, 79 and 88

Stanley Area Maps: 68, 69, 70, 97, 98, 99, 106, 107 and 108

New Town Area Maps: 15, 23, 24, 25, 34 and 35

Note 2: 1.5 pay factor does not apply if more than one Work Order is issued and cumulative length exceeds 0.5 miles when Work Orders are within 5 mile radius of each other, or units with "near".

Note 3: A pay factor of 1.35 may be used for hot work with written approval from MWEC prior to performing the work.

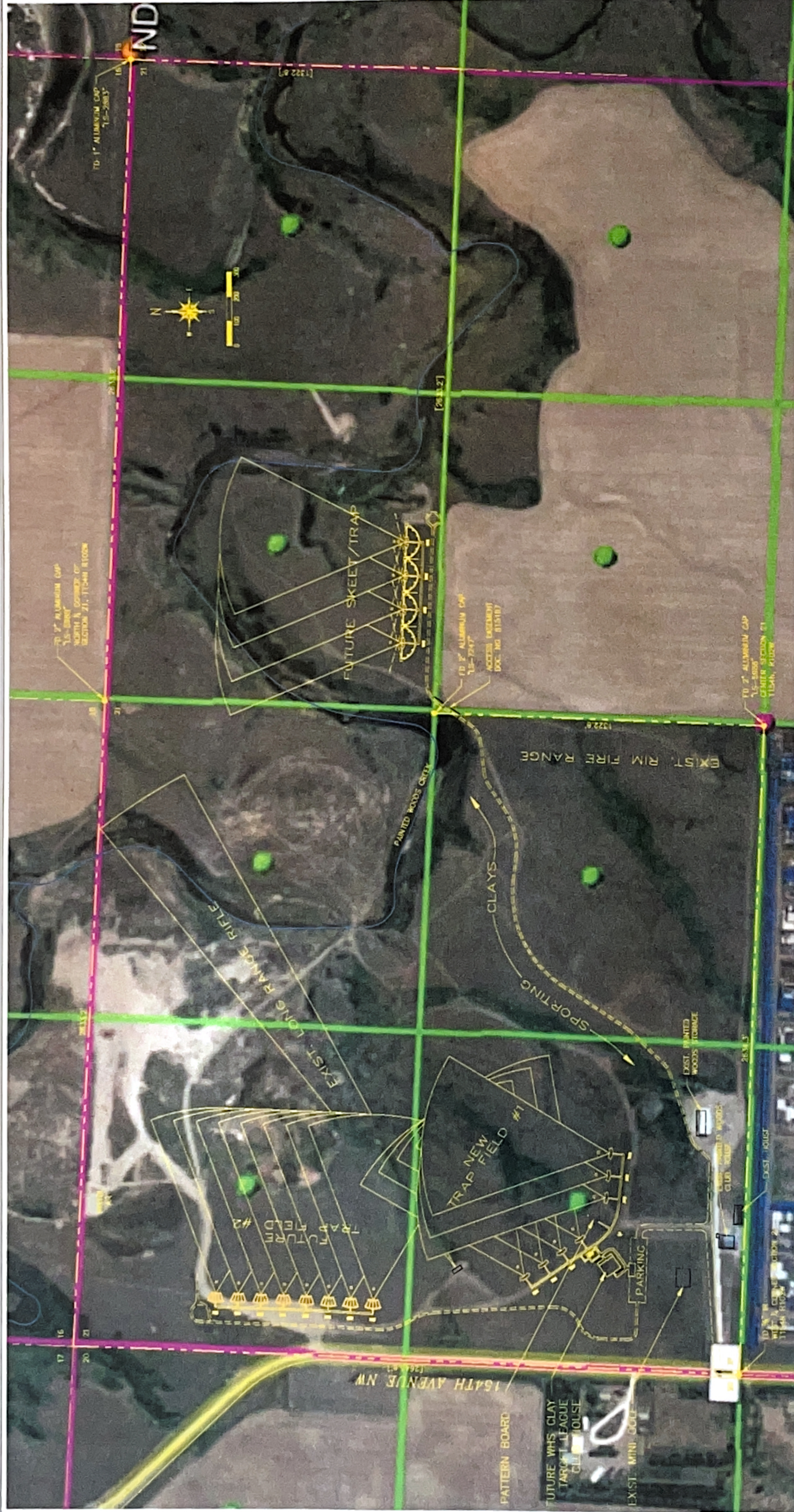
Note 4: All work to be performed on a Unit Rate basis unless approved in writing by MWEC prior to performing the work.

Note 5: All Work Orders under 1 mile shall be on one invoice unless approved otherwise in writing by MWEC.

Note 6: Hydro-Vac charges will only be approved for locating MWEC utilities where easement or lease requires it, or when hydro-vac-ing is requested by MWEC.

OH Subtotal:	Material	Estimated Total
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
UG Subtotal:	\$12,830.00	\$39,384.67
Other Subtotal:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Subtotal:	\$12,830.00	\$39,384.67
OH Subtotal:	\$0.00	\$0.00
UG Subtotal:	\$26,554.67	\$0.00
Other Subtotal:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Subtotal:	\$26,554.67	\$59,384.67
Labor/Material Contingency:	\$1,000.00	\$19,692.34
Special Services (\$1,000 minimum):	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
Easements:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Misc. Materials:	\$384.90	\$384.90
Grand Total:	\$384.90	\$60,461.91

220696 ✓
10-11-22
10 MWEC



SHEET INDEX

1	-	TITLE SHEET
2	-	SITE PLAN TRAP FIELD 1
3	-	GRADING TRAP FIELD 1
3B	-	NEW CONTOURS
4	-	GRADING DETAILS
5	-	GRADING DETAILS
6	-	PROFILE
7	-	DETAILS
8	-	DETAILS
8A	-	TRAP PHASING
9	-	SITE PLAN TRAP FIELD 2
10	-	SITE PLAN SHEET FIELD
10A	-	SHEET DETAILS

LEGEND

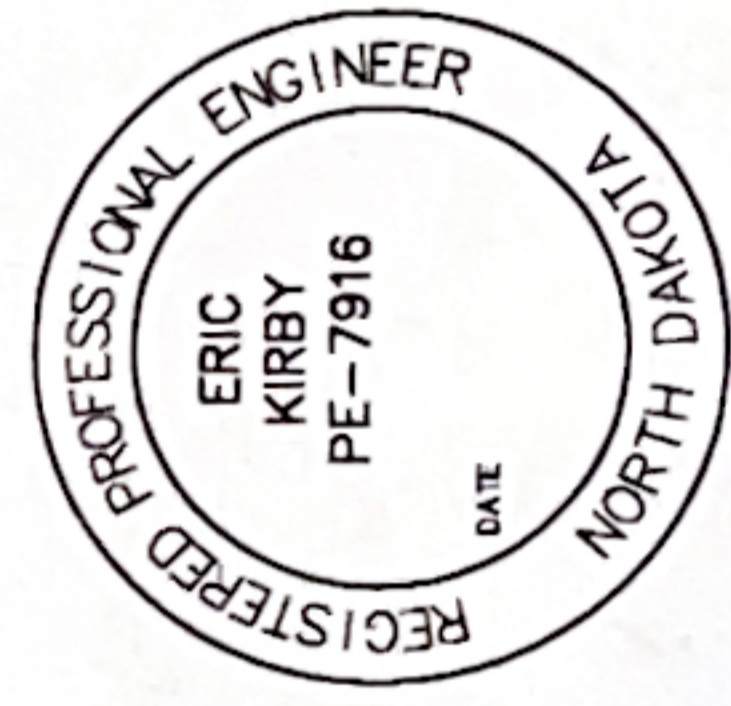
—	EXIST.	EXISTING
FD	FOUND	
IR	IRON ROD	
XXXXXX	NEW GRADE	
—	PROPERTY BOUNDARY	
-o-o-	EXIST. FENCE	
-V-V-	EXIST. WATER	
—	NEW WATER	
—	EXIST. POWER	
—	DM LINES	
—	EXIST. OVERHEAD POWER	
- - -	EXIST. SWALE	
- - -	NEW SWALE	
○○○○	EXIST. CONTOUR	
○○○○	NEW CONTOUR	

LEAGUE CONTACT

COYOTE CLAY TARGET LEAGUE
 3021 13TH AVENUE E
 WILLISTON, ND 58001
 PENNY SLAGLE 701-770-0606

FACILITY CONTACT

PAINTED WOODS SPORTING RANGE
 5000 14TH AVENUE NW
 WILLISTON, ND 58001
 JIMMY@PAINTEWOODSPORTS.COM
 JIMMY@PAINTEWOODSPORTS.COM



TITLE

KE Kirby Engineering
 701.843.8270 - Kirby@ke.com

DATE	2022.07.21.2022
SCALE	AS SHOWN
BY	E. KIRBY
CHECKED	

ATTENTION: CALL BEFORE YOU DIG - ONE CALL LOCATES - REQUIRES 2 WORKING DAYS NOTICE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION. (NOTE THE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR THE NORTH DAKOTA ONE CALL IS 811 (1.800.743.3665) AND WEB IS www.onecall.com)

Metro Gun Club

10601 Naples St NE
Blaine, MN 55449
(763) 786-5880

2022-2212L QUOTE/INVOICE

Coyote Clay Target League Ship to: Petroleum Services
3021 13th Ave E 2502 4th Ave W
Williston, ND 58801 Williston, ND 58802

Penny Slagle 701-770-0606 pslagle@nemont.net Jim Jones 701-770-5271

DATE	SOLD BY	CASH	CHARGE	PAYMENT	MERCH. RET'D	PAID OUT
4/21/22	Rick			in advance		
STOCK #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION		PRICE EACH	AMOUNT	
		BRB Voice Release Systems			\$0.00	
		OPTION 1:			\$0.00	
	1	BRB Voice Release Skeet System		\$1,185.00	\$0.00	
		1 Stand - Wireless			\$0.00	
		Includes Hubbell Plug and Delivery			\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
		OPTION 2:			\$0.00	
	1	BRB Voice Release Skeet System		\$3,110.00	\$0.00	
		8 Stands - Wireless			\$0.00	
		Includes Hubbell Plugs and Delivery			\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
		*Use separately or multiple stands for all			\$0.00	
		fields			\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
		**Buyer is responsible for their states			\$0.00	
		sales tax.			\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
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					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
					\$0.00	
Sub Total					\$0.00	
Tax						
Total					\$0.00	

Traps & Targets R Us

Bill Prindle
2611 Aqua Marine Dr
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
208-390-2577
prindlebill@gmail.com

INVOICE

BILL TO

Painted Woods Sporting
2502 4th Ave. West
Williston, ND 58801

INVOICE # 1955
DATE 02/07/2023

ACTIVITY	QTY	AMOUNT
Item Mec 500E Skeet Set	4	29,053.00
Item Shipping	1	2,097.69

We accept Mastercard and Visa with an additional 3.75% credit card fee. Payment is due upon receipt.

SUBTOTAL	31,150.69
TAX	0.00
TOTAL	31,150.69
BALANCE DUE	\$31,150.69



P.O. Box 119 • Wenatchee, WA 98807

Phone: (509)663-3464 • Fax: (509)662-4465

Painted Woods Sporting Range
5050 145th Ave. NW
Williston, ND 58801

Painted Woods Sporting Range Grading for New Clay Target Range

Selland Construction, Inc. hereby proposes to perform the following work

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1	Grading New Clay Target Range	1	ls	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00
				Total Cost	\$ 7,500.00

Sincerely,
Selland Construction, Inc.

Jason Ekblad
701-570-8778

D3 Concrete LLC
PO Box 7726
Williston, ND 58803
701-609-9363

Summary of services to grade, form, place, and finish (Qty) 4 concrete skeet/trap combo fields, thrower houses and shooting stations along with all connecting sidewalks – Coyote Clay Target League

Quote includes concrete material and labor required to complete the job, as per supplied site information and spec drawings. Additional fill material not included in quote may be required if existing base material is insufficient, and will be discussed with client before proceeding.

Qty (4) trap houses, ~8'x8' footprint, 8" thickened integral footing, 3 sidewalls ~6'-6" height, 1 sidewall ~4' height, and concrete floor (each bunker). Moisture barrier applied prior to backfill.

Qty (4) trap shooting stations, ~260' lineal per station, 3'-4' width per drawing specs. Yardage markers 16-19 poured as single piece. Qty (4) skeet shooting stations and connecting walkway, ~350' lineal per station. Yardage markers and station numbers to be determined (materials and installation process). Upon agreement of said material and installation process, this part of the quote may have to be revisited. Concrete benchmark installation included in revised quote.

Qty (1) sidewalk connecting all (4) stations, ~465' lineal, 6' width per drawing specs. If total length notably exceeds original site plan specs, this section of the quote may also have to be revisited.

Qty (5) high/low skeet thrower houses, ~12'x12' footprint, 8" thickened integral footing, installation of steel reinforcement and anchor bolts included.

Transport / Gradework / Excavation / Compaction

Form materials and labor

Reinforcing steel materials and labor

Placement and finishing of concrete material and labor

Cleanup and finish grade/backfill

Admixes and procedures to be applied for cold weather concrete placement, to include heated water and concrete accelerant, with application of insulated concrete blankets upon completion to provide thermal protection during critical portion of curing process are not included in this quote. Winter excavation and ground thaw procedures and processes are not included in this quote. Cold weather operations, cost, and viability will need to be assessed as proposed start date(s) approach.

Estimated Field Total

\$185,268.00

Thank you for the opportunity to quote your project, and we look forward to an exciting and productive 2023!



On Point Electrical Services, LLC
 4983 Hatzenbiler Lane
 Williston, ND 58801
 701-570-8433

Estimate

Date	Estimate #
5/22/2023	206

Name / Address
Coyote Clay Target League 3021 13th Ave E Williston, ND 58801

Approved by:

Description	Qty	Rate	Total
<p>PHASE II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set and wire 220/ 120 volt 200 amp panel - Install 4 30 ft wooded poles with 3 stadium type lights for each of the 4 fields - Power for 20 Amp outlet along with switched LED light in each Hi / Low house - Power for 20 Amp outlet along with switched LED light in each Trap house - Power for 20 Amp outlet for sump pump located in the trap houses - Install 1 " conduit from trap houses and hi / low houses to operator area <p>This estimate covers all, equipment, materials labor, and ND electrical certificate needed to complete this job.</p> <p>Due to current market supply and demands, there maybe extended lead times of current materials along with a cost increase.</p> <p>Electrical</p>	1	105,000.00	105,000.00
Prices are good for 7 days based on current material supply and demand		Total	\$105,000.00

CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

Company Name Stillwater Contracting LLC

Phone 262-527-6685

CUSTOMER

cctl

ESTIMATE NO

2022

DATE

5/22/2023

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

williston

PHONE

E-MAIL

SALESPERSON

PROJECT

PREPARED BY:

Mark Peters

ATTENTION

PAYMENT TERMS

Due on draws

DUE DATE

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
5	construction of skeet houses to building codes		\$90,000.00
	to include building construction		\$0.00
	siding		\$0.00
	roof		\$0.00
	concrete footings and floor		\$0.00
	labor and materials included		\$0.00
			\$0.00
	prices based on current material cost		\$0.00
	bid does not include thrower machine instalation		\$0.00
	does not include walk ways		\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00
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			\$0.00
			\$0.00
			\$0.00

SUBTOTAL **\$90,000.00**

TAX RATE

SALES TAX **\$0.00**

OTHER

TOTAL **\$90,000.00**

THIS PROPOSAL INCLUDES THE CONDITIONS NOTED:
Any unseen repairs will be bid seperatly and must be approved by customer. This estimate is good for 5 days due to fluctuation and avalibility of building materials.

Sign Below to Accept Quote:

Authorized Rep

Date

To Whom it May Concern

My name is David Montgomery, and I am writing this letter of recommendation for the grant application of the Williston Clay Target League.

I have had the pleasure of working with Penny Slagle, the coach of the Williston High School and Williston State College clay target league teams.

Penny has worked tirelessly the past years to get these teams up and running and now has accomplished them as one of the largest teams as far as members in the United States.

Penny has built this program from the ground up by her hard work of fund raising through grants, donations, and her own commitment of labor, so she could succeed in getting this program for so many young adults in NW ND to enjoy and succeed and be successful in their clay Target League competitions.

The program has a way to go in their fund raising to achieve their reality of a new clubhouse and equipment needs to continue to offer this program to even more individuals interested in this program.

As a Williams County commissioner, I have seen how important this program is to our area with the significant number of participants in the program and giving these youth another great option to participate in, of which Williams County has also provided grant dollars for them to achieve their goals.

I ask you to please consider and approve their grant request from you so they can continue to grow their program and offer more individuals to be able to participate in their program.

Thank You for your consideration.

David Montgomery

Williston ND



990 Lone Oak Drive • Suite 120 • Eagan, MN 55121 • usaclaytarget.com • FEIN: 27-3226324

May 20, 2023

Dear North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund Commission,

The USA Clay Target League is the independent provider of clay target shooting sports as an extra curricular co-ed and adaptive activity to students enrolled in middle school, high school, and college. This is accomplished through divisions and alliances including the North Dakota State High School Clay Target League, USA College Clay Target League, and the Minnesota College Athletic Conference. The League's priorities in order of importance are safety, fun, and marksmanship. The League a not-for-profit public charitable corporation.

The League has been one of the fastest-growing school-sponsored sports in the country for the past decade. Nationwide last year, the League hosted 44,900 student athletes representing over 1,500 teams that were coached by more than 8,000 team staff members. The League started in Minnesota in 2008 with three teams and 30 student athletes.

In North Dakota, nearly 90 teams and 2,800 student athletes participate on clay target teams annually. For the spring high school league, clay target participation would rank seventh highest out of 23 high school sports. The Coyote Clay Target League that represents the Williston area, had more than 370 student athletes participated in multi-week seasons last year making them the largest participating team in the entire USA Clay Target League. Williston High School joined the League in 2018 with just 30 student athletes.

Each year, thousands of students that are on clay target team waiting lists or rosters are not allowed to participate in the League primarily due to the lack of capacity at shooting ranges. Unlike most other high school outdoor sports that have playing fields at virtually every high school, clay target shooting sports requires the use of a regulation shooting range providing a safe, consistent, and competitive venue to conduct all League-sponsored events.

North Dakota Game and Fish has been a major supporter of the League and many teams in its home state. Through annual shooting range development grants, new clay target team grants, and sponsor support for the League, the State of North Dakota continues to invest in its R3 (Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation) strategic planning for hunting, fishing, outdoor recreation, and recreational shooting.

NDGF received approximately \$18.5 million from the Pittman-Robertson Act in 2022. These funds are primarily used for wildlife conservation and management, shooting range enhancements, hunter education, and shooting sport participation recruitment efforts. This revenue is generated by the an 11% excise tax on firearms and ammunition. Of the excise taxes that are collected, nearly 80% of the revenue is generated by recreational shooting - not hunting.

The USA Clay Target League fully supports the development of the Coyote Clay Target League's efforts to build additional clay target fields at the Painted Woods Shooting Range in Williston. Upon completion, these new fields will create 1) safe and professional venue for attracting more clay target participants, 2) host large local, regional, and statewide clay target events, 3) positive economic impacts to the Williston area and the State of North Dakota, 4) greatly assist North Dakota Game and Fish's wildlife conservation efforts and its R3 strategic plan, and 5) help create the next generation of outdoor enthusiasts for the great State of North Dakota.

Thank you very much for your consideration and support of the Coyote Clay Target League Range Build Project.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'John Nelson'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent 'J' and 'N'.

John Nelson
President



May 22, 2023

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing this letter in support of the OHF grant that the Coyote Clay Target League has applied for. I have worked with Penny Slagle for years on various programs. She is a long-term volunteer for the department and her services has been exemplary. Penny has been very active in the ND High School Clay Target range and that is the largest and fastest grown club in our state. A few years ago, the City of Williston closed down the trap shooting range where they practiced. Penny and a group of volunteers have been in the process of building a new trap shooting facility. These facilities are not cheap and any assistance they can be given will benefit the youth in the Williston area. This is a perfect opportunity to offer these kids a lifelong skill that gets them in the outdoors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marty Egeland". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

Marty Egeland

Governor
Doug Burgum

Director
Jeb Williams

Deputy Director
Scott A. Peterson

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Brian Burrows and I am on the USA shooting team. I represented the United States at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games in International Trap. My teammate, Maddie Bernau, and I brought home the bronze medal in the Mixed Trap event. In addition to competing, I enjoy coaching shotgun sports. I have coached over 500 athletes and held camps for multiple scholastic teams. I have had the pleasure of hosting camps for the Williston Clay Target team in 2021 and 2022.

The growth of this program, led by Penny Slagle, is incredible. Since it's inception in 2018, the team has grown to become the largest youth league in the nation. With the exponential growth of the program, there is a need to build 4 skeet and trap combo field at the community gun club.

The Williston Clay Target league is seeking funds for this range project from the Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant. With this addition they will have all 4 shotgun disciplines: Skeet, Trap, 5-stand, and Sporting Clays. It will greatly benefit the team and allow them to continue to grow and produce great shooting athletes that can excel in all disciplines. Not only will it benefit the team, but also the whole Williston community. This range project will allow the Clay Target League to host community, state, and national tournaments.

I look forward to continuing to support the Williston Clay Target League and I know they will continue to become a positive and powerful force in the scholastic shooting world. Thank you for considering the Williston Clay Target League range project as the beneficiary of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant.

Please feel free to contact me if you need any further information about the Clay Target League and the positive impact that this range project will have on the athletes and the community.

Sincerely,

Brian Burrows, OLY
760-622-6948

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-4

Project Title: Turkeys Enhancing Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat
Applicant: National Wild Turkey Federation
Primary Contact: Clayton Lenk
Total Project Costs: \$356,913
OHF Request: \$200,000

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$44,000	Project Partners	Cash & In-Kind
\$53,333	Project Partners	Cash & In-Kind
\$30,000	NWTF District Biologist staff time and travel	In-Kind
\$29,580	NWTF Indirect	Indirect
\$156,913.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 44%

Project Duration: Four years

Major Directive: C

Additional Directive: A & B

Summary of Project: Project involves enhancement of 1,500 acres of habitat by providing financial assistance for both public and private land enhancement at no less than 3:1 match.

Technical Committee Comments:

- Using NRCS practices to enhance wildlife habit and water quality, not sure who conservation partners are
- Could be duplicating objectives of existing 319 projects and/or NDG&F CREP project

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

National Wild Turkey Federation has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

Funded Projects					
Contract	Total Project Cost	Title	Award Amount	Amount Expended	Project Timeframe
11-127	\$60,000	NWTF Northern Plains Riparian Restoration Initiative	\$45,000	\$27,042.25	2018-2021
Totals	\$60,000.00		\$45,000.00	\$27,042.25	

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: Turkeys enhancing water quality and wildlife habitat

Name of Organization: National Wild Turkey Federation

Federal Tax ID#:

Contact Person/Title: Clayton Lenk – NWTF District Biologist

Address: 770 Augusta Rd.

City: Edgefield

State: SC

Zip Code: 29824

E-mail Address: clenk@nwtf.net

Web Site Address (If applicable): <https://www.nwtf.org/>

Phone: 218-821-0079

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

Please contact the following in regards to agreements and finances:

Tara Moon – Director of Conservation Administration, Grants and Planning, tmooon@nwtf.net, O:803-637-7507, C:706-840-4219

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

In North Dakota, the wild turkey is an often overlooked and undervalued species that doesn't get the same headline attention as other big game. However, the wild turkey is one of North Dakota's greatest conservation successes and has huntable populations as a result. In fact, North Dakota has one of the highest turkey hunter success rates in the country of roughly 45-50%. This is all due to the habitat work and conservation efforts that takes place on public land and even more so on private lands in the state. In recent years, population declines are being recorded throughout a lot of the southern and midwestern states. Recent population estimates in ND show a stable or slightly increasing population. With recent droughts and long winters, quality habitat is the main factor that will help these birds make it through repeated adverse conditions and keep the healthy population stable. The wild turkey has an extensive usage of habitat types that allow countless other wildlife

species to benefit from managing for this magnificent bird. So much so that the wild turkey is often considered an icon of diverse and well managed habitat.

Throughout the Great Plains of the United States, it is estimated that less than 1.5% of the overall landscape is of riparian nature, yet over 70% of wildlife species use these riparian areas in at least some capacity during their life cycle. Riparian habitat as well as the adjacent upland areas are critical to the survival of fish and wildlife species in the Plains but also have significant water conservation benefits to all things downstream. People are also a benefactor of quality habitat in these areas whether it be from recreational opportunities, more efficient livestock practices, cleaner drinking water, among others.

The primary objectives of this grant will be to conserve and/or enhance roughly 1,500-acres of fish and wildlife habitat across North Dakota. The habitat types we would be helping conserve/enhance would include riparian areas and upland areas suitable to support wild turkeys or that have a clear water conservation impact. Over the course of four-years, NWTF will work with our membership base and local chapters to find potential projects and then collaborate with our numerous conservation partners to help leverage dollars and implement projects on the ground. The NWTF has internal focal landscapes that largely encompass the North Dakota State Wildlife Action Plan. These areas would be given priority for project funding and consideration.

The National Wild Turkey Federation’s (NWTF) mission is the conservation of the wild turkey and the preservation of our hunting heritage. With our mission in mind, we approach conservation through our “four shared values” which are healthy forests and wildlife habitat, clean water, robust recreational opportunities, and resilient communities. By positively impacting riparian and upland habitats in North Dakota, we would implement all four of our shared values across the state.

Project Duration: Four-years

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

Amount of Grant request: \$200,000

Total Project Costs: \$356,913

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$156,913

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$44,000 for contracted services	Project Partners	Cash and In-kind
\$53,333 for supplies	Project Partners	Cash and In-Kind

\$30,000	NWTF District Biologist staff time and travel	In-Kind
\$29,580	NWTF Indirect	Indirect
\$		
\$		

Certifications

- ✓ I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.
- ✓ I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The mission of the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) is that we are dedicated to the conservation of the wild turkey and the preservation of our hunting heritage. The NWTF has over 230,000 members with over 1,200 local chapters representing all 50 states. Founded in 1973, the NWTF has invested over half a billion dollars into wildlife conservation and has conserved or enhanced over 22 million acres of critical wildlife habitat. The organization continues to drive wildlife conservation, forest resiliency and robust recreational opportunities throughout the U.S. by working across boundaries on a landscape scale. The organization is governed by an 18-member National board of directors. The NWTF has recently started a Co-CEO structure where one CEO leads the marketing and fundraising side of the organization while the other focuses on conservation and business support. Volunteers work directly with field staff on projects and events. NWTF programs include our Hunting Heritage Super Fund which is used to deliver mission related objectives at the state level. This includes outreach and education programs such as JAKES, Women in the Outdoors, and Wheelin’ sportsmen and can also be applied to research projects, used to complete conservation work, among many other mission centric activities. The NWTF has also created landscape-level initiatives like the Waterways for Wildlife (W4W) Initiative which has provided \$392,000 over the last two-years to help conserve over 10,484 acres and 116.8 stream miles.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

This grant will overlap with NWTF's Waterways for Wildlife (W4W) Initiative which is an internal program created and designed by staff to advance conservation, restoration, and enhancement of riparian areas throughout the Great Plains. This new initiative was built on the success of the Northern Plains Riparian Restoration Initiative (NPRRI) which helped conserve/enhance over 83,000 acres, over 14,000 of which in ND, since 2006. The program uses established networks of conservation professionals and volunteers to help identify projects on both private and public lands. The program works with public and private land managers to provide technical assistance in identifying, designing, and implement the on the ground projects. The W4W program provides financial assistance through an application process at no less than 3:1 (75:25) match from partners and often exceeds 14:1. The North Dakota Game and Fish have also identified the importance of conserving and enhancing riparian habitat for fisheries by the creation of their "Save Our Lakes" program. This program helped private landowners in priority watersheds with conservation practices and limited agricultural practices to increase water quality in downstream fisheries. The program was ran by the fisheries department but has since been repurposed under the private lands section of the department.

This grant could potentially fund some W4W projects that occur in ND but it will also encompass areas that are not directly in riparian areas that wouldn't qualify for W4W but still provide wildlife and or water quality benefits in upland habitats.

Goals – The overarching goal of this grant is to expand on our previous work conserving/enhancing riparian areas across the state while also conserving/enhancing upland areas that have a habitat or water quality benefit. Doing so would help reverse the downward trend of riparian and upland habitat quality and quantity across the state. Through the efforts implemented by this grant there will be more native habitat on the landscape, more diverse habitat, less erosion, and increased water quality in North Dakota. We are currently planning on conserving/enhancing 1,000 acres of riparian habitat and 500 acres of upland habitat. Riparian habitat would be considered everything from the water to the edges of the adjacent uplands where there are clear vegetative breaks. Upland habitat would include meadows, grasslands, forests, or savanna type habitats. The practices that will help us achieve those goals will vary based on location and by landowner preference. Those practices may include, but not

limited to; Tree and shrub establishment (612), Forest Stand Improvement (666), Conservation Cover (327), Brush Management (314), Fence (382), Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390), Riparian Forest Buffer (391), Stream and Shoreline Protection (580), Livestock Pipeline (516), Watering Facility (614), among others.

Strategies – Interest in voluntary conservation of these proposed habitat improvement projects are projected to be very strong by ND landowners. Through existing networks of conservation professionals and volunteers, projects would be identified and reviewed for compatibility for receiving these funds. Potential projects would be screened by the NWTF District Biologist and would be reviewed based on criteria such as project merit, water quality benefits, benefits to wildlife, longevity of project work, size of project, and if the project falls within our internal focal landscapes which largely overlap focus areas identified within the State Wildlife Action Plan. NWTF will prioritize projects that have the greatest impact on turkeys. NWTF staff will also coordinate with partners, landowners, and volunteers to meet and often exceed grant match requirements. The NWTF chapter system in North Dakota consists of 17 active chapters representing over 1,400 members.

Benefits – There is no question that projects accomplished by NWTF have a multitude of benefits no matter where they are in the country. These ultimately tie to our four shared values of water quality, forest health and wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and resilient communities. The projects that NWTF is seeking to implement using these funds will aim to hit at least two of these values and more where applicable.

Some of the projects accomplished through this funding would likely be highlighted in NWTF's nationally distributed magazine "Turkey Call" which is sent out bi-monthly to over 230,000 members across the United States and several other countries. Project articles are also written specifically for our website which would be searchable by state. Funding sources, partners, and project work details all get highlighted through both of these avenues which would give OHF and ND good representation to a nationwide audience.

Timelines – Historically through the NPRRI program, formal requests for proposals were sent out in the March/April timeframe of each year through riparian conservation networks with applications due in June. Through this round of grant funding, formal requests would still be made annually but would likely occur in the fall/winter months so project work could begin first thing in the spring for shovel ready projects. This would allow project managers to work on applications and get project details during what are typically slow months as far as on the ground implementation goes. Since projects don't always fall into designated timelines, eligible projects could still come in throughout the year and would be reviewed on an individual basis after the initial round of funding has taken place and if budgets allow. NWTF will remain in close contact with the project manager throughout implementation to ensure timelines are in order and that work is going as planned. Upon project completion, either NWTF staff or a trusted conservation representative would evaluate the completed project to ensure it meets all project specifications. Successful applicants are given one year to completed project work but may be granted an extension if extenuating circumstances exist. The project leaders and land managers would be responsible for any future maintenance or repair of the site should it be needed.

Need for project and funding urgency – Downward trends in both riparian and upland habitat across the state call for action. Riparian areas specifically are often small and occur with major watercourses or flashy waterways that are especially vulnerable to negative impacts. These habitat areas across the state and across the plains states for that matter have been heavily declined by human-directed activities such as infrastructure and dam construction, development/sprawl, incompatible agricultural

practices, etc.. The decline of these habitats has been happening at an alarming rate and the impact on water quality and wildlife has not yet been quantified.

New project or replacing expiring funding – These funds would in-part replace the OHF grant that NWTF received in 2018 to do riparian centric work but will build off of that success to also include upland habitats that have a wildlife or water conservation tie to it. Aside from OHF funds, the NWTF only has one other source of funding in ND and those are our member generated “Super Funds”. These funds are used for a variety of things and not just conservation projects and are determined by the NWTF State Chapters Board of Directors. Thus, limiting the amount of funds that can be applied towards on the ground conservation.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application. ND State Wildlife Action Plan

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the “Definitions” section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

This grants administration and program management will be overseen by NWTF staff. Individual projects receiving funds from this grant are overseen and administered through their project leaders in coordination with NWTF. Project leaders will be state and/or federal agency staff responsible for those public lands, or in the case of private lands projects, staff responsible for working with private landowners that are enrolled in recognized long-term conservation programs. Although a request for project proposals will go out annually on a set timeline, individual project timelines may vary. However, projects will be given one-year to complete project work unless an extension is granted for extenuating circumstances. NWTF staff will maintain communication with individual project leaders throughout the project phases to monitor implementation timelines and get status updates. Individual project leaders background info will vary depending on agency and location of projects that will come in so that info is not available at this time but will be disclosed as requested when projects are determined. NWTF staff currently overseeing conservation implementation in ND, District Biologist – Clayton Lenk, has been involved in wildlife and habitat management on both public and private lands since 2014 through local and state government and also with a non-government conservation organization.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

Project work will likely focus on improving grazing infrastructure and improving grazing management. Additional project work may include tree and shrub establishment, brush management, timber stand improvement, conservation cover, and other wildlife and water conservation related best management practices. NRCS practice codes will be used to identify practices that are implemented and practice standards will be referenced during the technical portion of the project proposal review. Projects delivered successfully will result in improved or created fish and wildlife habitat, improved water quality, reduced soil erosion, and oftentimes will enhance productivity of the lands owned and managed by farmers or ranchers. BMP implementation and follow up monitoring will be beneficial in

determining overall project success. Technical assistance is provided to project managers as needed throughout the project. Project completion review and reports will be completed for each individual project. Before and after photos and project shapefiles for mapping will also be required of individual projects. Post-project monitoring and follow up maintenance will be the responsibility of the individual project leader and the project team which may include private landowners.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds. **NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Contracted Services	\$120,000	\$	\$	\$	\$40,000	\$160,000
Other Services (in-kind)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$4,000	\$4,000
Supplies	\$80,000	\$	\$	\$	\$53,333	\$133,333
Operating Costs	\$	\$	\$30,000	\$29,580	\$	\$59,580
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$200,000	\$	\$30,000	\$29,580	\$97,333	\$356,913

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

All costs will not exceed USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service EQIP cost-share rates.

Contracted Services – this category is for work that will not be completed by partners. Not to exceed (NTE) 75% of total project labor costs paid by the grant. This category will encompass costs to implement the “on the ground work” including things like re-sloping of banks, installing pipelines, drilling of wells, fencing not installed by the landowner, tree planting, etc.. This category will typically be paid directly to the contractor for work provided.

Other Services – this will include in-kind labor/equipment usage of partners. This portion will apply to the 25% project match provided by partners. This amount is an estimate and may be exceeded.

Supplies – NTE 60% of total supplies costs paid by the grant. This will include things such as water tanks, pipeline, well pumps, fence, posts, seed, trees, etc.. Cash or in-kind provided by partners for materials and supplies will cover remaining 40%.

Operating Costs – Waived indirect of federally approved 14.79% on grant amount. NWTF District Biologist staff time and travel budgeted up to \$10,000/year will be in-kind

Projects will not have identified costs until they start coming in and the planning process starts. Landowner interest will ultimately dictate how much funding is spent on each practice and habitat type.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

Projects will be designed and planned for long-term success. However, additional management or follow up management/maintenance may be necessary in some cases. Projects such as invasive species removal, watering, or follow up herbicide or controlled burn treatment of established native are a few examples. All future management or maintenance on the site will be the responsibility, both technically and financially, of the land management agency and/or the private landowner that receives the project funding.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

If partial funding is received, project work and program priorities would remain the same but would reduce the acreage impact during those funding years as a result.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

Project work completed by NWTF has signage erected and would note OHF as a contributing partner. OHF would also receive recognition through NWTF media outlets when highlighting specific partnerships or projects. This is done via our website, social media platforms, and our nationally distributed "Turkey Call" magazine.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for

definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or

- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as "A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature."

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as "A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas." This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

HABITAT MATTERS



WHAT'S BEEN LOST

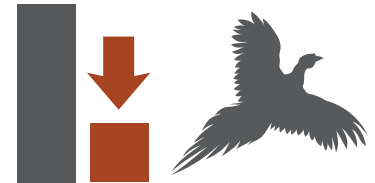


Has been converted.

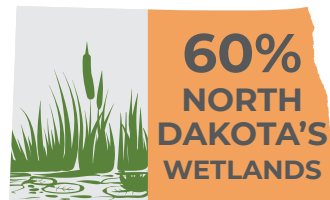
DEER LICENSES
55% decrease
SINCE 2007



Pheasant Harvest
900K DOWN TO 300K



66% decrease
CRP ACRES



Of the nearly 5 million natural wetland acres, 60% have been converted or lost.

WHAT'S AT STAKE



Economic Value

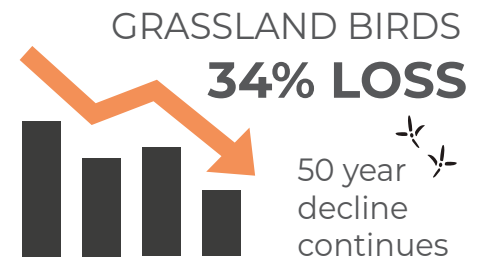
of hunting to North Dakota's economy



WATER QUALITY



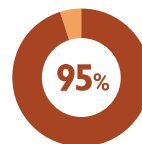
LOSS OF HUNTING HERITAGE



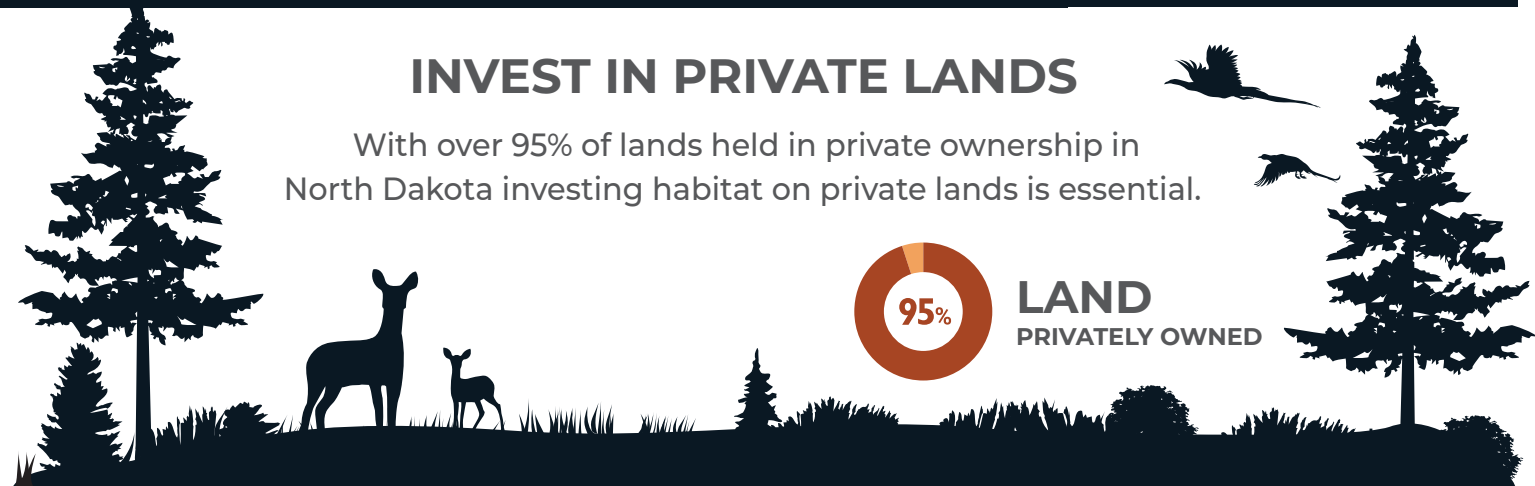
WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

INVEST IN PRIVATE LANDS

With over 95% of lands held in private ownership in North Dakota investing habitat on private lands is essential.

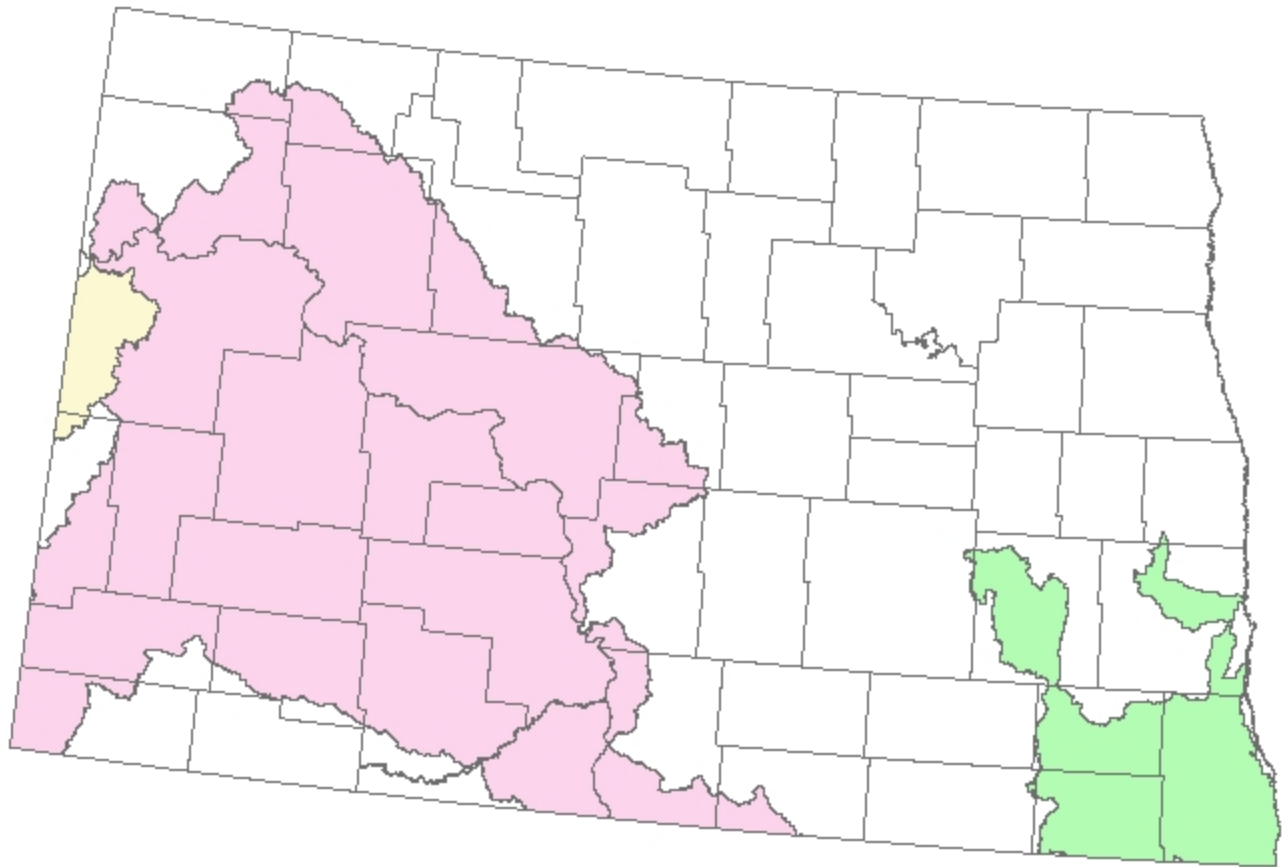


LAND PRIVATELY OWNED


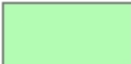





North Dakota



Legend

-  Little Missouri / Western Dakota
-  Red River
-  Yellowstone

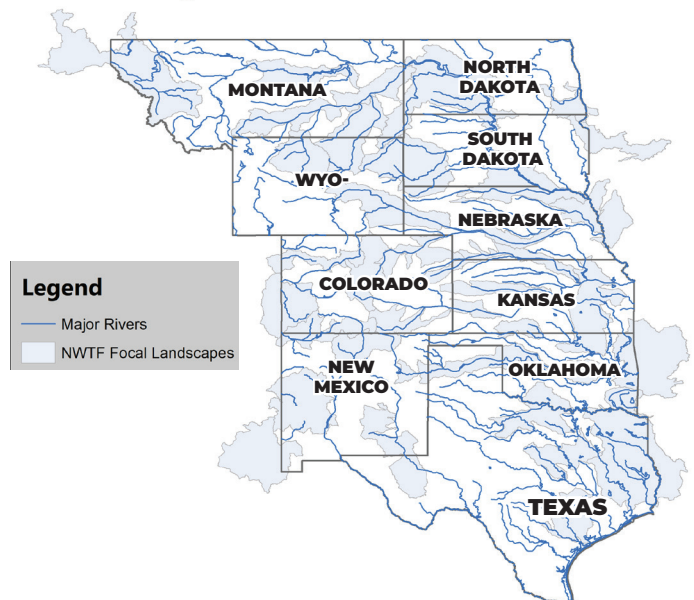
Waterways for Wildlife

An NWTF Conservation Initiative

The Waterways for Wildlife Initiative is a comprehensive, landscape-level effort developed by the National Wild Turkey Federation to address critically urgent conservation needs in riparian ecosystems along rivers and streams in the Great Plains of the United States. This ambitious initiative is designed to continue our efforts addressing declining riparian health in America's Big Six of Wildlife Conservation, specifically America's Great Open Spaces and America's Western Wildlands. In the arid plains of the American West, riparian areas are a natural magnet for wild turkeys and hundreds of other species of wildlife. Many of these important wildlife habitats, however, are in poor condition due to a variety of causes. To address critical conservation issues, the NWTF is partnering with landowners, governmental agencies, and other conservation organizations to restore these vitally important ecosystems across the landscape. Over the next 10 years, the NWTF will improve 75,000 acres of wildlife habitat along 1,500 linear miles of waterways in the Great Plains landscape.

What are "Riparian Areas" and why are they so important?

Commonly referred to as riparian corridors or zones, riparian areas are natural ecosystems located along the banks of rivers, streams, creeks, or any other water network. While riparian areas make up less than 1.5 percent of the entire landscape in the Great Plains, more than 70 percent of all plains wildlife species depend on these ecosystems for water, food, cover, roosting, nesting and as travel corridors. Often described as "ribbons of life," riparian areas support deciduous trees and shrubs in an otherwise arid and open grassland environment. Additionally, these areas provide roosting and nesting for birds, and food, cover and travel ways for a variety of animals. Riparian areas are also important for fish and other aquatic species, as they help control erosion and filter excess nutrients from surface runoff that can adversely affect spawning and rearing areas. They also serve to control flooding, improve water quality, provide for community water supply demands and recharge underground aquifers. These functions are vitally important to the people who live on the landscape, for production agriculture, the support of local economies, jobs, hunting, fishing and in providing high quality wildlife habitats. Additionally, riparian areas provide important opportunities for family camping, hiking and bird-watching.

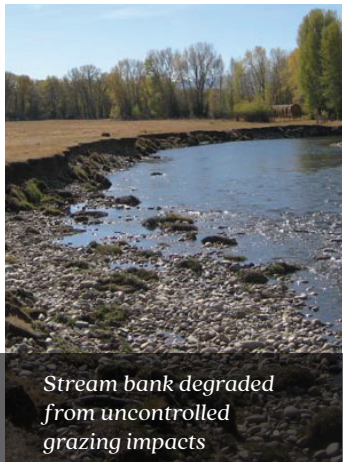




The Conservation Need

Riparian ecosystems are naturally diverse systems subject to frequent periods of flooding and drought. These natural disturbances serve to create new seed beds and remove biomass ultimately “setting back” plant succession, and providing nutrients to riparian plant communities which maintains a productive ecosystem that benefits wildlife species. However, many changes have occurred in the Great Plains that have disrupted this natural cycle and impacted the health of these vital communities.

Land use changes (including altered hydrology), increased water demands to meet human needs, invasive species and livestock use are some of the many factors that can affect riparian ecosystem function and diminish wildlife habitat.



Stream bank degraded from uncontrolled grazing impacts



Healthy riparian area



Spring source protected by fencing to maintain stream flow

Strategies

Through Waterways for Wildlife, the NWTF will develop partnerships with other conservation groups, landowners and governmental agencies to develop and implement riparian enhancement projects across this landscape. Projects will focus in America's Great Open Spaces and America's Western Wildlands and will include:

- Fencing riparian areas to assist landowners in managing livestock access
- Planting of trees, shrubs and native grasses along riparian areas
- Removing invasive plant species that compete with important native species
- Work with others to address needed research and provide outreach and education on riparian best management practices
- Partner with others for acquisitions and easements when applicable

Financial Need

The NWTF seeks to raise \$10 million in private funding over a 10-year period and leverage \$40 million in matching funds to establish the \$50 million Waterways for Wildlife Initiative.

To learn more, please visit NWTF.org.

A Plan for Action

The NWTF is addressing the many pressing challenges in riparian areas by creating the Waterways for Wildlife Initiative. The purpose of this program is to improve the health and vigor of riparian areas on at least 75,000 acres. This ambitious plan will enhance riparian plant communities along 1,500 linear miles of rivers and streams in the American Great Plains, stretching from North Dakota to South Texas.



Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-5

Project Title: ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative
Applicant: North Dakota Conservation District Employees Association
Primary Contact: Sarah Tunge
Total Project Costs: \$4,183,333
OHF Request: \$2,550,000

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$833,333	Landowner Obligation	Cash
\$800,000	Soil Conservation Districts	In-Kind
\$1,633,333.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 39%

Project Duration: Three years

Major Directive: B

Additional Directive: A & C

Summary of Project: Project involves providing up to 75% cost-share to North Dakota landowners for the purpose of installing and maintaining trees.

Technical Committee Comments:

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

North Dakota Conservation District Employees Association has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

Funded Projects					
Contract	Total Project Cost	Title	Award Amount	Amount Expended	Project Timeframe
14-153	\$4,920,000	ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative	\$3,070,000	\$3,068,761.74	Completed
18-180	\$4,183,333	ND Conservation District Employees Association Statewide Tree Planting Initiative	\$2,550,000	\$278,532.40	2024 or when funding is exhausted
Totals	\$9,103,333.00		\$5,620,000.00	\$3,347,294.14	

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

- Contingencies:
- Conflicts of Interest:
- Funding Vote:
- Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative

Name of Organization: North Dakota Conservation District Employees Association (NDCDEA)

Federal Tax ID #

Contact Person/Title Sarah Tunge, Manager

Address 123 Main St, PO Box 346

City McClusky

State ND

Zip Code 58463

E-mail Address mcscd@westriv.com

Web Site Address (If applicable)

Phone 701-873-2101

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

Directive A.

Directive C.

Type of organization:

Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

Conservation tree planting is an important component of agricultural systems, improves rural life and enhances wildlife. Field windbreaks help reduce soil erosion during the years of drought and periods of excessive winds. Field windbreaks have been studied and proven to reduce water evaporation from adjacent cropland and increase crop yields. Conservation plantings are designed for streambank stabilization, filter water runoff from adjacent agricultural lands, to provide wildlife habitat, increase safety on roads with snow accumulation, to provide winter protection for wildlife or livestock, and to protect rural homes from snow and wind decreasing energy costs.

The ND Statewide Tree Planting Initiative (NDSTPI) will engage stewards to embrace conservation practices that promote the ecological benefits trees provide. This initiative will focus on encouraging and providing financial assistance to implement agroforestry practices in North Dakota including farmstead, feedlot and field windbreaks, wildlife and riparian plantings, buffers and living snow fences.

The successful NDSTPI has grown in popularity due to the outreach the 54 Soil Conservation Districts have provided in their counties through newspapers, quarterly newsletters, and boots on the ground conservation planning. We have also seen a shift in addressing resource concerns as transition of ownership has changed within farming operations. The number of plantings being installed continues to increase and the high volume of applications submitted each batching period indicate continued and growing support for the program.

Districts promote the Outdoor Heritage Fund through on-site field visits with interested stewards, which often leads to additional conservation planning. To qualify for the program,

district staff submit a CONS 4 tree plan meeting soil suitability and NRCS Field Office Tech Guide specifications. Plans must note that proper site preparation prior to field installation will take place, and ensure all local, state, and federal setbacks are followed.

All approved OHF applications are required to be screened by the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) and/or the Tribal Historical Preservation Office (THPO) depending on the county prior to practice installation. If additional screening is required, landowners will obtain an archeological survey that SHPO must provide concurrence on. Cost-share for plantings will be paid based on actual installed footage in accordance to their OHF/SCD contract. Eligible landowners sign a ten-year contract to maintain the site. Replacement trees are the responsibility of the landowner.

The NDCDEA will conduct random compliance spot checks in the year of installation to ensure accountability and review the quality of work being installed.

The grant request is \$2,550,000.00 for a three-year program with total project costs not to exceed \$4,183,333.00. The landowner's obligation will be 25% of the practice installation cost and maintenance outlined in the ten-year contract.

Project Duration: 3-Years

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

There will be a spring and late summer application period per year beginning late summer 2023 if funded. Applications accepted in 2023 will be for plantings to be completed in 2024. The first request for funds will be in July/August 2024. Requests will continue annually until funds are exhausted.

Field Office Tech Guide requires tree plantings be installed no later than the first week of June, payment applications will be distributed mid-June with a mid-July deadline for submission to NDCDEA. Reimbursement requests will be submitted to the Industrial Commission in July/August. Funds will be distributed to the districts on behalf of the landowners for services rendered as soon as possible after receipt of OHF funds in the NDCDEA account.

Amount of Grant request: \$2,550,000.00

Total Project Costs: \$4,183,333.00

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$1,633,333.00

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$833,333	Landowner Obligation	Cash
\$800,000	Soil Conservation Districts	In-Kind
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		

Certifications

X I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

X I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The ND Conservation District Employees Association was formed on February 11th, 1991, with the purpose of promoting professionalism, providing training, and networking opportunities for district employees throughout the state. NDCDEA advocates for diverse partnerships and collaboration opportunities to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of conservation programs. NDCDEA is a strong partner in the conservation delivery system that includes District Supervisors, the North Dakota Association of Soil Conservation Districts (NDASCD), North Dakota State Soil Conservation Committee (NDSSCC), State and USDA conservation agencies.

NDCDEA sponsors training and leadership opportunities for district employees including technical training, youth and adult outreach, conservation planning, and mentoring.

Collaborative conservation and building strong working relationships with partners is a high priority for the organization.

The NDCDEA Board consists of 12 district employees elected for two-year terms from the NDASCD areas. The Executive Committee, president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer are elected by the board and are able to act in the name of the Association between board meetings. NDCDEA members also serve on various national boards including Natural Resource Policy, National Conservation Planning Partnership Team, and the National Employee Development Board.

NDCDEA has a strong history of successful grant administration, including four Outdoor Heritage Fund Grants (totaling \$8,750,000) for state-wide tree planting initiatives, a National Association of Conservation Districts Conservation Partnership Collaboration grant for \$35,600 to deliver leadership training, USDA conservation practice capacity, and to build an online system to track district accomplishments. In addition, NDCDEA has received three NRCS Conservation Delivery Planning Partnership grants to provide technical and financial assistance for USDA Farm Bill directives and a Conservation Collaboration Grant for \$2,000,000 to continue support for districts working on USDA Farm Bill deliverables and conservation outreach.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

The purpose of the grant is to continue the STPI for the 2024-2026 tree planting seasons to install conservation tree plantings, including trees and fabric. This program is being utilized to fill the increasing need for financial assistance for conservation trees and to complement current USDA NRCS – Environmental Quality Incentive Program or the USDA FSA – CRP Continuous Sign-up programs. The federal programs often have limited or capped sign-ups as well as a decrease in funding to meet the demand. The program is oriented primarily to the growing number of landowners with resource concerns who do not qualify for other forms of cost share or whose specific conservation practice doesn't attract funding due to federal priorities. This program has created better working relationships with our partners by filling a gap, allowing more conservation to be put on the landscape.

If approved for additional funding, it will allow districts to work with landowners beyond the 2023 tree planting season. Applications are required to be submitted a year prior to planting, to allow for a review process for FOTG specifications, adequate site prep, cultural screenings, and tree availability from our nursery suppliers.

Tree Plantings Completed:

- 2015 447 Applicants 1,976,875 linear feet installed
- 2016 142 Applicants 994,079 linear feet installed
- 2017 128 Applicants 839,487 linear feet installed
- 2018 152 Applicants 767,026 linear feet installed

- 2019 209 Applicants 1,484,292 linear feet installed
- 2020 381 Applicants 1,927,891 linear feet installed
- 2021 247 Applicants 1,345,587 linear feet installed
- 2022 314 Applicants 1,711,474 linear feet installed
- 2023 348 Applicants 3,282,775 linear feet *estimated (these planting are currently being installed)*

Totals 2,368 Applicants 14,329,486 linear feet equivalent to 2,714 miles of trees

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the “Definitions” section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The NDSTPI program is open to all SCDs to provide services to landowners/producers in the state of North Dakota. The North Dakota Conservation District Employees Association (NDCDEA) will coordinate the project. The NDCDEA will provide oversight and coordination of the program through established tracking and reporting mechanisms including applications, tree plans, payment applications and accounting. Districts provide a local connection to ensure the program is accessible to all interested parties in their respective counties.

Conservation Districts are required to submit applications, producer contracts, payment submissions and status reviews to meet grant requirements. Applications will be reviewed by the NDCDEA grant review committee to ensure all technical specifications are met and for tree to soil suitability. In addition, all applications will be submitted for SHPO or THPO review based on county location to ensure planting areas are free of any cultural resource impacts.

The cost for replacement trees and shrubs is not included in the program and will be the responsibility of the landowner, who will be required to sign a 10-year contract to maintain the project. All landowner contracts will be held with grant administrator should a request be made for a state review with receipt of services. Payment submission will contain all legal descriptions, names, and funds dispensed on their behalf. Districts will submit a payment application signed by the landowner/producer to ensure the practice was installed and that they agree with the amount being requested on their behalf.

NDCDEA has also implemented random field spot checks for installed plantings for an additional layer of review to ensure plantings are within technical specifications as well as following approved planting plans.

NDCEA is required to follow audit guidelines ensuring funds are being dispersed accordingly along with federal filing to maintain their 501 C3 status.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

NDCDEA will measure the success of the grant by the number of applications submitted and approved and the actual footage of trees and fabric installed. This will be measured and tracked by the SCDs with approved contracts. Payment request applications will be accompanied by a final planting plan with actual installed footage and planting notes.

We can also evaluate success from previous rounds of the STPI that were funded through the Outdoor Heritage Fund. The first award of \$1,878,000.00 was for 2013 through 2016 and the second for \$2,050,000.00 concluding in 2019. Those first two awards were spent down prior to the end date of the project. The third STPI was awarded \$3,070,000.00 for the years 2020 through 2022. This funding was exhausted in 2021. The current STPI award is for \$2,550,000 for 2022-2024. All funds have been allocated and will be paid out in August/September of 2023.

Due to continued demand the current funding allocation will not carry us into the 2023 season and beyond. The reason for submitting early for funding consideration is to allow for field visits to be conducted, adequate site preparations, nursery availability and cultural screenings for the future years.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds. **NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Tree Plantings	\$2,500,000	\$833,333	\$800,000	\$	\$	\$4,133,333
Administrative	\$40,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$40,000
Cultural Reviews	\$10,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$10,000
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

Cash match is calculated at 75/25 with the landowner responsibility being 25% of the total planting cost. This totals \$833,333 for the full grant request.

In-kind match of \$800,000.00 will be contributed by the participating SCDs. This will included field visits, application submission, field staking and order placement, tree installation and follow up certification of practices.

Administrative costs will include the coordination of applications, contracts, and county correspondence, facilitating the review committee, and spot checks. In addition, there will be landowner contract development, file folder maintenance, processing of payment applications, and coordination with SHPO.

Cultural review costs are for applications requiring additional cultural screening by The State Historical Preservation Office; cultural reviews will be reimbursed at 75% of the cost submitted; not to exceed \$2,500.00.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

Conservation tree planting is an important long-term management tool. Trees provide opportunities to integrate productivity and profitability with environmental stewardship. In turn, this results in healthy, sustainable agricultural systems that can be passed on to future generations.

Individual conservation tree plantings will be managed to ensure effectiveness by the landowner. Overall survival requirements will be outlined within the landowner agreements as well as unacceptable land management practices such as burning, grazing, or destructive tree removal. The landowners will be financially invested in their projects, to secure their buy-in towards ensuring practice success.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

If partial funding is awarded, NDCDEA will limit the number of applications from each district to ensure needs are met and no district is excluded from the opportunity to access the program. A reduced level of funding would simply result in fewer landowners participating in the program.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

The ND Outdoor Heritage Fund will be listed as primary sponsor on all media releases local SCD's provide in their county. The OHF logo is visible on all advertisement, pamphlets, county newsletters, and statewide press releases. The Outdoor Heritage Fund has also been recognized on a national level with presentations to partner organizations. SCDs also conduct events at the state capital, legislative meetings, and other conferences highlighting OHF projects.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? X Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);

- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as "A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature."

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as "A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas." This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded

recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The

recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-6

Project Title: TRPL Prairie Enhancement Land Management Phase I
Applicant: Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Foundation
Primary Contact: Kelli Gardner
Total Project Costs: \$1,345,185
OHF Request: \$939,105

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$2,480	Billings County	In-Kind
\$3,600	NDSU	In-Kind
\$400,000	TRPL	Cash
\$406,080.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 30%

Project Duration: Fourteen months

Major Directive: C

Additional Directive: B & D

Summary of Project: Project involves collecting seed of local genetic origin for over 100 species of plants indigenous to southwest North Dakota; seeds will be cleaned and tested and planted; healthy plugs will be planted at the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library site; native seeds for the target species are not commercially available currently, the project will make these seeds available in the future.

Technical Committee Comments:

- Pleased to see a wildfire protection plan and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) landscaping are being incorporated!

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Foundation has not previously received funds.

Unsuccessful Applications				
Round	Request	Total Project Cost	Title	Vote
21-09	\$2,033,452	\$3,380,379	TRPL Prairie Restoration Phase	2-8
Totals	\$50,000	\$100,000		

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: TRPL Prairie Enhancement Land Management Phase 1

Name of Organization: Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Foundation

Federal Tax ID#:

Contact Person/Title: Kelli Gardner, Corporation and Foundation Relations Associate

Address: 350 Third Ave

City: Medora

State: ND

Zip Code: 58645

E-mail Address: kelli@trlibrary.com

Web Site Address (If applicable): <https://www.trlibrary.com/>

Phone: 203-470-8504

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

Directive A.

Directive B.

Directive C.

Directive D.

Type of organization:

State Agency

Political Subdivision

Tribal Entity

Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The TRPL is pursuing an ambitious and significant prairie restoration project, which consists of collecting seed of local genetic origin for over 100 species of plants indigenous to the TRPL site, but for which seed volume and local genetics is limited. Many of these plants are not commercially available and are diminished in number in the western ND wild. After these seeds are collected, they will be cleaned and tested and then planted in nurseries in order to produce hearty native plants. Some of these plants will be transferred as plugs to the TRPL site while others will have their seeds harvested and then those seeds will be broadcast on site. This will result in a landscape that is populated with all native, genetically sourced plants. A project like this has never been done before in ND. These native seeds will be available for others going forward. Our big picture objectives will be to restore and replenish the native ecosystems of the existing Badland plant communities, increase the availability of indigenous seed with local genetics of western ND prairie, create an outdoor public space that will provide opportunities for recreation and renewal for local communities, and finally, be a living classroom and sustainability exemplar to inspire, educate, and motivate others to find ways to live more sustainably. Expected results for this project are a restoration of ecological balance and

increased biodiversity of the grassland landscape with healthy soils that supports human use as well as animal biodiversity, habitat, and livestock grazing and engaged local community and stakeholders, who find that the TRPL is not only a good neighbor but an accessible and restorative place to recreate. There will be a trailhead on site that will connect with the Maah Daah Hey Trail for hikers, horseback riders, and mountain bikers. We expect the TRPL to be among the most visited public parks in ND (all outdoor spaces at TRPL will be open to the public) and one of the most sustainable museums in the world. Another result of this project is the contribution of research about western ND prairie plants and availability of local and indigenous seed, which is currently not commercially available. Project duration for this phase is June 2023 to August 2024. Total project costs for this first phase are \$1,345,185 which includes growing the native plants, weed control on site, restoring the firebreak scar, creating the trailhead structure and berm and the crushed aggregate trail, and installing wildlife-friendly cattle fencing. There are many who are participating in this important work. Local landowners, Theodore Roosevelt’s Ranchlands, and the United States Forest Service are all important partners for collecting the local, indigenous plants. NDSU Research Extension Center in Hettinger will house and cultivate the native plants. RES, our ecologists, along with Snøhetta and Confluence make up our site design team. JE Dunn is our construction manager and will manage the installation of the plants. We hope the Outdoor Heritage Fund will be a partner in this project.

Project Duration:

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

This project is focused on the first phase of work in enhancing and replenishing the land surrounding the TRPL as we prepare for and begin construction. This phase of enhancement work will occur primarily between June 2023 and August 2024. Of course, these efforts in responsible and sustainable land management will be ongoing and a key aspect of the TRPL’s day-to-day operations. We anticipate needing the majority of the requested funds in late summer 2023.

Amount of Grant request: \$939,105

Total Project Costs: \$1,345,185

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$406,080

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
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\$2,480	Billings County	In-kind
\$3,600	NDSU	In-kind
\$400,000	TRPL	cash
\$		
\$		
\$		

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

We are building a presidential library and museum for Theodore Roosevelt in Medora, ND. Our mission is to explore the life, legacy, and enduring relevance of our 26th president. We have a vision for a presidential library that speaks to the staggering beauty of the Western American landscape, 19th-century American virtues, and fully interactive and digital 21st-century presentation. This is a concept that we hope will inspire bold action and fearless participation *in the arena* and challenge all of us to dare greatly, think boldly, live passionately, and care deeply, just like TR. Practical progress toward realizing the TRPL includes raising over \$200M since 2018, unlocking a \$50M endowment from the North Dakota Legislature to support our ongoing operations, the retaining of our architect Snøhetta, our decision to construct the facility as part of the Living Building Challenge, a carbon-neutral designation, and the official acquisition of 93.8 acres of land adjacent to Theodore Roosevelt National Park in Medora in June 2022. The dramatic landscape of the Badlands, striking in natural beauty, was

restorative to TR. Our design concept marries with the Badlands topography and facilitates a conservation ambition, while also including a contradiction like TR—landscape in harmony with a bold vision. It promotes biodiversity, conservation, and stewardship of the land. Deep in our conceptual thinking is a model of self-reliance that uses no more than it takes. It is a concept that leapfrogs baseline building code specifications as well as best practices of peer institutions, boasting the top category LEED Platinum certification. Upon opening, we expect net-zero energy, carbon emissions, and water with full habitat restoration. By 2032, we aim to achieve net-zero waste as well. Groundbreaking for the building is expected in 2023 and the anticipated grand opening is on July 4, 2026—the 250th anniversary of America. We have 15 board members, 16 full-time staff, 4 part-time staff, and 1 very-involved volunteer.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

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Theodore Roosevelt had a powerful vision of sustainability in his time: he embraced conservation and helped to expand the nation’s national parks, forests, and bird reserves. To be truly sustainable today, however, we must—as TR would—dare to go above and beyond. The TRPL will enhance conservation practices in North Dakota, both through our own sustainable choices and ongoing operations as well as through the model of sustainability we will provide to others. Recognizing the prime importance of the Badlands to TR’s story, we begin from the premise that the Library is the landscape and cannot be thought of as separate entities. This concept promotes biodiversity, conservation, and stewardship of the land upon which the Library is built. The TRPL was specifically designed to function in harmony with the unique ecology surrounding it. As part of those efforts, the TRPL is embarking on a prairie enhancement and land management program that will enhance habitat for pollinators and wildlife and improve soil conditions. The site design is focused on managing the land to restore and replenish native ecosystems. Practices such as grazing and prescribed burns will be designed into the Library’s calendar as regular ecological events. This environmental stewardship will help manage invasive species, encourage biodiversity, and promote healthy ecosystems across the site for visitors to observe and enjoy. The design of the Library will be carefully planned to minimize negative impact to the landscape and existing site systems.

In this first stage of work we are focusing on restoring indigenous plants to our site and preparing the land for grazing. Decades of human activity have diminished the diversity of native ND Badlands prairie species, including rare and endangered plants. Moreover, we have found that very few of these native species are even available for purchase commercially. And the few that are available, have not been grown in western ND; plants grown from these seeds would be native to North Dakota's Badlands but not genetically related. Therefore, the TRPL, in partnership with ecologists and local stakeholders, is collecting and cultivating native seeds to grow these unique plants on site, helping to restore ecological balance and increase biodiversity in this striking grassland landscape.

Enhancement of the grasslands at TRPL will improve habitat for many bird species that Theodore Roosevelt observed during his time in North Dakota. Roosevelt described the North Dakota state bird, the Western Meadowlark, as "The meadow lark is a singer of a higher order, deserving to rank with the best. Its song has length, variety, power and rich melody; and there is in it sometimes a cadence of wild sadness, inexpressibly touching." Unfortunately, the meadowlark is declining at a rate of 1.3% annually in North Dakota. It is listed as a Species of Conservation Priority in the North Dakota State Wildlife Action Plan (<https://gf.nd.gov/wildlife/swap>), the state's principal document for safeguarding rare and declining species. Meadowlarks are synonymous with cattle pastures. Prescribed grazing at TRPL will be crucial to maintaining healthy grasslands and grassland structure that meadowlarks prefer for nesting.

Another endemic grassland bird which has declined significantly but may benefit from the grassland enhancement efforts at TRPL is the Sprague's Pipit. This species, which breeds only in a small portion of the Northern Great Plains, has declined 75% since 1970 (Rosenberg et al. 2016, <https://partnersinflight.org/resources/the-plan/>). The pipit is a secretive, nondescript, small grassland bird that is not readily seen like the Western Meadowlark. However, the bird's song is unmistakable, and unforgettable to those who have witnessed it. During Roosevelt's time, the Sprague's Pipit was referred to as the Missouri Skylark. His description perfectly describes this legendary bird "Sometimes in the early morning, when crossing the open, grassy plateaus, I have heard the prince of them all, the Missouri skylark. The skylark sings on the wing, soaring overhead and mounting in spiral curves until it can hardly be seen, while its bright, tender strains never cease for a moment."

Other birds listed as Species of Conservation Priority in the North Dakota Wildlife Action Plan that may benefit from grassland enhancement at TRPL include: American Kestrel, Baird's Sparrow, Bobolink, Chestnut-collared Longspur, Grasshopper Sparrow, Lark Bunting, Loggerhead Shrike, Long-billed Curlew, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Sprague's Pipit, Upland Sandpiper, and Western Meadowlark. Other reptile, mammal and insect Species of Conservation Priority include Plains Spadefoot, Short-horned Lizard, Big Brown Bat, Little Brown Bat, Long-eared Bat, Long-legged Bat, Merriam's Shrew, Northern Long-eared Bat, Merriam's Shrew, Sagebrush Vole, Swift Fox, Townsend's Big-eared Bat, Western Small-footed Bat, Monarch Butterfly, and Regal Fritillary.

We understand that this prairie enhancement work is a long-term project that will be ongoing for many years and require the support and insight of local and expert partners. Following the advice and feedback we received from the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board last Fall, TRPL has decided to focus our efforts on moving the native seed development forward with our partners. Since last fall, TRPL managed to collect and clean the seeds from the Little Missouri Badlands region through the help of many volunteers and the support of a few generous benefactors. We have also found a capable and knowledgeable partner in Ben Geaumont. Dr. Geaumont will own and grow the native plants at the NDSU Hettinger Research Extension Center until they are ready to be harvested for healthy seed to be planted on site.

What we are asking Outdoor Heritage Fund's help with in this phase of work is the following:

1. Help supporting the vital work of NDSU in housing and cultivating the native plants (specifically: labor and transportation of the plugs to the NDSU facility), as well as supporting the production of new plugs for recovering crop loss at NDSU in 2024.
2. Help supporting construction of the trailhead that will connect to the Maah Daah Hey Trail for hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers.
3. Preparing and seeding areas of TRPL's site that need attention before construction, specifically restoring the scar resulting from the fire break (earthwork, grading, seed purchase, labor, irrigation) and creating and planting the trailhead berm (seed purchase and earthwork), which will protect the site from artificial light spilling into the landscape.
4. Weed control (herbicide) on TRPL's site to protect the native plants when they are installed.
5. Installing wildlife-friendly cattle fencing, both permanent and temporary that will be necessary to implement our long-term grazing plan, which is vital to prairie management and ongoing maintenance of a healthy ecosystem.

The work outlined here will all take place approximately between June 2023 and August 2024.

The TRPL will not only be a place where visitors can learn about and from the life and lessons of Theodore Roosevelt, it will also be one of the most sustainable museums in the world. Central to our sustainability goals is to lead by example and be a resource for others. We will educate our visitors about our ongoing prairie enhancement and sustainable land management techniques, serving in a sense as a small nature center. All of TRPL's outdoor spaces, including our large, occupiable, green roof, will be publicly accessible year-round upon opening. The vision for the TRPL is bold, innovative, and transformative—especially for North Dakota. As a result, there is an urgency for enthusiastic local support. Outdoor Heritage Fund's partnership is vital to the success of the project.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan?  Yes  No.

YES

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

*Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.*

**Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.**

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

We have a talented collection of partners who are helping us achieve this work. Our site design team is made up of Resource Environmental Solutions (RES), Confluence, and Snøhetta. RES is the nation's largest ecological restoration company. Confluence is a landscape architecture, planning, and urban design firm. Snøhetta is a world-renowned Norwegian and U.S. based architecture and design firm. Together, these three teams have designed and will implement our prairie enhancement project. In addition to our site design team, JE Dunn is our construction manager, and Sherwood and AE2S are our civil engineers.

Benjamin Geaumont is our partner at NDSU and prairie enhancement consultant. He has been a wildlife and range science research assistant professor at the Hettinger Research Extension Center since 2011. Originally from Deering, New Hampshire, he holds a BS degree in Biology from Keene State College and MS and PhD degrees in natural resources management from NDSU. After completing his PhD, he worked as a post-doc at the HREC. In 2011, a multiple land use position was funded by the

ND legislature as part of the Soil Health Initiative. He applied and was offered the job which is his current position. Geaumont is responsible for the development of the Multiple Land Use program at the HREC which includes conducting research projects, writing manuscripts, mentoring both undergraduate and graduate students, as well as securing funds for future research projects. Geaumont's main research goal is to provide stakeholders with information to help them better manage the land for multiple uses; essentially providing applicable knowledge that will be useful for the management of natural resources. With a limited land base and many demands placed upon it, the idea behind the research is to help meet these demands through applied research.

These teams are overseen by TRPL's Design and Construction team led by Tony Erickson and Ken Vein. Tony is our Associate Director of Design and Construction. He has 18 years of experience in the design and construction industry. Over the past 9 years, Tony served as facility manager of a large healthcare system, where he managed over 500 million dollars of capital projects. Ken Vein is our Director of Design and Construction. For nearly 20 years, Ken served as a Senior Leader and as Administrative Director of Plant and Facilities for Altru Health System in Grand Forks, ND. Before that, Ken was the City Engineer and Public Works Director for the City of Grand Forks. He also served as program manager for the construction of the Alerus Center and Tri-Chair for Recovery following the devastating Red River flood in 1997. During flood recovery, Ken oversaw rehabilitation of all public infrastructure and implementation of permanent flood protection, working directly with the Corps of Engineers, FEMA, and Geological Survey. TRPL is coordinating all the partners on this project and ensuring consistent progress through regular meetings and tracking of project milestones. This prairie enhancement project is occurring simultaneously with the construction of the TRPL building and is a key part of that larger project. Before TRPL opens, we plan to add a full-time position that will be dedicated to overseeing our ongoing sustainable land management work.

### **Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.**

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

As the TR Library has many precedent-setting sustainability goals that we are pursuing, evaluation of our success and documentation of our progress and process is a top priority. We hope to achieve and go beyond LEED Platinum, SITES Platinum, and the full Living Building Challenge Certification—all of which require detailed evaluation and reporting and will be clear markers of achieving our sustainability goals.

For our native plant project, we have specific goals and expectations, which have been laid out for us by our ecologists. These goals pertain to the native plant project as a whole and not just the phase 1 work that we have focused this application on.

Seed Collection (2023, 2024) - The measure of success is to meet the target seed quantities and number of native species with wild seed collections spanning two years. We need 700-800 pounds of pure live seed for all plantings, with about 30 percent of that in the first phase of the project. We are striving to collect 100-150 species of plants native to North Dakota rangeland and that grow near the Library site. The actual quantities and number of species depend on the amount of rainfall, plant distribution and rarity, and other uncontrollable factors.

Expansion of Seed Availability (2023, 2024) - The measure of success is to meet the number of live plants needed to establish nursery beds at NDSU nursery facilities, in order to harvest in 2023 and 2024 additional quantities of seed of species that are hard to collect or that make up an important component of the seed mixes being planted at the Library site. We are targeting 30-35 species of native North Dakota rangeland plants, with the goal of providing about 35,000 live plants to be installed in

NDSU nursery beds. The harvested amount from mature nursery beds is estimated to be 100 pounds per acre of nursery beds, and the nursery beds may occupy up to four acres of ground. However, harvest depends on weather conditions and the speed at which the beds mature, so the actual amount harvested from beds may be less than the estimated amount.

Native Prairie Seeding and Planting at the Library site (2024, 2025) - The measure of success is to seed the required acreage and plant the required number of live plants in order to complete the planting plans at the Library site. Approximately 33 acres will be seeded in the first phase of the Library project, and at least 200,000 live plants will be installed on the roof, in the stormwater management areas, and other special locations of the site. Standard requirements for survivorship have not been set, but typically live plant survival should be greater than 90% at one year after planting, and seeded areas should support at three years after seeding over half the species that were planted.

## Financial Information

**Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.**

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

**NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

| Project Expense         | OHF Request       | Applicant's Match Share (Cash) | Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind) | Applicant's Match Share (Indirect) | Other Project Sponsor's Share | Total Each Project Expense |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Weed Control            | \$5,000           | \$ 5,000                       | \$2,480                           | \$                                 | \$                            | \$12,480                   |
| Firebreak Scar          | \$35,951          | \$30,000                       | \$                                | \$                                 | \$                            | \$65,951                   |
| Native Plants at NDSU   | \$123,087         | \$                             | \$3,600                           | \$                                 | \$                            | \$126,687                  |
| Trailhead Structure     | \$413,819         | \$200,000                      |                                   |                                    |                               | \$613,819                  |
| Trailhead Berm          | \$97,002          | \$50,000                       |                                   |                                    |                               | \$147,002                  |
| Crushed Aggregate Trail | \$242,334         | \$100,000                      | \$                                | \$                                 | \$                            | \$342,334                  |
| Cattle Fencing          | \$21,912          | \$15,000                       | \$                                | \$                                 | \$                            | \$36,912                   |
|                         | \$                | \$                             | \$                                | \$                                 | \$                            | \$                         |
| <b>Total Costs</b>      | <b>\$ 939,105</b> | <b>\$ 400,000</b>              | <b>\$6,080</b>                    | <b>\$</b>                          | <b>\$</b>                     | <b>\$1,345,185</b>         |

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

**Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.**

Weed Control:

Prairie Land Consulting out of South Dakota will be providing us with the herbicide necessary to eradicate noxious weeds (as dictated by ND State Law). They will spot spray in the spring (not in budget) and again in the fall of 2023, and continue in subsequent years. The estimated cost for the fall is \$10,000, which includes both the cost of the chemical as well as the labor.

Billings County provided \$2,480 of in-kind support in the form of the labor and supplies necessary to collect and release the beetles on TRPL's site as biocontrol agents. Labor: 7 people for 4 hours at \$15/hour (\$420). Supplies: \$200. This will be done 4 times June-July 2023-2024.

Restoration of Firebreak Scar:

We have contracted with Midwest Erosion Control, located in Dickinson, ND, to do this work. Breakdown of costs: \$58,462 for the specialized labor to do the earthwork. \$3,589 to purchase the native seed (for about 1 acre of land). \$3900 for the labor for establishment and irrigation.

Native Plant Nursery at NDSU:

We have contracted with Dr. Ben Geaumont and his team at NDSU Hettinger Research Extension to house and cultivate the native plants until they are ready to be harvested for healthy seed that will be planted on site. Our ecologists, RES, collected, cleaned, and propagated the wild collected seed. In June these plugs will be transported from the RES Greenhouse in Wisconsin to NDSU. This transportation cost is \$19,000. We are purchasing these plugs from RES (36,000 plugs) for \$28,529.12. NDSU labor for 2023-2024 is \$60,000. We are estimating a need for a 30% refill to cover crop failure, which would be \$15,558 paid to RES for purchase and shipment of these plugs. NDSU has offered labor and land in-kind: Dr. Geaumont's consulting on the project (approximately 80 hours at \$30/hour) for \$2,400. NDSU is not charging us for the use of the land where the native plants will grow approximately 2 acres for 12 months between 2023 and 2024, (estimating \$50/acre/month): \$1200.

Trail, Trailhead and Berm:

Trailhead structure cost breakdown: Excavation \$12,614, Structure \$83,047, Enclosure \$460,168, Carpentry \$20,418, Roofing \$34,295, Paint \$3,277.

Trailhead Berm cost breakdown: Fill \$53,363, Planting Soil Type 1 \$25,900, Plug Mixture Type 3: \$67,739. We have contracted with Midwest Erosion Control, located in Dickinson, ND, to do this work.

The Crushed Aggregate Trail will cross the property to join up to the Maah Daah Hey Trail: \$342,334.

Wildlife-Friendly Cattle Fencing:

We will install 8,372 ft of linear foot barb wire to help facilitate our grazing plans. The supplies for fencing is \$30,092. The labor to install fencing is \$6,820. A TRPL benefactor will pay \$15,000 of the fencing.

TRPL's Match Share

With generous support from our benefactors, TRPL will manage to cover \$400,000 (i.e., 30% of the total project cost) of this first phase of prairie enhancement work. In the budget above we have spread this out across the budget items, but this can be allocated however best to suit all parties.



**Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.**

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The TRPLF believes that “nonprofit” is a tax status, not a business plan. Not only are we the beneficiaries of a \$50M sustaining endowment set up by the State of North Dakota to help with ongoing operating costs, but we are also counting on various revenue streams, from venue rental to corporate sponsorships, to offset future fundraising efforts in the long term. Our long-term plan for sustaining our land management and prairie enhancement work does involve future fundraising, but specifically to sponsor an Ecology Enhancement Endowment fund. This endowment would provide ongoing support for continued landscaping costs, including an onsite ecologist and/or an interpretive guide, as well as groundskeeping, composting programs, and educational programs related to Land Ecology Enhancement. Our plans to fundraise for this endowment reflect how vital we feel ecological enhancement and education are to our mission and sustainability ambitions.

**Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.**

If we receive only partial funding for this project from the OHF, we will likely continue with the project but may have to do it on a smaller scale and/or over a longer period of time, unless other funding can be secured. We would be so grateful for the contribution of the Outdoor Heritage Fund. We are eager, in fact, to involve every North Dakota-focused funder, as we understand our project to be beneficial for the entire state, and beyond. Moreover, Outdoor Heritage Fund’s endorsement and partnership will no doubt attract more North Dakota benefactors to this important work.

**Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? \* *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.***

We would honor and recognize a gift from the Outdoor Heritage Fund with physical naming in both signage on site as well as in our related publicity materials. While we would need to work out specifics in terms of location of this signage and wording, with full funding the Outdoor Heritage Fund would be an important supporter of the first stage of our prairie enhancement and land management work. TRPL would be honored to have the Outdoor Heritage Fund as a named supporter of our project that we believe is vital to the conservation efforts of the state of North Dakota.

**Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.**

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract?  Yes  No YES

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

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ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;

- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s) time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular

meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

TRAILHEAD



**We are submitting this as
our Comprehensive
Conservation Plan**

THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

ADAPTIVE LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN



NOVEMBER 23, 2022

DRAFT

PREPARED FOR:

JLG ARCHITECTS ON BEHALF OF THE

THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY FOUNDATION

SUBMITTED BY:

RESOURCE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, LLC



THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

ADAPTIVE LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY SITE AND THE LIVING BUILDING CHALLENGE

As part of its mission to embrace and communicate the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, the Theodore Roosevelt Library Foundation (TRLF) is pursuing the Living Building Challenge (LBC), administered by the International Living Futures Initiative (ILFI). LBC is among the most rigorous of sustainability programs in the world, encompassing the entire spectrum of human development activity in relation to local culture, economy, and the natural world.

In constructing the TRPL, the TRLF aims to:

- Honor the site’s past and present as a productive cultural landscape.
- Engage the local community and stakeholders.
- Restore and enhances ecological health and biodiversity.
- Foster education in sustainable grassland Land Management and Environmental Sciences.
- Design a landscape that provides access and calls attention to the site’s unique ecologies and terrains, and encourages visitors to slow down, look closer, and immerse themselves in the beauty of the Badlands.
- Contribute to the net positive water imperative by managing stormwater and restoration of degraded grassland to improve grassland vegetation and soil-water storage.

All projects pursuing LBC certification must define an LBC project boundary that represents the scope of work and potential construction site disturbance, so that these environmental impacts can be avoided and/or properly mitigated. The LBC boundary determines the “Project Area” used for calculations to determine compliance with certain LBC imperatives.

The LBC project boundary reflects the current scope of work in the SD base project together with the modified property ownership boundary, approximately 90 acres in total (Figure 1). The diagram also shows two potential options for the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library (TRPL) LBC project boundary.

Site Plan LBC Project Boundary Diagram

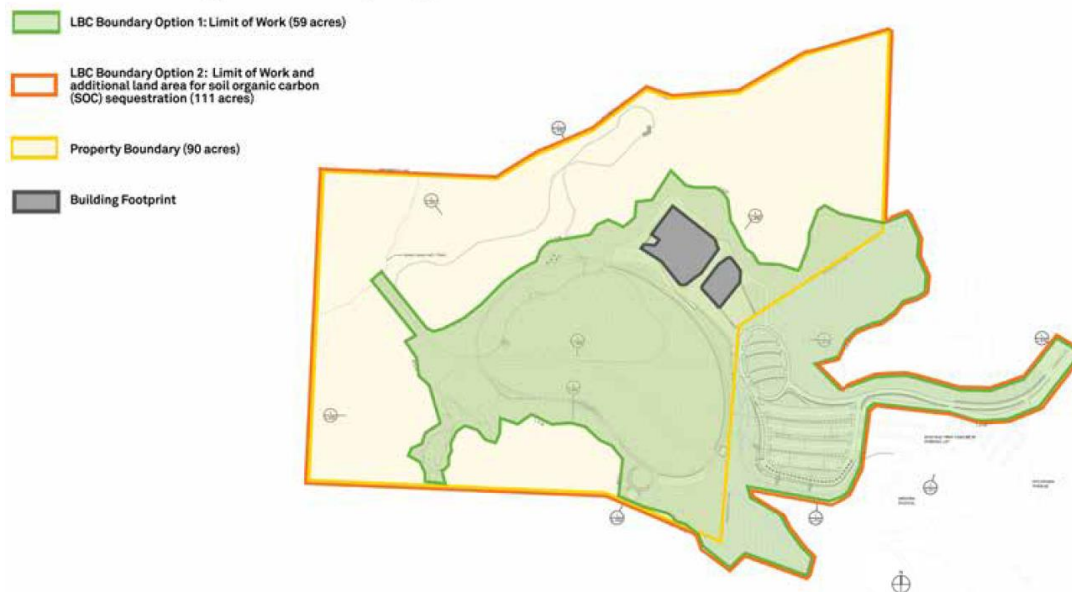


Figure 1 TRPL Site Living Building Challenge, Proposed Project Boundary

The TRPL Project team proposes "L2-Rural Zone" due to the history of farming, ranching and fire suppression on the site and prior ILFI clarification that open range land is considered prime agricultural land. This Transect is comprised primarily of land that used for agriculture and food production, plus outlying areas of towns.

The Living Building Challenge consists of seven performance categories or "Petals". All LBC projects must address the seven Petals through the Core Imperatives. Land Management is related to Ecology of Place (01), Net Positive Water (06), and Net Positive Carbon (08)

TRPL takes an ecological approach to land management by following these principles:

1. Design for a sustainable, native, regenerative, resilient, biologically rich and abundant landscape with healthy soils, which supports human use, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, and livestock grazing.
2. Connect the project culturally and ecologically to the larger regions – the Little Missouri Badlands and watershed, the Northern Great Plains, and grasslands worldwide.

The Living Building Challenge Criteria

The LBC criteria related to Land Management are summarized below.

Imperative 01 – Ecology of Place

- Protect wild and ecologically significant places and encourage ecological regeneration and enhanced function of the communities and places where projects are built.
- Avoid building on pristine greenfield, wilderness, prime farmland or in a floodplain.
- Preserve thriving vibrant ecological environments and habitats.
- Demonstrate a positive contribution to the ecology of a project's place and restore or enhance the ecological performance of the site towards a healthy ecological baseline.
- Assess cultural and social equity factors and needs in the community and consider those identified needs to inform design and process decisions.
- Use no petrochemical fertilizers or pesticides in the operations and maintenance of the on-site landscape. (ILFI indicated an exemption may be allowed to establishment a healthy landscape.)
- The TRPL site and Adaptive Land Management Plan will create and maintain an ecologically healthy and resilient landscape that responds to the community, provides access, and calls attention to the site's unique ecologies and terrains.

Imperative 06 - Net Positive Water

- 100 percent of a project's water needs must be met through captured precipitation or other natural closed-loop systems; all grey- and black-water must be treated and managed on-site through reuse, infiltration, or closed-loop system; and a one-week supply of potable must be stored on site for water resilience.
- The TRPL site and Land Management Plan will contribute to this requirement by managing stormwater with natural systems and restoring degraded grasslands to improve grassland vegetation and soils, and runoff infiltration and water storage.

Imperative 08 (I08) - Net Positive Carbon

- The facility and grounds must meet an exemplary standard for energy efficiency and carbon emissions management. The project strives to achieve holistic carbon neutrality over the long term, accounting for operational carbon, embodied carbon, and site sequestration.

- The project must supply 105% of annual energy usage with on-site renewable energy systems (12-month, verified performance); purchase a one-time offset for the embodied carbon in structural and interior materials and construction emissions; and implement a resilience strategy for one-week, emergency habitable operation supported by battery storage.
- The TRPL site and Land Management Plan will contribute to this requirement by sequestering carbon in the soils under a modified grazing-fire management regime; RES is providing a carbon sequestration methodology for review by ILFI and a third-party reviewer; if implemented, this is intended to reduce the amount of a one-time offset purchase for embodied carbon.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Landscape Context

The TRPL site is located near the Little Missouri River just west of Medora, North Dakota. The site falls within the Little Missouri Badlands ecoregion, a highly dissected landscape forming a belt 300 km long and 15 to 40 km wide along the Little Missouri River in southwestern North Dakota. Adjacent land use includes ranching, urban development, agricultural practices, energy development and recreation.



Figure 2 Typical Badlands landscape (photos by RES & Snohetta)

Regional Climate and Seasonality

The region is part of a continental climate with long, cold winters and short, hot summers. Temperature ranges from 116° F to -40° F and annual precipitation is 15-16 inches. Weather includes violent thunderstorms, hailstorms, blizzards, and occasionally tornadoes.

Geology, Landforms & Soils

The site is underlain by weathered bedrock of the Sentinel Butte Formation, consisting of sandstone, siltstone, claystone, and lignite in layers several hundred feet deep. The rock of the Little Missouri Badlands is 55-65 million years old, deposited as sea bottoms during the Paleocene Epoch. The lowest exposed rock is the Bullion Creek Formation—a light, yellowish, soft sandstone seen in low creek valleys and near the Little Missouri River. Above this is the Sentinel Butte Formation, consisting of bluish gray silts and clays. This is the rock exposed at the TRPL

site. The Badlands began forming only 600,000 years ago, during the Pleistocene Ice Age. When continental glaciers arrived, a change in drainage patterns accelerated local erosion in the soft bedrock of the Bullion Creek and Sentinel Butte Formations (Godfred 1994). Erosion and alteration of the Badlands landscape continues today due to rain and melting snow, wind, frost-heave, and other forces (Bluemle 2016).

Groundwater & Water Features

There are no open water features on the TRPL site. Groundwater does not support open water systems on the Library site, but salty seepage areas—“saline seeps”—are present at many locations at the base of the blufftop. There are no floodplains in or around the site. The Little Missouri River lies to the east. It flows northward past Medora and through the Theodore Roosevelt National Park and enters the Missouri River in central North Dakota.

Vegetation, Land Cover, Land Use

Land cover includes relatively natural, usually vegetated, areas or habitats (e.g., forests, prairies, old fields, water bodies) and altered cultural areas (e.g., turf, cropland, impervious surfaces). Land use refers to practices on the land, such as timber harvesting, agriculture, and residential development. Land use influences land cover, but land cover mapping is preferred for assessing and managing natural resources.

Historical Vegetation & Land Use. The TRPL site was very likely dominated by mixed-grass prairie in the late 1800s. Shrubland was likely present in woody draws and on steep north-facing slopes. Wetlands in general were rare and saline seeps uncommon. Until the late 1800s, indigenous people managed the landscape’s vegetation and wildlife through repeated use of fire that cleared brush and maintained grasslands. Non-native shrubs, grasses, and forbs—invasives that moved into the Badlands since the late 1800s—have affected the structure, function and species composition of native ecosystems.

Trends in Vegetation & Land Use. European settlement in western North Dakota began in the 1870s and accelerated in the 1880s, introducing an agricultural lifestyle based on livestock and crop production. This settlement resulted in fire suppression, which eliminated a rejuvenating disturbance that had operated for several thousand years. Grazing shifted from short, intensive episodes with long rest periods, to season-long continuous grazing every year. Native grasslands have been adversely affected by this management change. Trees and shrubs have colonized and spread, native grass dominance and forb diversity have declined, and invasive plants have been allowed to gain a foothold and spread. The landscape continues to evolve as the climate, natural disturbances, and land use practices change over time.

Existing Land Cover. The TRPL site supports several ecological land cover types that provide wildlife habitat and act as a large pool of species for replenishing local plant communities as needed (Table 1, Figure 3).

Table 1. Ecological Land Cover Classification of the TRPL Site

RES Name	TRPL Site Location	USFS Name	Acres (In Site Bdy.)	Acres (In Site Layout)
Disturbed Prairie	Plowed ungrazed on blufftop	Western Wheatgrass - Crested Wheatgrass	0.4	10.6
Mixed-grass Prairie/Invasives	South-central plateau (lower ground)	Western Wheatgrass - Blue Grama - Threadleaf Sedge	10.4	10.5
Mixed-grass-Bluegrass Prairie	west and north sides of blufftop plateau	Western Wheatgrass - Blue Grama - Threadleaf Sedge	21.5	23.5
Fractured Bedrock Prairie	Eroding blufftop edge, sparse vegetation cover	Little Bluestem - Grama Grass - Threadleaf Sedge	6.1	6.1

RES Name	TRPL Site Location	USFS Name	Acres (In Site Bdy.)	Acres (In Site Layout)
North Slope Mixed-grass Prairie	Northerly-facing slopes	Little Bluestem - Grama Grass - Threadleaf Sedge	7.3	9.5
Woody Draw	Valley bottoms with watercourses; lower slopes of north-facing side valleys	Green Ash - Elm – Box-elder / Chokecherry	12.1	12.8
Valley/South Slope Mixed-grass Prairie	Southerly-facing slopes and narrow valleys	Western Wheatgrass - Green Needlegrass	17.8	20.5
Badlands Vegetation	North and south edges and west quarter of site	Badlands Sparse Vegetation	16.4	19.1
Mesic Prairie	Future Conditions: In parking lots and roads, and near building	Prairie Cordgrass - Sedge	N/A	N/A
Saline Seep	Southwest corner of site at base of bluff	Saltgrass - Foxtail Barley Great Plains Saline Marsh Division	0.9	0.9
Developed Land	East of Library site boundary	N/A	N/A	6.3

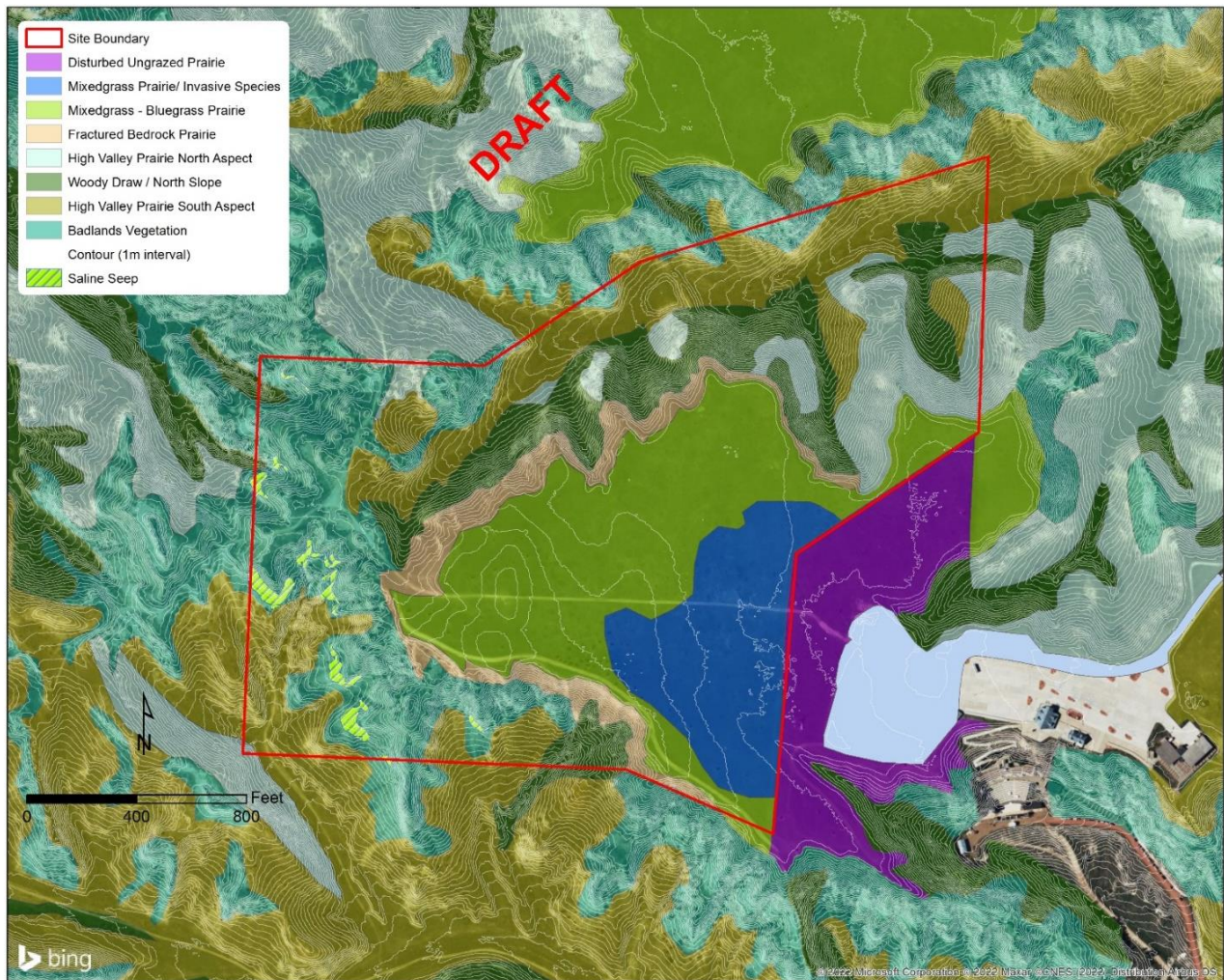


Figure 3 Ecological Land Cover at the TRPL Site.

LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS

Land management will focus on six kinds of areas. Each area is defined by its vegetation, function, location, and management practices. As decisions about the management regime are being refined, the information below is subject to change. Establishing dominance by native plant species is the goal of land management.

- 1. Grassland.** Areas where the final condition is grassland where grazing and fire management can be practiced.
- 2. Woody Draws.** Areas where the final condition is woodland where fire management and possibly grazing can be practiced.
- 3. Stormwater Management Areas.** Areas near impervious surfaces where management excludes prescribed burning and grazing.
- 4. Rooftop.** The roof of the Library building, where management excludes prescribed burning and grazing, but may include haying.
- 5. Lawns.** Areas subjected to frequent foot traffic.
- 6. Temporary Disturbed Area.** Areas that are disturbed and required rapid revegetation; usually replanted with a more durable planting palette.

1. Grassland Management Areas

These included current land cover of: Disturbed Prairie, Mixed-grass Prairie/Invasives, Mixed-grass - Bluegrass Prairie, Fractured Bedrock Prairie, North Slope Mixed-grass Prairie, Valley/South Slope Mixed-grass Prairie.

Disturbed Prairie, Mixed-Grass Prairie/Invasives

Areas will be seeded with the Mixed-Grass Restoration Mix in a complete replacement of disturbed areas with high diversity native plants. Long term management will involve grazing biomass to 50% biomass removal once a year and burning every 10 years. The outcome of management should be a nearly weed-free prairie with no trees or shrubs at end of year 3 after seeding.

Mixed-Grass - Bluegrass Prairie

Areas will be seeded with the Mixed-Grass Enhancement Mix intended for overseeding in existing prairie on level blufftop locations. Long term management will involve grazing to 50% biomass removal once a year and burning every 10 years. The outcome of management should be higher plant species diversity and no trees and few shrubs at end of year 3 after seeding.

North Slope Mixed-Grass Prairie, Fractured Bedrock Prairie

This area will be seeded with the North Slope Prairie Enhancement Mix intended for overseeding in existing prairie on northerly slopes. Long-term management will involve grazing to 50% biomass removal once a year and burning every 10 years. The outcome of management should be higher plant species diversity at end of year 3 after seeding.

Valley/South Slope Mixed-Grass Prairie

This area will be seeded with the Valley & South Slope Prairie Mix intended for overseeding in existing prairie in valley bottoms and on southerly slopes. Long term management will involve grazing to 50% biomass removal once a year and burning every 10 years. The outcome of management should be higher plant species diversity at end of year 3 after seeding.

2. Woody Draw

This area will be seeded with the Woody Draw Mix intended for ground-seeding in ravine bottoms where naturally heavy tree and shrub cover and fire-sterilized areas occur. Long term management will involve grazing to 50% biomass removal once a year and burning every 15-25 years. The outcome of management should be nearly continuous native groundcover at end of year 3 after seeding; good graminoid and forb diversity; canopy cover of trees and shrubs 75-100 percent.

3. Stormwater Management Areas

Stormwater Management Areas include rock swales and mesic prairie areas. Each area will be planted using live plants from their respective species mixes, Stormwater Rock Swale Mix and Stormwater Mesic Prairie Mix. Stormwater rock swales will be largely rock lined and planted with native shrubs, grasses, sedges and showy forbs. They function to carry stormwater runoff from parking lots, roadsides and impervious surfaces. Mesic prairies are large depressions in the stormwater management system, primarily in and around parking lots and the turnaround near the TRPL building. Long-term management includes hand removal of vegetation at end of growing seasons, inspections and repairs after large storm events. The outcome should be nearly continuous diverse native plant cover by end of the second year after installation.

4. Rooftop

This area will be planted using the Library Roof Mix. Live plants will be installed to establish a green 100,000 sf roof over the Library. Long-term management includes haying the roof once each a year (all cut material removed) to make next year's growth appear uniform and to maintain proper soil conditions for growth and flowering. The outcome should be continuous native cover and good native plant diversity, with complete season of bloom from May through October.

5. Native Lawn

Native lawn will receive heavy foot traffic by people. It will be seeded with the Lawn Mix for bare ground seeding of grasses and sedges that withstand human trampling. Long-term management includes overseeding as needed to restore native dominance and cover and mowing if desired to make vegetation uniform. The outcome should be nearly continuous low-stature graminoid cover, with self-healing capacity for minor damage.

6. Temporary Disturbed Ground

After initial restoration is completed, any future disturbed areas will be seeded with the Temporary Disturbed Soil Mix intended for low-cost bare ground seeding to provide temporary and quick-establishing cover where prairies are damaged. The temporary disturbed ground mix is an emergency mix, not intended for long-term cover and replaced in the next growing season. The outcome of applying the mix should be 75% cover by native plants and <5 percent by invasive plants at the end of the growing season.

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

The land management approach recommended here is an “ecosystem approach”. In brief, this entails first using less expensive, nature-based methods to restore ecological processes and the vegetation structure and composition appropriate to an ecosystem and its location. This often involves replacing dominant invasive vegetation with native species of the target plant community. Typical tools include prescribed fire, restoration of hydrological regimes, biocontrol, and physical removal of invasive vegetation by haying, mowing or grazing. Only then is targeted herbicide application considered, combined with other interventions like seeding and planting. An ecosystem approach is designed to tap into nature’s self-healing capacity, improve a plant community’s ecological health and resilience, and do this using lower cost, nature-based solutions.

An ecosystem approach puts plant communities on a trajectory that is consistent with the trajectory prior to its disruption, making plant communities more adaptable to future change—to be resilient, in other words.

Actions that restore processes and structures are implemented first because these may restore vegetation structure and increase species diversity without seeding and planting. If that fails to restore the desired structure and biodiversity, seeding and planting become necessary.

The implementation sequence in an ecosystem approach is:

- Restore natural disturbance regimes (e.g., fire, flooding, grazing).
- Introduce biocontrols (i.e., natural enemies or predators of plants) where available and feasible.
- Remove and control invasive trees and shrubs physically.
- Install native trees and shrubs as needed to restore vegetation structure.
- Remove and control invasive herbs physically.
- Install herbaceous seeds and plants as needed to restore vegetation structure.
- Use herbicides sparingly and only when other methods fall short of goals.
- Add diversity if plant community does not respond.
- Monitor ecosystem response at all stages in the process and adaptively manage.

These actions occur in the initial restoration and short-term management phase. Once established, management enters the long-term phase. “Adaptive management” is structured decision-making given uncertainty of outcomes. It reduces uncertainty by using a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, adjustment, and further implementation. Adaptive management, used in the best restoration programs, begins in the initial restoration phase and continues indefinitely during the long-term management phase.

Initial Restoration and Short-Term Management Phase

Ecological restoration has short- and long-term management phases. The short-term phases are often labor-intensive and costly (Figure 3). A significant investment is necessary for three or more years. Tasks often include re-introducing natural disturbances like fire and intensive-long rest grazing; re-establishing natural hydrological cycles; using biocontrol, physical methods, and herbicides to control invasive plant species; and seeding and planting native vegetation. The time required depends on starting condition, weather, response of vegetation, site size, and unique factors, such as access. After establishment, activities shift to long-term management.

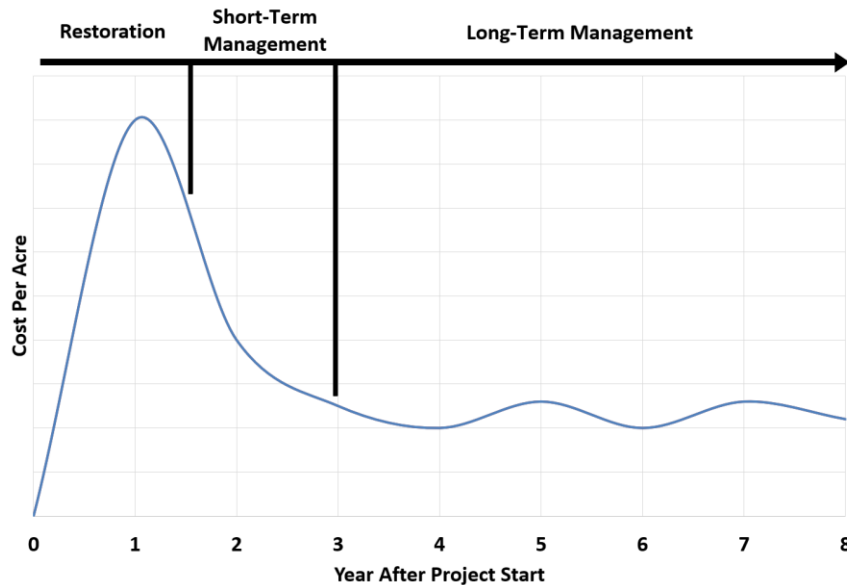


Figure 4 Generalized costs of restoration and management over time

Planting a new prairie or wetland is usually called “restoration” or “re-creation”, whereas “enhancement” describes activities where natural conditions exist and improvement can occur with less effort. For instance, enhancement might entail removing invasive shrubs and overseeding native grasses in an existing woodland.

Long-Term Management Phase

The TRPL construction schedule indicates long-term management of the land could begin in summer 2025 (Appendix B). Although it has a lower per-acre cost, long-term management is often neglected, putting the expensive restoration investment at risk. Monitoring and management occurs each year in the best restoration programs. Monitoring can be as simple as a “walkabout”—systematically walking and inspecting the site to identify issues that must be addressed in next year’s annual work plan. Or it can be a research program, quantitatively documenting ecosystem response to restoration and management and publishing the findings.

Land managers are focused on a few long-term management tasks.

- Maintain disturbances (e.g., fire, flooding) that perpetuate a diverse, resilient plant community.
- Selectively remove or control invasive plants (e.g., precise mechanical removal or spot-herbicide).
- Re-seed disturbed or poorly developing areas.
- Re-plant tree, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that have died.

Most North American ecosystems need disturbances that remove dead plant material, stimulate flowering and seed production, or create microhabitats for plants and animals to perpetuate themselves. Controlled or prescribed burns are a common tool to mimic the former North America fire regime in prairies, savannas, wetlands, and some forests and woodlands. Harvesting hay mimics fire effects, as does grazing, to a lesser extent.

Some people argue that nature has been around a very long time and can take care of itself. Others think that more important issues and problems face us and that managing natural ecosystems does not merit the expense. While these are valid views, they are not the whole story.

Studies over the last half century clearly demonstrate that, without ecological stewardship, natural resources change in ways do not always benefit people or support ecosystem services (Alstad et al. 2016, Le Maitret al. 1996, Leach

and Givnish 1996). A common problem in unmanaged grasslands, for instance, is invasion by non-native leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) and crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*). When these non-native species invade natural areas, a cascade of negative effects follows. Another problem is accumulation of dead leaf litter due to fire suppression and too-light grazing.

Some of the more severe effects of not managing land or managing it without attention to ecological conditions, are that native plants are displaced, soil chemistry and plant composition change, and ground vegetation is shaded—leading to species loss, reduced biodiversity, additional invasions, and lower resilience during periods of extreme weather, for instance. Floral resources for pollinators are eliminated, reducing the amount and variety of food for wildlife and further depressing wildlife populations.

Large, protected and ecologically complex natural areas may resist these trends, but without proper management even here quality declines over time. With some level of consistent management, the situation can be stabilized and even improved. This management plan identifies and prioritizes management actions to improve the health and resilience of natural areas and resulting ecosystem services and recreational benefits at the TRPL site.

Ecosystem Services

Natural areas are vital to a community and visitors for many reasons. For example, natural areas absorb and store carbon from the air, helping to reduce greenhouse gases. Wetlands and forests in river and stream floodplains help reduce downstream flooding. Prairies, savannas, and forests on the landscape absorb huge quantities of rainfall, which in turn reduces the amount of runoff and sediment that reaches a watershed's rivers, streams and lakes. Schools, organizations, and families can learn about the natural world in natural areas; these are formative moments for children who otherwise spend much time making virtual connections indoors. Natural areas make life better because people can stroll, bike, take in the scenery, or simply relax in a natural setting.

Scientists call the benefits that natural resources provide “ecosystem services” (Figure 3). Ecosystem services support life on Earth—and they save people money over the long term by using nature to provide services that people would pay for by constructing infrastructure. A milestone scientific study completed in 2005, called the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, summarized the state of ecosystem services worldwide (Hassan et al. 2005). Since then, dozens of scientific papers have been published demonstrating the financial savings of healthy ecosystems. For instance, building flood control structures or rebuilding after floods would be more costly without floodplains and the natural capacity of watersheds to absorb and regulate the water moving through them.

Besides supporting and regulating the human environment, the TRPL site will serve recreation and promote people's well-being. Research in the last 20 years has demonstrated a strong link between time spent in or near nature with better physical and mental health. Even viewing nature out a window can improve test scores in school children or elevate moods in adults. Of course, people love to fish, hike, bike, ski, picnic, camp, and be with family in nature. Just sitting still or within sight of nature can nourish the spirit and reduce stress.

TRPL's character also emerges from its natural resources. Natural resources create a sense of place that attracts people and businesses and convinces them to remain in an area. Healthy ecosystems not only a signal that ecosystem services are operating, but also that society and the economy are being supported and enriched. By protecting and managing TRPL's natural resources, the level of ecosystem services be stable and even improve.

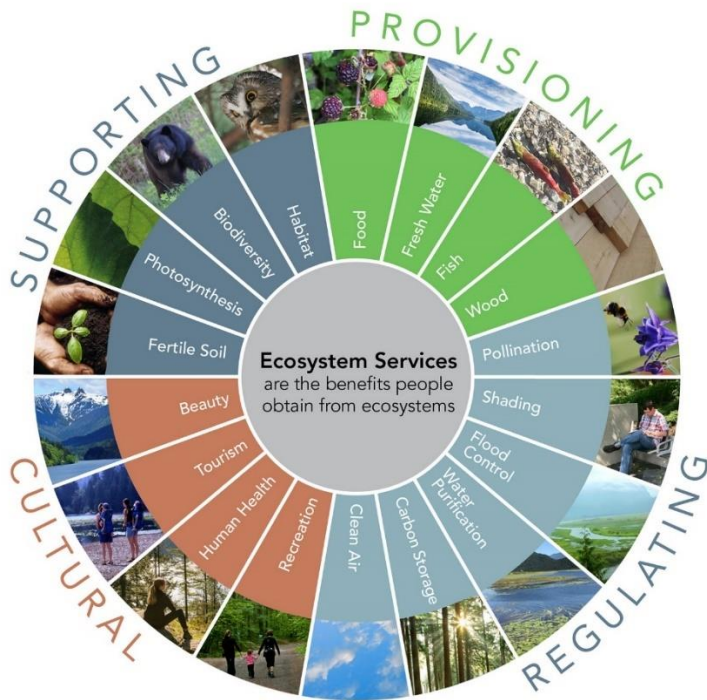


Figure 5 Ecosystem services that support life on Earth. Source: Metro Vancouver Regional Planning 2018

Evaluation of Ecosystem Recovery Potential

This evaluation was performed to meet the Living Building Challenge. The TRPL site was evaluated by comparing its attributes to a reference system, the Theodore Roosevelt National Park. RES ecologists completed the Evaluation of Ecosystem Recovery proforma based on their knowledge of both sites, quantitative sampling at both sites, and understanding the goals, objectives and site-specific indicators for the TRPL project (Appendix E).

From this evaluation, a Long-Term Recovery Wheel was generated (Figure 4). This evaluation relies on a five-star rating system, assigned to six attributes of ecosystems (Table 2) and 18 sub-attributes (Appendix G).

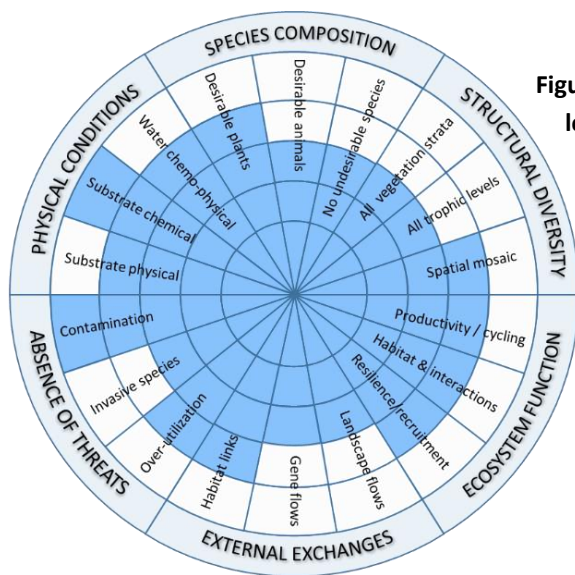


Figure 6 Recovery Wheel showing potential future recovery levels for the TRPL site under modified land management practices. (See Existing Conditions Report for current recovery wheel levels.)

RES Ecologists also complete a Recovery Wheel for the Performance Period (Figure 7, Appendix F). This period is expected to conclude at the end of 2027, after four years of ecological restoration and implementation of a new grazing regime of intensive short periods of grazing followed by a long rest period—called “adaptive multi-paddock (AMP) grazing”.

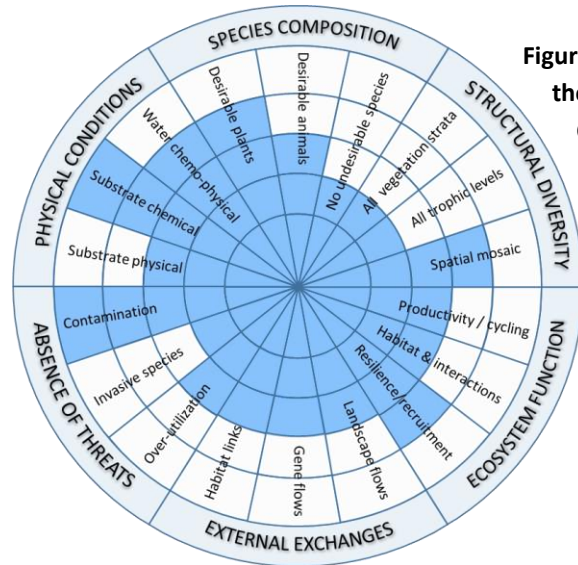


Figure 7 Recovery Wheel showing the status of the TRPL site at the end of the Performance Period in late 2027. (See Existing Conditions Report for current recovery wheel levels.)

Table 2. Key ecosystem attributes to evaluate baseline conditions (McDonald et al. 2016).

Attribute	Description
Absence of threats	Direct degradation drivers (e.g., overgrazing, contamination inputs, potential for invasive species introduction) are low or close to absent.
Physical conditions	Environmental conditions (including the physical and chemical conditions of soil, water, and topography) required to sustain the ecosystem are present.
Species composition	The native species characteristic of the appropriate ecosystem are present, whereas invasive species are minimal or effectively absent.
Structural diversity	Appropriate diversity of key structural components, including demographic stages, faunal trophic levels, vegetation strata, and spatial diversity are present.
Ecosystem function	Appropriate levels of growth and productivity, nutrient cycling, decomposition, habitat, species interactions, and types and rates of disturbance are present.
External exchanges	The ecosystem is appropriately integrated into its larger landscape or aquatic context through positive abiotic and biotic flows and exchanges.

LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Several land management practices are expected to be used in different management areas at the TRPL site.

- Integrated Pest Management (all management areas)
- Short-and Long-Rotation Fire Management (grassland management areas, woody draws)
- Grazing (grassland management areas)
- Haying (green roof, grassland management areas)
- Mowing (pavers, lawn, stormwater management areas)
- Seeding and Plant Installation (all management areas)

1. Grassland Management Areas

Grazing. The grazing concept for the TRPL site envisions a grazing-fire management regime to replicate the northern Great Plains conditions for over ten thousand years—to which plants, animals, and other life forms are adapted. This will be a change from the season-long continuous grazing with limited fire practiced widely since the 1880s.

Reasons and outcomes for this change are first and foremost to make the site safe—by reducing the accumulated dead plant materials resulting from no fire and too-light grazing. Maintaining and increasing biodiversity is an anticipated outcome of this change, together with additional atmospheric carbon incorporated into the soil and the improvement of nutrient cycles. There is an educational component, illustrating the region’s ecological and cultural history, the adaptive use Native Americans made of these processes and the region’s changing resources.

A grazing regime that replicates the occasional use by bison herds resulted in rapid plant removal, trampling and nitrogen-rich waste elimination. Grazing will not manage tree and shrub vegetation in woody draws and on northerly slopes; fire is used for this purpose. The buildings, road, and infrastructure are excluded, leaving some sixty acres of land on the blufftop and in valleys to manage with grazing. The easily eroded badlands slopes and fractured bedrock prairie are unlikely to attract grazing animals due to steep slopes and sparse vegetation.

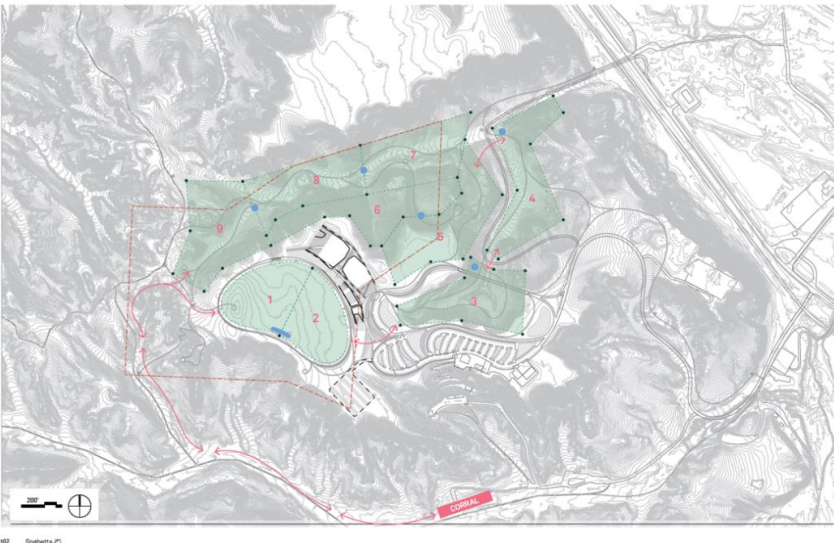


Figure 8 Illustrative concept for AMP grazing (subject to change)

An illustrative grazing concept explains how such a grazing regime would work (Figure 8). The actual grazing regime will be developed in later design, requiring discussions with grazers regarding the details of

implementation. The grazing regime ideally will achieve multiple goals of biodiversity protection and improvement, ranch operation efficiency, and education. Livestock would be driven from a corral to the entrance to pasture 1. When about 50 percent of biomass is removed or trampled—the utilization target—livestock are moved to pasture 2 and so forth until all pastures have been grazed. Livestock are then driven back to the corral.

A small herd of heifers, possibly with calves, is envisioned, which will reach the utilization target in each pasture in very few days. Grazing pressure, in pounds of animal per acre, must be high to replicate the effect of transient bison herds. Each pasture is not grazed long as the herd rotates through. Fire is introduced every 10 years to reduce dead leaf litter and set back trees and shrubs which often are not affected by grazing animals.

A perimeter fence and easily-installed electrified polywire fences would be used to define temporary pastures. Only two pastures would exist at any one time, built just before livestock arrive and removed after they leave. The next pasture is constructed before livestock are moved into it using the polywire from the pasture fencing being dismantled. Moving pasture fences takes less than an hour.

This is not traditional grazing where livestock grazes a large pasture continuously until up to 90 percent of the above-ground biomass is consumed. AMP grazing asks the grazer to monitor the effect of livestock on the vegetation each day. NDSU Extension has developed a Grazing Stick, an idea tool to measure biomass removal. (See <https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/livestockextension/grazing-management-folder/range-and-pasture.>)

A key difference between traditional rotational grazing and AMP grazing is the amount of biomass removed and the time required to graze it. In rotational grazing livestock are allowed to graze until biomass is mostly removed. Despite rest, removing over half the top of a plant stresses its root systems. The plant cannot photosynthesize enough sugar to keep all the roots alive. When roots die back, above-ground parts of the plants also die back, reducing plant cover and root competition, and opening grazed land to weed invasion. Forage quality suffers, too, as livestock avoid poor quality plants like Canada thistle and leafy spurge and concentrate on higher food-value plants. This leads to a change in biodiversity as “increasers” become numerous and “decreasers”—a significant part of a prairie’s biodiversity—dwindle. A grazer who follows an adaptive management cycle—design, implement, assess, adapt—by watching the effect of livestock grazing on vegetation, will achieve the desired outcomes more often than a grazer who does not.

Prescribed Fire Management. Grasslands worldwide have always burned, North American included. The grasslands and woodlands of the Great Plains in the continent’s center have experienced fires set by Native Americans for over 10,000 years—and lightning strikes for millennia before that. Native Americans used fire as a tool to attract and drive game and clear travel routes, among other reasons. The animals and plants of the Great Plains have been winnowed over time to respond positively to fire—increasing flowering and germinating seedlings on bare ground after fire. Fire reduces dead leaf litter, stimulating plant growth earlier in the year as sunlight warms the exposed soil. The pulse of nutrients released by fire are quickly taken up by plants.

Interestingly, a large wildfire burned the site and hundreds of acres around it on April 1, 2021. Areas dominated by the non-native crested wheatgrass and Kentucky bluegrass initially saw a reduction in the abundance of those species, with increases in blue grama, side oats grama and western wheat grass. However, the plentiful rain in early 2022 and throughout the growing season favored the quick spring growth of Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) over large areas on the western blufftop; in 2022 it was also evident that the wildfire also killed most of the little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) that had characterized the western blufftop.

Grassland restorationists have taken advantage of the benefits of fire since the 1930s when Aldo Leopold, among others, began experimenting with prescribed burning in existing and created prairies. In the ninety years since, ecologists, range managers, and grassland restorationists have learned how to plan and safely carry out prescribed

burns. More recently, researchers have combined fire with grazing (“patch-burn grazing”) to further replicate the natural disturbance regime that shaped the ecology, plants and animals of Great Plains grasslands.

Climate, fire, and grazing are the three big disturbance factors that historically shaped the landscape. All affect the diversity and health of plants and animals across the Great Plains. While the climate is not controllable, grazing effects can be managed by the style of grazing, the season of use, and the type of animal. Fire can also be managed by the frequency and season of burning, and by weather conditions. These disturbances are interacting forces rather than independent factors (Weir et al. 2013).

A combination of grazing and burning has been shown to reduce woody vegetation invasion. Cattle have been used to enhance the effectiveness of a follow-up burns by knocking down dead standing fuels and creating openings in woody areas where grasses can grow (Smith et al. 2007). Restoring the fire-grazing interaction is one management strategy that could decrease the likelihood of wildfires (Kral-O’Brien et al. 2020, Winter et al. 2012).

Prescribed Burning in North Dakota. Individuals planning a prescribed burn should follow a Prescribed Burn Plan (Appendix D) developed by a qualified individual. This plan outlines the environmental conditions under which the burn can safely be conducted. A local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or North Dakota Forest Service office can assist in developing a prescribed burn plan.

There are several factors to consider before carrying out a prescribed burn. These include fuel character on the day of the burn (amount, type, moisture content), wind (speed, direction, potential for change), relative humidity, air temperature, soil moisture, slope of the area, smoke management measures, and notifications of neighbors, and police and fire department (NRCS 2012). A permit may be needed.

Prescribed burns should not be conducted when the Rangeland Fire Index is in the Very High or Extreme category. The local sheriff’s department or the National Weather Service posts a Rangeland Fire Index each day. Fire weather forecasts also can be obtained from the National Weather Service (<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/bis/> or <http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/predictive/weather/weather.htm>).

Management of Sharp Tailed Grouse. A mating or dancing ground (lek) of sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) once existed on the south side of the blufftop. This bird uses vast grasslands with scattered brush and very few trees. Mating and courtship occur on the leks, a central focus of the local grouse population and part of the home ranges of individuals using the lek (Danzl 2018).

Sharp-tailed grouse begin breeding near the TRPL site in March or April (Drummer et al. 2011). Sharp-tailed grouse prefer leks with short, sparse vegetation of grass, forbs, and some shrubs (Danzl 2018). Changes in vegetation structure or other changes may cause birds to abandon a lek (NRCS 2007 and Prose 1987). Disturbance by people can cause birds to not reproduce despite a lek’s existence (Landel 1989, Connelly et al. 1997, Baydack et al. 1987).

Fire creates and maintains sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Grouse need cover and food provided by a variety of grasses, sedges, forbs, and shrubs (USDA 2007, Sexton 1979, Grange 1948). Severe fires in fall may eliminate valuable spring cover (Grange 1948). Spring fires stimulate flowering, seed and fruit production, and top-kill shrubs that may have become too dense. Considerations for managing leks are presented in Appendix C.

Seeding and Plant Installation. Lists of native species under consideration for use in the project are organized in the 100% Design Development Documents by land cover type and moisture tolerance. Species lists were developed by RES ecologists based on field observations during site visits and descriptions of native plant communities in the T. Roosevelt National Park South Unit (Von Loh et al. 2007).

All grasslands areas will be seeded with native forbs and graminoids. Disturbed Prairie and Blufftop Mixed-grass Prairie/Invasives areas will be seeded with the Mixed-Grass Restoration Mix intended for complete replacement of

disturbed areas by a high-diversity mixed-grass prairie. Other grassland management areas will be overseeded with enhancement mixes designed to increase plant species diversity and abundance by three years after seeding.

Native seed mixes require specific conditions for germination. Installing seed materials at inappropriate times can cause delays in seed germination and significantly reduce the viability of the plantings. For this reason, the specified permanent seed mixes should be installed when site conditions are appropriate for equipment operation and proper seed-soil contact.

Seed in restorations is usually provided as pure live seed (PLS) and genetic origin reported. All native and live seed material must have a genetic source origin within a 150-mile radius of the project site to ensure genetic adaptability to local climate and soil conditions.

2. Woody Draws

During an April 1, 2021, wildfire, woody draws, north slopes, and the edges of the blufftop prairie lost most of their juniper cover (*Juniper communis*, *J. horizontalis*, *J. scopulorum*). Post-burn observations in May found native shrubs resprouting: rose (*Rosa sp.*), skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), golden gooseberry (*Ribes aureum*) and snowberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*).

This area will be seeded with the Woody Draw Mix intended for bare ground seeding in ravine bottoms with naturally heavy tree and shrub cover and bare soils mineralized by intense fire. Woody Draws are the only places considered for shrub planting, besides near the building and parking lots.

Initial concept for management is to include woody draws in a grazing regime and carry out a prescribed burn once every 10-25 years. Implementing this management regime aims to establish nearly continuous native groundcover by the third year after seeding, with good graminoid and forb diversity.

3. Stormwater Management Areas

Stormwater Management Areas include rock swales and mesic prairies near impervious surfaces. Each area will be planted using live plants, according to planting palette Stormwater Rock Swale and Stormwater Mesic Prairie respectively. Local rock, native grasses, sedges and forbs will be installed in the conveyance swales of parking lots, roadsides and impervious areas. Mesic prairie will be planted in large depressions of the stormwater management system and in the parking lot and turnaround area near the building.

Long term management for both areas will include vegetation mowed and hand-removed at the end of each growing season; and inspections and repairs after large storm events. The outcome should be nearly continuous diverse native plant cover by the end of the second full growing season after installation.

4. Rooftop

RES recommends haying the green roof with a walk-behind tractor (single-axle / 2 wheeled version of a 4-wheel farm tractor). Walk behind tractors can operate the three implements necessary to hay a green roof (mower, hay rake and hay-baler). The operator will cut the hay using a sickle bar or disc mower attachment. After the hay dries properly, a hay rake is used to rake the hay into 'windrows', which allow more efficient gathering (by hand, or using a Hay-Baler). Some of the clippings are left behind to return to the soil as fertilizer while the rest is removed for hay. A bale wrapper can be fitted to the walking tractor, to convert green hay into "haylage" (silage) bales.

Aesthetically hay would be harvested at the end of the growing season, but for optimal forage quality hay should be harvested at the ideal nutrient and moisture range for the type of storage structure being used and livestock being fed (USDA 2010). To allow adequate recovery after hay harvest the TRPL may limit harvest to once every two years.

After mowing, one or more passes are made with a tedder, to fluff up and allow the hay to dry. At least one pass with a rake is needed, then one with the baler. Bales must be removed immediately to allow new growth to begin. Periodically allowing full flowering and seed set by plants on the roof will enable seed to be blown into the surrounding landscape.

To protect nesting birds haying should be postponed until after July 15 and haying begun in the center of the roof to flush birds towards the perimeter. Cutting towards the base of the roof, where it meets the ground, is an additional precaution that can protect nesting birds.

5. Native Lawns

Lawns will be seeded using the Lawn Mix, a bare ground mix of grasses and sedges that can withstand human trampling. Long term management includes overseeding as needed to restore native dominance and cover and mowing if desired to make vegetation uniform.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Integrated Pest Management

RES encourages employing an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach (Appendix A). All control measures (mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical) are considered and used as appropriate. The combination is determined by the vulnerabilities of the invasive plants being controlled.

Spot herbicide application will be employed during the establishment period, when the ecosystem is actively being restored to bring back the dominance by native plants. During long-term management, however, herbicides will not be used except as a last resort after other methods have failed to control an aggressive invasive plant.

Herbicides with petrochemicals listed on published ingredients are on the LBC Red List (version 4.0). LBC would like to significantly curb or eliminate these items. Red List represents the “worst in class” materials, chemicals, and elements known to pose serious risks to human health and the greater ecosystem.

ILFI provided a list of herbicide products (Appendix A) that were submitted in 2018 by another LBC applicant. At that time, ILFI reviewed the published manufacturer ingredient lists for each product listed to determine compliance with LBC’s Red List of approved herbicides from previous project. RES evaluated whether the approved products below would be effective controls for three problem species at the TRPL: crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)(Appendix A).

Invasive plants create a seedbank that germinates for years. Increasing native plant cover and root density is the most effective way to suppress the germination and growth of invasive plant seedlings.

Erosion Management – IN DEVELOPMENT

- Grading and Soil Preparation
 - Addressing Soil Compaction
- Preparing for Seed Installation
- Seed Installation
 - Temporary Stabilization of Disturbed Ground
- Final Stabilization Measures
 - Straw, Hydromulch, Erosion Control Blanket, Coir Rolls & Mats, Encapsulated Soil Lifts, Scour Protection
- Vegetation Establishment Maintenance

Adaptive Management

Restoration and management plans need to be flexible. Restoration is often not implemented according to plan because timing of funding may not align with field operations, the response of ecosystems may force adjustments in technique, and the management needs of an ecosystem may change in as new threats and conditions arise. New scientific findings and insights also change restoration plans and management practices. For these reasons, a land management plan should be viewed as a starting point in a process of restoring biodiversity and natural processes to natural areas, subject to amendment as conditions and information change.



Figure 9 Adaptive management cycle. Source: Conservation Measures Partnership 2022

Regular monitoring and reporting provide feedback on a restoration program’s effectiveness. Monitoring also generates information to justify changes in the plan. Adaptive management is an approach to structured decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time by using a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, adjustment, and further implementation (Figure 6). Adaptive management is used in the best restoration programs, begins during initial restoration work, and continues indefinitely as natural areas are managed into the future.

INDICATORS OF ECOLOGICAL HEALTH AND RESILIENCE

General ecological health and resilience indicators help guide restoration and management actions for a given location at a given time. They help by identifying the point at which the expected outcome is achieved. Overall that outcome is to establish an ecologically healthy, relatively low-maintenance native plant community or ecosystem. Indicators chosen for the TRPL site are:

- Percent bare ground. The amount of bare ground in rangeland indicates the effect of grazing and is related to ecological processes such as runoff infiltration rate, plant cover, soil microbial activity, and germination of seedlings.
- Percent native plant cover. The amount of ground blanketed by native plant cover indicates the effect of grazing and suitability of habitat for many wildlife species. A higher percentage of native plant cover generally results in greater abundance of nectar, pollen, seeds, fruits, and insect life that provide much of the food at the lower levels of the food chain in grasslands.
- Percent invasive plant cover. The invasive plants at TRPL generally reduce the livestock forage value of the rangeland by competing with other more palatable species.
- Number and abundance of native plant species. In general, a high number of plant species distributed evenly across a landscape, results in a greater variety of food and animals using that landscape. Supporting rare plant species is also a way to preserve biodiversity in the Little Missouri Badlands region.
- Number and abundance of bird and butterfly species. Birds and butterflies indicate the suitability of habitat for two large groups of animals. Moreover, they are easy to detect, and most are easy to identify, making it possible for volunteers to carry out annual censuses of these species.
- Amount of soil organic carbon (SOC). Soil organic carbon accrues in grassland soils at different rates, depending on many factors, but most importantly, on the grazing regime. One grazing regime in particular, adaptive multi-paddock (AMP), results in higher rates of SOC accrual in soils than the current continuous grazing practice or other grazing practices such as reduced stocking or rotational grazing. Measuring SOC indicates the effectiveness of the grazing regime at replicating the historically high levels of SOC accrual that occurred in North American grasslands.
- Area of actively eroding locations. Several ravines are actively eroding, head-cutting into the nearby bluffs because the vegetation cover is too sparse. It is expected that changing the grazing regime and overseeding with native species will reduce water runoff by increasing the organic matter content in soils, which creates greater soil porosity and higher soil infiltration rates.

MONITORING – IN DEVELOPMENT

Seeing the trends in ecological health and resilience indicators requires regular monitoring. This can be a rapid, simple assessment or quantitative sampling and analysis. Scheduling a monitoring visit each year, followed by a management plan for the coming year, protects the restoration investment and ensures that a plant community continues its trajectory to greater ecological health.

Monitoring is best conducted by a qualified biologist, ecologist, or other professional able to identify native plant species and recognize undesirable plant species for treatment. In seeded areas, vegetation monitoring is done in the growing seasons, when vegetative cover is well developed and weeds can be readily identified and controlled. Measuring the indicators above will help establish whether trends in vegetation, soils and wildlife are positive, negative, or neutral.

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APPENDIX A – EVALUATION OF HERBICIDES FOR USE AT TRPL DURING ESTABLISHMENT PHASE

RED LIST APPROVED SPECIES

Lisa Carey Moore (ILFI staff) provided a list below of herbicide products that were submitted by another LBC project in 2018 (Table 1). At that time, ILFI reviewed the manufacturer’s ingredient lists for each product to determine compliance with LBC’s Red List of approved herbicides from previous project. RES reviewed these approved products for their effectiveness at controlling three problematic species at the TRPL site: crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*).

Table 1. ILFI-Approved Herbicides and Suitability for Use at TRPL Site

Lontrel	Selective post-emergent herbicide that controls certain broad-leaf weeds in turf and certain ornamental plantings, such as conifers and non-leguminous woody species, in landscapes and nurseries. Lontrel can be used on warm-season and cool-season turf grasses. Can be used to control Canada thistle.
Oryzalin	These herbicides are selective and used as a pre-emergent applied herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds and annual warm season grasses. Can be used as a pre-emergent to control leafy spurge.
Fusilade	Selective post emergent turf and ornamental herbicide that controls a long list of both perennial and annual grass weeds in a variety of turf and landscape areas. Not suitable for TRPL.
Gallery	Pre-emergence product for control of broadleaf weeds in established areas of turfgrass, landscape ornamentals, field grown ornamentals, container grown ornamentals, groundcovers/perennials, ornamental bulbs, non-cropland, and Christmas tree/conifer plantations. Not suitable for TRPL.
Image	Post-emergent herbicide that can be used on southern turf grass and selected ornamentals. Not suitable for TRPL.
Katan	Katana Turf Herbicide is a selective herbicide that controls a broad range of broadleaf weeds in zoysia grass, buffalo grasses, bermudagrass, centipede grass, seashore paspalum and other warm-season turfgrass. Not suitable for TRPL.
Q4	Selective pre-emergent control of grass and broadleaf weeds that are in established turfgrass. Not suitable for TRPL.
Resolute	Selective pre-emergent control of grass and broadleaf weeds that are in established turfgrasses, sod nurseries, field-grown, landscape and container ornamentals; established wildflower and perennial plantings; and Christmas tree farms. Not suitable for TRPL.
RoundUp	NOT ON ILFI APPROVED LIST. Strongly recommended for use at TRPL during 5-year restoration and establishment phase of project, but not thereafter. Effective on Canada thistle and crested wheatgrass.
2,4-D	NOT ON ILFI APPROVED LIST. Strongly recommended for use at TRPL during 5-year restoration and establishment phase of project, but not thereafter. Effective on leafy spurge. See below memo regarding IPM approach to leafy spurge control.

In addition, RES strongly recommends that glyphosate (trade name RoundUp) be approved for use during the restoration and establishment period (years 1-5) because it is an effective control for Canada thistle, leafy spurge and crested wheatgrass. Due to its effectiveness, short residence time in the soil, and low risk at the concentrations used in ecological restoration, it is widely used in ecological restoration. (Reported risks of cancer and damage to the environment from glyphosate are based on its use at higher agricultural concentrations and in broadcast spraying of cropland.) RES strongly recommends that 2,4-D also be approved for use during the

restoration and establishment period because it is an effective control for leafy spurge and does not harm native grasses; this would preserve the surrounding grass matrix to compete with and suppress leafy spurge seedlings.

Experienced, trained restoration workers can apply both herbicides discretely with minimal drip or drift. They would not, however, be used beyond the restoration and establishment period, when carrying out long-term management activities.

Land management at the TRPL site will use an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach in which biocontrol, mechanical removal, and cultural practices are employed before chemicals are used. Each invasive plant species is evaluated for life history traits that are vulnerable to attack, and specific controls are prescribed in a holistic sequence. Successful IPM requires several years and managers must be flexible in their use of control tools. The effect of a control tool should be evaluated each year and the next year's work planned based on the response of the invasive plant to the control.

Soil disturbance should always be avoided as that creates opportunities for weed seeds in the soil seed bank to germinate. Control measures should always be implemented before plants produce seed, to reduce the seed rain that replenishes the soil seed bank. Ideally managers should strive to detect new colonies of invasive plants and control them while they are small. In addition, managers should avoid spreading invasive plant seed by washing boots and tools and cleaning vehicles, equipment and animals that have been within infested areas. Weed control measures will be communicated to the US Forest Service and Medora Foundation.

If herbicides must be used, they will be applied at rates recommended for site conditions and specified on the product label. Herbicides will be used during the restoration and establishment period, to re-establish the native plant cover and biodiversity that has been lost due to continuous grazing. This period can last up to five years, or until 2028. Thereafter, in long-term management, an IPM approach would employ mechanical removal, biocontrol, and cultural practices first, and use limited quantities of herbicides in discrete areas only if other techniques failed and the risk of invasive plant expansion on the site was severe enough.

PROBLEMATIC INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES AT THE TRPL SITE

Leafy spurge is one of the most aggressive and damaging weeds in the northern Great Plains, preventing grazing on tens of thousands of acres of rangeland.

- Fairly successful biological control is available (flea beetles). Control is never fully achieved, however, due to fluctuations in beetle abundance from year to year. Biological control is most effective in combination with one or two other techniques.
- Mechanical control (mowing, hand-pulling, tilling) typically is not successful because the entire root system must be removed. Mechanical methods can even increase plant density if root fragments remain.
- Sheep or goats can be confined to areas with high leafy spurge density and reduce the plant's cover. Multiple grazing episodes are needed in a single year to kill plants. Native plants will be subject to the same grazing pressure, which will also kill them.
- Because other methods will not eliminate spurge, and because spurge can quickly return to areas from which it was removed, herbicide application is strongly recommended to kill the remaining plants.

Crested wheatgrass crowds out native plants; it grows in tight bunches that leave little room for other plants.

- No insect biological control agents are available.

- Palatability to livestock means grazing can be used before seed production begins. Mowing can occur prior to seed production and will deplete the plant's root energy reserves. Repeated mowing or grazing is not recommended due to its impact on native plants.
- Crested wheatgrass is distinguishable from native grasses.
- Dense stands can be controlled with glyphosate when the plants are 8-15 cm tall and before seed formation. Up to three years of spot application are required to eliminate crested wheatgrass.
- An effective petrochemical-free herbicide does not exist to manage crested wheatgrass.

Canada thistle quickly spreads via vegetative shoots and seeds, forms dense stands, and is not eaten by livestock.

- Biological control is practiced in North Dakota, but is not suitable for large infestations or landscape-level control.
- Cutting thistles prior to late-June flowering is key to preventing spread. Canada thistle flowers after cutting, however, so cutting must be repeated from mid- to late summer. Equipment used must be inspected and thoroughly cleaned to ensure that seeds are not being spread elsewhere.
- Increasing the cover of competitive native plant species together with mechanical control will suppress Canada thistle. Native plants that germinate and grow quickly (i.e., early successional species) can be seeded and used to control thistle where native plant cover is sparse or soil has been disturbed.
- Herbicide application is optimal in fall when Canada thistle is building root mass (rather than growing stems, leaves and seeds). Systemic herbicides are carried with sugar into the roots. Lontrel is an ILFI approved herbicide. Table 2 identifies a list of herbicides that are recommended to be effective against Canada thistle by North Dakota State University.

Other major problematic species at the TRPL site are Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), and yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*). As these are widespread and firmly embedded in the mixed-grass prairie community, TRPL will control them by improving range quality using AMP grazing and overseeding with native plant seed mixes.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

Leafy Spurge Biological Control

Effective and well-established biocontrol agents include the black flea beetle and leafy spurge beetle (*Aphthona A. nigricutis*, *A. lacertosa*) and the longhorn stem/root-boring beetle, *Oberea erythrocephala*.

Aphthona adults feed on leafy spurge foliage larvae feed on the roots. Larvae feed on both the fine feeder roots used by the plant to absorb water and nutrients and the storage tissue of the root crown. This feeding both destroys root tissue directly and causes the plant to be more susceptible to other methods of control, such as herbicides and infection from soil borne pathogens. Research at North Dakota State University found flea beetle establishment was best on silt loam, silt clay loam, clay loam and clay soils with an organic matter content of 6 percent to 9.5 percent.

Flea beetles were least productive in fine sand to loamy fine sand soils with an organic matter content of 1 percent to 3 percent. In addition, the release area needs to be well-drained and not subject to frequent prolonged flooding or standing water, which will kill the larvae. Generally, flea beetles have not been very successful in controlling leafy spurge growing along waterways, in shaded areas or in very sandy soil.

Black Flea Beetle (*Aphthona nigricutis*) (photo by Noah Poritz). Native to Europe and adapted to drier sites and sandier soils, the black flea beetle has been most successful in establishing and controlling leafy spurge in dry, open, sandy-loam sites. It has performed poorly in high-density leafy spurge infestations on clay soils. Wild populations in North America are 85-99 percent female. Collect this beetle in July to allow females to mate with the low number of males; otherwise most females will be unmated and the released population may fail.



Near Edmonton, Canada, leafy spurge cover decreased from 40 to 1.7 percent five years after the black flea beetle was released. At two sites in North Dakota, black flea beetle and leafy spurge beetle reduced leafy spurge cover from 45 to 7 percent over three years and reduced stem density nearly 40-fold.

Herbicides combined with black flea beetles or leafy spurge beetles or with the gall midge (*Spurgia esulae*) controlled leafy spurge better than either method alone. It is necessary to employ the biocontrol separately from herbicide application to avoid harming the flea beetle population.



Leafy Spurge Beetle (*Aphthona lacertosa*) (photo by Noah Poritz). Native to Eurasia on loamy to loamy-clay soils, in dry or wet habitats, its effect in North America at controlling leafy spurge is best on moderately dry to moist sites. The leafy spurge beetle has a broad ecological amplitude, enabling it to persist and control spurge over a larger range of habitats than the black flea beetle.

Longhorn Beetle (*Oberea erythrocephala*) (photo by Noah Poritz). The longhorn beetle is native to Eurasia where it feeds within the stems and roots of spurge. Adults appear in June and July and feed on young leaves, flowers and stems for two weeks before laying eggs. Adult beetles girdle the upper stem, chewing a hole just above the girdle where they insert an egg and seal it with latex.



During the next month, larvae mine down the stem into the root crown and roots. Larvae feed on the crown and roots until March or April the next year and pupate in the root crown in May. The beetle is most effective in sunny areas near streams and on the banks of large rivers. It is less reliable as a biocontrol than the two flea beetles.

Crested Wheatgrass Biological Control

No insect biological control agents are available.

Canada Thistle Biological Control

Two biological control agents were introduced and a third accidentally introduced. None are effective at reducing the weed on a large scale.

Memo

To: Amy McCann, Tony Erickson, T. Roosevelt Presidential Library

Cc: Kurt Marsh, Matt McMahan, Snohetta

Doug Mensing, Matt Lasch, Ryan Templeton, RES

Fr: Kim Chapman, RES

Re: Leafy Spurge Control at TRPL

Dt: 10/6/2022

No: RES 104838

Issue

- Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), a North Dakota-listed noxious weed that reduces the economic value of rangeland, grows at the TRPL site.
- Leafy spurge grows in small patches of <10 square meters and larger patches covering a quarter acre or more. See Figure 1 below for details.
- Controlling leafy spurge is essential to optimally using the TRPL site for grazing and so that the site can serve as an example of good range management.
- Leafy spurge is difficult to control due to its deep and extensive root system. It is not harmed by fire and resprouts from roots. Once established, it expands colonies by root growth and seed, which can be ejected from the seed pod up to 15 feet from the mother plant. Germination is high and seed remains viable in the soil for up to ten years.
- Different methods are used to control leafy spurge. Each method has its pros and cons.
- The more aggressive the control measures, the more damage that will occur to native plants. Accepting some leafy spurge—rather than total eradication—increases options for treatment, especially biocontrol which generally does not eradicate leafy spurge but, of the tools discussed below, has the least impact on native plants.

Control Tools

- **Pasture Management.** Establishing and maintaining a dense cover of native vegetation, with its equally dense root mass below, reduces the density of leafy spurge through competition for light, water, and nutrients. Dense native plant cover is more resistant to leafy spurge invasion than pasture with sparser vegetation. Continuous grazing with insufficient rest between grazing episodes weakens root systems, producing sparser vegetation generally and creating opportunities for leafy spurge germination. Close-cropping of pasture also weakens root systems. Short periods of intensive grazing that remove no more than half the plant biomass, followed by a long period of rest, is the best way to maintain dense native vegetation, promote root growth, and in turn create resistance to leafy spurge invasion.
- **Biological Control.** Larvae of the black flea beetle (*Apthona nigriscutis*) and of the leafy spurge beetle (*A. lacertosa*) feed on roots of leafy spurge, damaging them and reducing the vigor of plants. They are the most successful leafy spurge biocontrol species in North Dakota. If burning, mowing or herbicides are used in combination with beetles, do not use these techniques during the growing season (May-September) when adult beetles are active. Biocontrol avoids harm to all other plants

and the general environment, but a few years are needed for the beetles to establish control over leafy spurge. Also, since the beetles rely on leafy spurge for survival, their population will fall if they successfully and dramatically reduce leafy spurge cover. This can set in motion a boom-bust cycle of rising beetle abundance followed by rising leafy spurge abundance. In years of low leafy spurge abundance, other measures may be used to drive the spurge abundance lower. In general, however, if biocontrol is used without other measures, some leafy spurge will persist. In healthy range, however, competition from native plants will help keep spurge density and abundance low.

- **Herbicide Control.** A few to several applications of a systemic herbicide for up to three years can greatly reduce or even eliminate leafy spurge. Among several herbicides recommended (imazapic, picloram, glyphosate, dicamba), the broadleaf herbicide 2,4-D may be most effective at reducing leafy spurge with the fewest side effects. It has among the shortest half-lives of the widely used herbicides. It targets broadleaf plants, leaving native grasses largely unharmed. While potentially toxic to mammals, birds and fish (but not honeybees), the risk can be managed by careful application at the lowest concentration possible. Spot-spraying is most effective. While there is a risk of drip and drift with spot-spraying, a careful operator working under ideal weather conditions can minimize side effects. Spot-spraying uses less herbicide than wick-application (though wick-application is more targeted). If wick-application is used to minimize drip and drift, the style of wick should be appropriate for the plant's growth form—sparse, short leaves and a narrow, flexible stem. It may not be possible to wick-apply using an ATV if the spurge height is equal to that of surrounding vegetation. Using a hand-held wick-applicator is more time-consuming than spot-spraying and ATV wick-application. Lastly, a prescribed burn prior to herbicide application will stimulate growth of leafy spurge and remove dead thatch, making herbicide application more effective. If thatch is minimal due to a prior fire and grazing, then there is less benefit from a prescribed burn before herbicide application.
- **Mechanical Control.** Mowing or burning combined with herbicide application can reduce the density of leafy spurge. Mowing or burning alone will not reduce density unless repeated multiple times in a growing season—but many native plant species will be harmed by frequent mechanical control because the roots will be starved of nutrition from photosynthesis by the leaves. Hand pulling individual stems of young plants, or clipping individual older plants, can reduce leafy spurge growth temporarily, but to be effective the practice must be repeated three or four times in a growing season until the spurge no longer resprouts.
- **Grazing.** Goats or sheep grazing in confined pastures can reduce leafy spurge density; cattle and horses avoid leafy spurge. Allow the animals time to eliminate leafy spurge seed from their digestive tract before moving them off the site. The animals may need to graze each pasture several times before leafy spurge is noticeably reduced. However, the frequent, close grazing required to control leafy spurge will negatively affect many native species as well.

Recommended Approach at TRPL Site

Small Patches

- **Pasture Management.** 2023. Rest the pasture to increase the density of native plant cover and allow native plant root systems to expand.
- **Herbicide Control.** June 2023. Spot-spray 2,4-D herbicide at lowest effective concentration to individual plant stems and leaves of leafy spurge. (Wear gloves and mask. Wash clothes after applying herbicide.) Observe effect two weeks later. If effect is weak, re-apply in October 2023.
- **Herbicide Control.** 2024. Repeat herbicide application on surviving individuals.

Large Patches

- **Pasture Management.** 2023. Rest the pasture to increase the density of native plant cover and allow native plant root systems to expand.
- **Biological Control.** June-July 2023. Collect beetles from off-site areas and release them in June-early July in the dense patches outside the limits-of-work line (see Figure 2 below). Large patches lie

a) west and north of the proposed building and downslope and b) in the grasslands of the valley north of the building and on adjacent grassy slopes (not shown in Figure 2).

- **Biological Control.** June-July 2024. Check effect of beetles on leafy spurge. If the beetles are effective, some reduction in density should be seen; two years after introducing beetles, leafy spurge stem density may be 50 percent lower than the initial density. If effect is weak, collect and release a second round of beetles in June-early July 2025 in the dense patches.
- **Herbicide Control.** June 2023. Spot-spray 2,4-D herbicide at lowest effective concentration to scattered individual plants and plants at the edges of the large patches. (Wear gloves and mask. Wash clothes after applying herbicide.) Observe effect two weeks later. If effect is weak, re-apply in October 2023. Herbicide in combination with flea beetles is more effective than flea beetles alone.
- **Herbicide Control.** 2024. Repeat herbicide application on surviving individuals.
- **Pasture Management.** 2024. Consider using sheep in small pastures around leafy spurge patches. Sheep in combination with flea beetles are more effective than flea beetles alone. Time the grazing to not fall within the time that the herbicide remains active, to minimize risk to grazing animals.

Figure 1. Leafy spurge concentrations on the TRPL site

Leafy spurge at TRPL is concentrated around the proposed building location, with scattered small colonies elsewhere on the blufftop. Blue dots represent large patches and purple dots small ones of less than 10 square meters each. Leafy spurge also grows in small and large patches in the valleys south and north of the blufftop and along the north edge of the blufftop, extending downhill towards the woody draw.

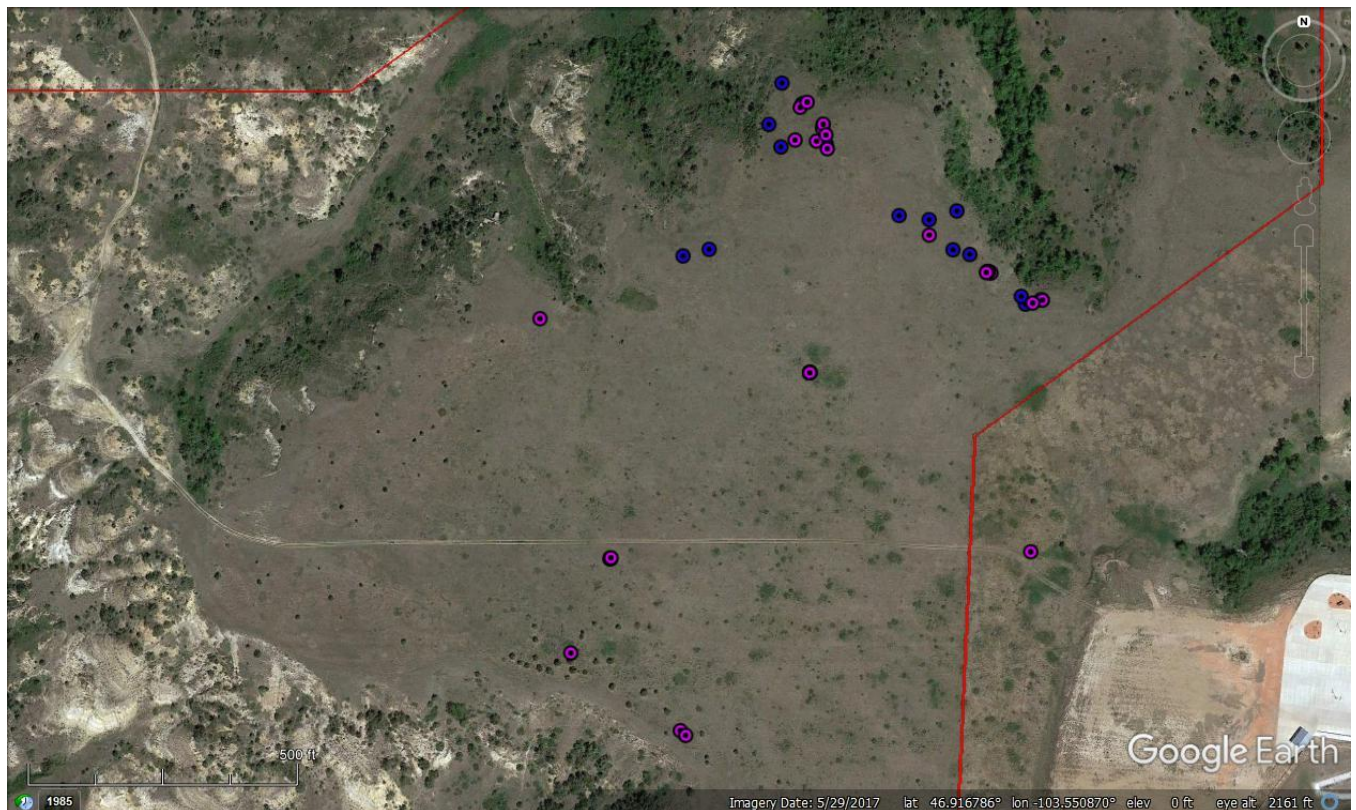


Figure 2. Limits-of-work line at the TRPL site

Limits-of-work line is shown in red. Areas inside this line are expected to be graded, excavated and disturbed during the construction of the building and other infrastructure. Leafy spurge control is not needed inside the limits-of-work line.



APPENDIX B – SCHEDULE OF PLANT PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION (CURRENT 7/20/2022)

Project Phase		DESIGN DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION DOCS (TO JULY 2023)	BIDDING - AUG-OCT	CONSTRUCTION (TO DEC 2025)												July 4 Opening					
LOD = Limits of Disturbance		2022				2023				2024				2025				2026			
Plant Material	Area Involved	Activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Native seed	All restoration & enhancement zones & native lawns	Seed Procurement	Assess commercial availability				Assess commercial availability														
			Wild collect seed June-Oct				Wild collect seed June-Oct														
			Clean, test & tag bagged wild harvest seed - Nov-Feb				Clean, test & tag bagged wild harvest seed - Nov-Feb														
		Grow Seed in Nursery Beds					Nursery bed planting (live plugs of key forbs) - May				Nursery bed planting (live plugs of key forbs) - May										
											Harvest, clean, test & tag bagged										
		Installation					Installer quals & product meet performance standards				Drill restoration seed mix in disturbed areas - March				Drill? key forb seed from nursery beds into disturbed areas - March						
							Installer quals & product meet performance standards				Broadcast enhancement seed mix in existing prairies - March				Broadcast key forb seed into existing prairies from nursery beds - March						
Long Term Maintenance									Year 1 Establishment Maintenance -				Year 2 Establishment Maintenance -				Long-Term Maintenance Begins				
Native live plants	Library roof, stormwater mesic prairies & bioswales; building grounds, trail verges, etc.	Procure Seed to Grow Live Plants													Use wild harvest, commercial purchase, & nursery bed harvest						
		Test Mock-Up	Secure live plants & build mock-up				Evaluate performance				Evaluate performance										
		Plant Growing (Greenhouse)									Grow live plant plugs - Dec-Mar				Quality acceptance by owner						
		Installation													Live plug 50s (72s?) 9" o.c. w/irrigation - April-May						
															Year 1 maintenance				Year 2 maintenance		

APPENDIX C – SHARP-TAILED GROUSE AND LEK HABITAT

Sharp tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*) are found on vast grassland areas with various amounts of interspersed brushy components and few trees present. Mating and courtship occur on congregating areas called leks. These areas are a focal element of their local population centers and occupy a portion of their relatively large individual home ranges (Danzl 2018).

Vegetation

The plains grouse is typically found in medium to tall grasslands for courtship and nesting. Aldrich (1963) details Lek habitat as including a variety of open cover of rolling knobs and hills with nearby grass, herbs, and shrubs for feeding and roosting. Higher elevation areas are selected to increase visibility from male to male when establishing territories, approaching females within the lek, and from predators (Manske and Barker 1987). Close proximity of concealment cover is necessary and should include a variety of grass structure including short grasses and interspersed bunchgrasses (Danzl 2018).

Sharp tailed grouse prefer leks sites with short, sparse vegetation such as grasses, weeds, forbs, and some shrubs. Sparse and open vegetation on leks enables aggressive displays by males and minimizes predation. Sparse shrubs providing escape cover from predators, are often found adjacent to leks. Leks are sometimes associated with recently burned or grazed sites. Changes in land use on a lek resulting in taller, denser vegetation have been shown to cause eventual abandonment of the lek. An excess of woody cover can adversely affect leks (Prose 1987). Leks cover a relatively small area ranging from the size of a small house to a baseball diamond. Lek locations are generally traditional from year to year, providing the habitat is still suitable. Lek locations may change if a lek is covered with water, or if taller, denser vegetation develops (NRCS 2007).

Manske and Barker (1987) detail vegetation at lek sites in southeast North Dakota as consisting mainly of blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), sun sedge (*Carex inops/heliophila*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*). Females select the nest site in grassland with brushy cover, usually less than a mile from the lek, in a place with vegetation at least 3 inches high (Manzer et al 2005).

Breeding Season

In the region sharp-tailed grouse begin their breeding season in early spring during the month of March or April (Drummer et al. 2011).

Management of Leks

Maintain low and open grass on lek sites, and mow or burn over mature vegetation within a half-mile radius. Several land management practices are detrimental to sharp-tails: tree planting, primarily conifer and hybrid poplar plantations; allowing brush to grow to trees; extensive agricultural development; fire suppression; and insecticide application. Additional threats to sharp-tail habitat include urban sprawl and associated development (USDA 2007).

Fire is an important factor in creating and maintaining sharp-tailed grouse habitat. Fire helps to maintain early successional stages of grasses, sedges, forb, and shrubs, all of which provide cover and food for sharp-tailed grouse [Grange 1948]. Sharp-tailed grouse need open habitat with good horizontal visibility for lek sites, so fires that reduce tall cover would enhance lek availability and quality [Sexton 1979].

Fire is considered beneficial to sharp-tailed grouse, severe fire may eliminate valuable cover essential for nesting, roosting, hiding, and feeding. Severe fires in autumn may eliminate the entire winter food and cover resource, making winter survival in that area nearly impossible (Grange 1948).

Disturbance

Early experiments by Baydack & Hein (1987) revealed that female grouse are more susceptible to human presence on leks than are males. Female sharp-tailed grouse in Manitoba, Canada, avoided disturbed leks, while males returned to their lek soon after a disturbance had ceased. Females tend to visit leks 1–10 times within a breeding season and may attend more than one lek (Landel 1989, Connelly et al. 1997). As a result, disturbance may result in the reproductive failure of local leks.

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APPENDIX D – SAMPLE WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN OUTLINE – IN DEVELOPMENT

Example Wildfire Protection Plan Outline

1. Regional Wildfire Risk
2. Wildfire Risk at the Prineville-Millican Solar Energy Facility
3. Wildfire Protection Measures at the Prineville-Millican SEF
 - 3.1 Fire Break Establishment and Maintenance
 - 3.1.1 On the Site
 - 3.1.2 Off the Site
 - 3.2 Fuel Management
 - 3.2.1 On the Site
 - 3.2.2 Off the Site
 - 3.3 Other Land-Based Measures
4. Wildfire Condition Monitoring and Early Wildfire Detection
5. Municipal and Agency Wildfire Coordination
 - 5.1 Regulatory Requirements
 - 5.2 Resource Sharing
6. Prineville-Millican Wildfire Action Plan
 - 6.1 Wildfire Protection Strategy
 - 6.2 Wildfire Response Coordination
 - 6.2.1 Equipment
 - 6.2.2 Water Sources
 - 6.2.3 Access
 - 6.3 Documentation and Reporting
7. References
8. Attachments
 - 8.1 Project General Land Cover
 - 8.2 Emergency Management Plan
 - 8.3 County Fire & Rescue Letter of Approval

Available Fire Protection Best Practices

Source: North Dakota Forest Service – Community Wildfire Planning

<https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/ndfs/documents/community-fire-planning-guidance.pdf>

- Six steps to create a comprehensive, workable wildfire plan. By following these steps, communities should be able to: achieve wide stakeholder involvement, assess vulnerabilities to the community's current resources and infrastructure, identify areas that need improvement, and implement an emergency response and hazard mitigation plan. This document lists available grants and publications to create a fire prevention plan.

STEP 1 – IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS

The effectiveness of a wildfire plan in making significant changes in a community depends on the support of the people who live and work there. Involving a broad range of appropriate stakeholders in the planning process helps the plan address all of the relevant issues and gain greater acceptance from the community. A governmental entity or a commission appointed by a governmental entity should take the lead in the planning process since the local government is the only entity legally able to make decisions on public safety and spending.

STEP 2 – DESCRIBE THE COMMUNITY

Identify the area the wildfire plan will affect, as well as resources that can be used to achieve the goals of the plan.

1. Planning Committee Members List

List the names, affiliations and phone numbers of the planning committee members.

2. Population

Provide information regarding the population of the area covered by this plan, both rural and municipal. The area the plan will affect should correspond to the fire protection districts that surround the community.

3. Estimated Property Values at Risk

Provide an approximation of the estimated current values of residential and commercial property covered by the plan (the county assessor should be able to assist with this information). List the number of structures affected.

4. Economic Values at Risk

Describe how the loss of businesses and homes would affect the local economy (tourism, lost pasture land, out-migration)

5. Natural Resources at Risk

Describe the natural resources at risk in the surrounding area, such as parks, lakes, rivers, conservation areas, and wildlife refuges.

6. Historical Structures and Sites at Risk

List any historical structures and/or culturally significant sites.

7. Commercial Entities

List the contact information, location, and potential need for wildfire risk assessment for commercial entities.

8. Formal Associations

List the contact information for civic groups, churches, volunteer organizations, and so forth.

9. Media Support

List the contact information for local media, such as newspapers, television and radio.

10. Schools

List the contact information for all public and private schools.

11. Transportation

List the contact information for any railroad, highway, or other public transportation.

12. Restrictive Covenants, Ordinances, etc.

Describe any pertinent restrictive covenants, ordinances, or other regulations that concern or impact wildfire. For example, list any regulations regarding building construction materials, burning permits, vegetation removal, tree trimming requirements and so forth.

STEP 3 – INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

An infrastructure assessment evaluates conditions that may improve or hamper emergency response during a wildfire. The community should work with the municipal and rural road superintendents and utility companies to complete this section.

- Access/Community Location
- Roads
- Driveways
- Structures
- Bridges and culverts
- Utilities
- Wild Fire Risk

STEP 4 – WILDFIRE MITIGATION

State the goals of the community, identifies specific actions needed to meet these goals, identifies timelines for achieving the goals, and lists responsible parties, resources and priorities.

STEP 5 - WILDFIRE RESPONSE

List emergency support equipment and identifies what the emergency support units require to safely and efficiently respond to a wildfire.

STEP 6 – MAPS

Identify areas that contain hazardous fuels, infrastructure that will not support emergency vehicles, evacuation routes and so forth. The maps provide emergency response personnel with crucial information needed during an incident, such as the exact location of transportation routes and critical facilities

Source: National Wildfire Coordinating Group: Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Desk Reference Guide (2019)

Provides basic background information on relevant programs and terminology for those, whether community members or agency personnel, seeking to enhance their community's wildfire mitigation efforts

- Provide a reference to assist with integrating wildland urban interface mitigation principles into national wildland fire training;
- Promote common wildfire mitigation language and culture;
- Establish an authoritative source for wildland urban interface mitigation information; and
- Provide consistent definitions for use by all media.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association). 2013. Community wildfire safety through regulation: A best practice guide.

<https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/ndfs/documents/community-fire-planning-guidance.pdf>ces guide for planners and regulators. National Fire Protection Association Quincy, MA.

Guide for planners to reduce the danger of wildfires and involve the community in the decision making. Best practices included in this guide are provided below.

Best practice

Defensible Space

Reduce the flammable vegetation that fuels wildfires and you directly reduce the risk of wildfire. Studies show that keeping wildfire 100 – 200 feet away from structures should protect them from ignition in most cases. Defensible space is intended to create this low-fuel buffer and is often divided into the following three zones:

Update Weed Ordinance

Vegetation that is deemed a wildfire hazard is declared a nuisance and the landowner will be given a warning or citation and given a fixed time (e.g., 30 days) to reduce their vegetation, usually consistent with the defensible space requirements above. This approach is entirely dependent on proactive enforcement because compliance is not linked to any permit or regular compliance process

Fire-Resistant Roof

Require Class A or B roofs in the highest risk areas, Class B in moderate risk areas, and Class C in lowest risk areas. Some communities ban all wood roofing materials even though Class A wood shake roofs are available.

Additional Approaches

Community Scale WUI Tools	
Hazard mapping	Conduct hazard assessment (risk of wildfire) and risk assessment (risk of loss of structures or life).
Zoning overlays	Consider using existing zoning overlays for wildfire purpose or develop new overlays applicable to known wildfire areas.
Restriction of sensitive or hazardous uses	Restrict land uses with vulnerable populations (hospitals), large populations (stadiums), or flammable materials (gas stations) in wildfire risk areas.

Neighborhood/Subdivision Scale WUI Tools	
Residential clustering requirements	Require new lots in subdivisions to be located away from wildfire hazard areas, and allow smaller lots if necessary to avoid economic harm to the landowner
Water supply	Require firefighting water supply. Provide hydrants with adequate pressure and volume or a year round water source of 4,000 – 5,000 gallons in the form of a dry well, cistern, pond, or swimming pool.
Density reductions in high hazard areas	Reducing permitted development density in high wildfire hazard areas. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs may also be useful.

Proper access	Require adequate road (20 to 28 ft.) and driveway (12 ft.) widths and clearance (13.5 ft. vertical and 10 ft. horizontal) to accommodate fire-fighting equipment. Limit grade of roads to 10 -15% and require multiple access points for larger developments.
Signs	Require that street signs and address markers be noncombustible, easy-to-read, and well-located. Dead-end roads should be clearly signed.

Individual Site Scale WUI Tools	
Site-specific hazard assessment	Require or allow landowners to perform wildfire hazard assessment of their own property to confirm or establish wildfire hazard level. Use that analysis as the basis for project site design.
Location of accessory structures and flammable materials	Require accessory structures to be separated from other structures (e.g., 30 ft.). Require wood piles and gas tanks to be located 20-30 ft. from primary structure. Fences must be of non-flammable material – or at least within a minimum distance from the structure
Fire-resistant landscaping	Ensure that only fire-resistant landscaping is allowed in hazard area.

Building Scale WUI Tools	
Siding	Require one-hour fire resistant materials, or brick, stone, stucco, or large timber siding, and generally prohibit metal siding in most fire hazard classifications.
Windows	Require or encourage double-paned or small-paned windows.
Eaves and soffits	Require eaves and soffits to be covered and boxed in or covered with mesh that will not allow embers into attic.
Gutters	Require designs that do not collect leaves/needles (and require regular cleaning).
Attic vents	Require mesh coverings with a maximum mesh size of 1/8 inch, or install approved ember-resistant vents.
Chimney spark arresters	Require spark arresters on all chimneys
Decks and porches	Require that under-deck areas of structures 3 ft. or less above the ground be enclosed with wire mesh or fire resistive material. Require that structures farther from the ground be enclosed with a solid fire resistive skirt, and ensure that these features be constructed of heavy timber or other fire resistant material.

APPENDIX E – LONG-TERM RECOVERY OF TRPL SITE WITH ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY	RECOVERY LEVEL (1-5)	EVIDENCE FOR RECOVERY LEVEL
ATTRIBUTE 1. Absence of threats		
Over-utilization	4	Shift to AMP grazing with periodic prescribed fire at 10-25 yr return interval
Invasive species (external)	3	Informal agreements with USFS and Medora Fdn. To manage leafy spurge, Canada thistle, crested wheatgrass on lands surrounding Library site
Contamination	5	No change from baseline condition; spills and other contamination during construction will be avoided
ATTRIBUTE 2. Physical conditions		
Substrate physical	4	Shift to AMP grazing prescribed fire will reduce erosion and rate of gully formation; no plans for structural stabilization
Substrate chemical	5	No change from baseline condition; spills and other contamination during construction will be avoided
Water chemo-physical	4	Shift to AMP grazing with prescribed fire will increase infiltration rates and reduce sheet-flow runoff and associated erosion; bioswales and mesic prairie detention basins reduce runoff from parking lots; building's green roof self-regulates its runoff
ATTRIBUTE 3. Species composition		
Desirable plants	4	Will seed or plant 100 species of native plants on Library site; forbs diversity and abundance will increase; overall vegetation cover in pastures expected to increase despite grazing
Desirable animals	3	Grassland butterfly numbers expected to increase as abundance of forbs increases; more vegetation cover may attract grassland bird species
No undesirable species	3	Shift to AMP grazing with fire expected to control Kentucky bluegrass; IPM approach to control leafy spurge, Canada thistle, yellow sweet clover; herbicide use will be limited to initial establishment period and not used for long-term management
ATTRIBUTE 4. Structural diversity		
All strata present	3	Good herbaceous cover and biological soil crust (BSC) well developed; tree canopy limited to woody draws
All trophic levels	3	Some change from baseline; more insects and small mammals will benefit reptiles and passerine bird community; raptors less favored due to high visitation by public; large ungulates limited to cattle, horses, deer
Spatial mosaic	4	Some change from baseline: mesic prairie basins for stormwater management add new plant community to site, but near cars and building and less useful to some species
ATTRIBUTE 5. Ecosystem function		
Productivity, cycling etc	4	Expect increase in root grown, soil microbial diversity, carbon sequestration rate and stocks and soil infiltration rate, and reduced runoff
Habitat interactions	4	AMP grazing with with fire and overseeding will increase forb and pollinator abundance, greater abundance of dung beetles and other insects overall; supporting higher trophic levels
Resilience, recruitment etc	4	AMP grazing with fire re-establishes historical disturbance regime to which species on site are adapted; resilience during and after drought expected to be better than at present; plant germination rates expected to increase
ATTRIBUTE 6. External exchanges		
Landscape flows	3	No change from baseline condition, unless USFS changes management practices on lands to west and south
Gene flows	3	No change from baseline conditions; seed collection ongoing to use locally-adapted genetic materials within 150 miles of site
Habitat links	4	Collaboration occurring with North Dakota State University; National Park Service collaboration may also occur.

APPENDIX F – PERFORMANCE PERIOD RECOVERY OF TRPL SITE WITH ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

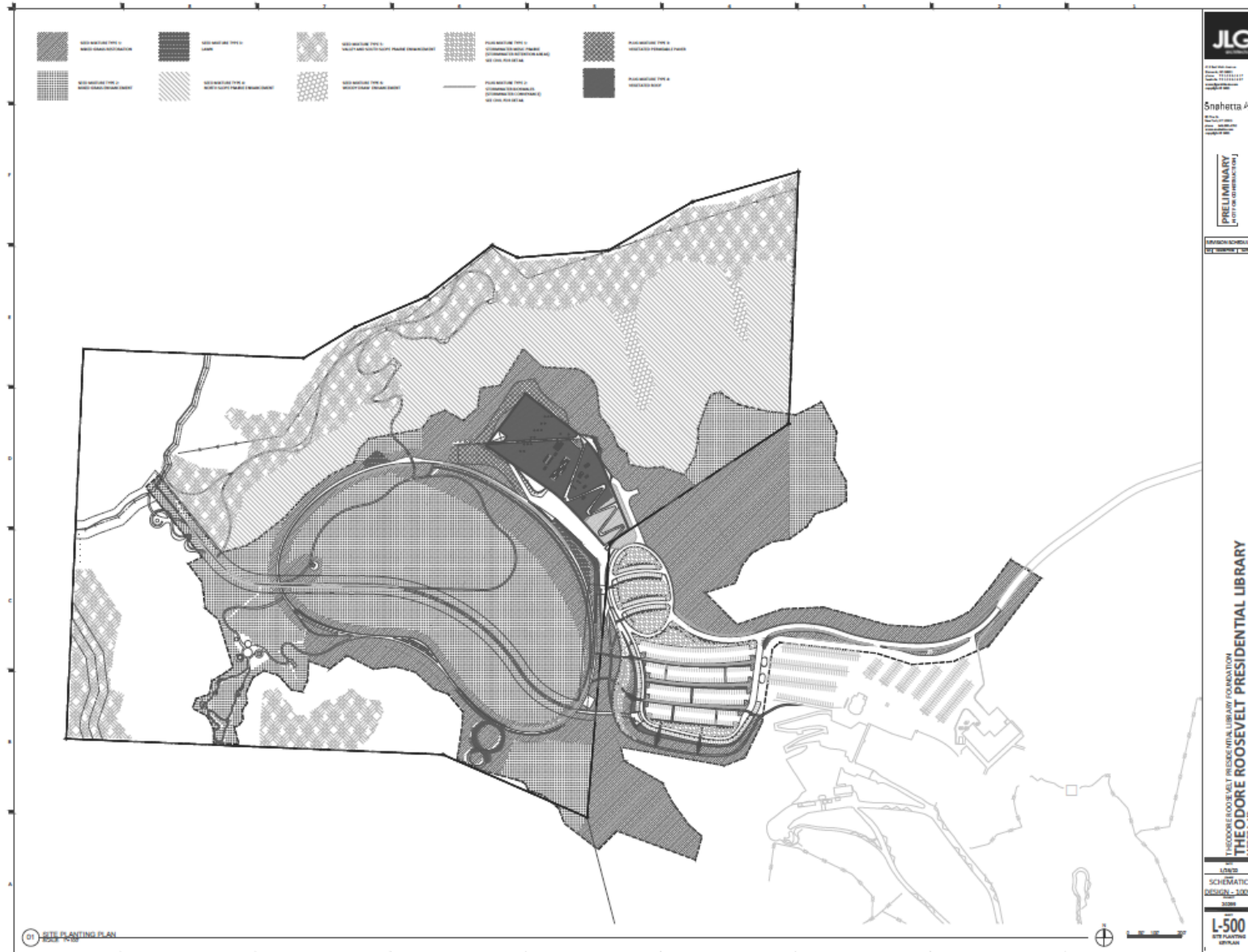
ATTRIBUTE CATEGORY	RECOVERY LEVEL (1-5)	EVIDENCE FOR RECOVERY LEVEL
ATTRIBUTE 1. Absence of threats		
Over-utilization	3	Shift to AMP grazing with periodic prescribed fire at 10-25 yr return interval results in some recovery of native species cover
Invasive species (external)	2	Informal agreements will have just gotten underway with USFS and Medora Fdn. To manage leafy spurge, Canada thistle, crested wheatgrass on lands surrounding Library site
Contamination	5	No change from baseline condition; spills and other contamination during construction will be avoided
ATTRIBUTE 2. Physical conditions		
Substrate physical	3	Shift to AMP grazing prescribed fire will begin to reduce erosion and rate of gully formation; no plans for structural stabilization
Substrate chemical	5	No change from baseline condition; spills and other contamination during construction will be avoided
Water chemo-physical	4	Shift to AMP grazing with prescribed fire will increase infiltration rates and reduce sheet-flow runoff and associated erosion; bioswales and mesic prairie detention basins reduce runoff from parking lots; building's green roof self-regulates its runoff
ATTRIBUTE 3. Species composition		
Desirable plants	4	Will seed or plant 100 species of native plants on Library site; forbs diversity and abundance will increase; overall vegetation cover in pastures expected to increase despite grazing
Desirable animals	3	Grassland butterfly numbers expected to increase as abundance of forbs increases; more vegetation cover may attract grassland bird species
No undesirable species	2	Shift to AMP grazing with fire expected to begin to control Kentucky bluegrass; IPM approach to control leafy spurge, Canada thistle, yellow sweet clover; herbicide use will be limited to initial establishment period and not used for long-term management
ATTRIBUTE 4. Structural diversity		
All strata present	2	Herbaceous cover and biological soil crust (BSC) will improve; tree canopy limited to woody draws
All trophic levels	2	Some change from baseline; more insects and small mammals will benefit reptiles and passerine bird community; raptors less favored due to high visitation by public; large ungulates limited to cattle, horses, deer
Spatial mosaic	4	Some change from baseline: mesic prairie basins for stormwater management add new plant community to site, but near cars and building and less useful to some species
ATTRIBUTE 5. Ecosystem function		
Productivity, cycling etc	3	Expect first evidence of increase in root grown, soil microbial diversity, carbon sequestration rate and stocks and soil infiltration rate, and reduced runoff
Habitat interactions	3	AMP grazing with with fire and overseeding beginning to increase forb and pollinator abundance, greater abundance of dung beetles and other insects overall; supporting higher trophic levels
Resilience, recruitment etc	4	AMP grazing with fire re-establishes historical disturbance regime to which species on site are adapted; resilience during and after drought expected to be better than at present; plant germination rates expected to increase
ATTRIBUTE 6. External exchanges		
Landscape flows	3	No change from baseline condition, unless USFS changes management practices on lands to west and south
Gene flows	3	No change from baseline conditions; seed collection ongoing to use locally-adapted genetic materials within 150 miles of site
Habitat links	3	Collaboration occurring with North Dakota State University; will seek collaboration with National Park Service

APPENDIX G – RECOVERY SCALE TO MEASURE RESTORATION PROGRESS (MCDONALD ET AL. 2016).

<i>Attribute</i>	<i>1-star</i>	<i>2-star</i>	<i>3-star</i>	<i>4-star</i>	<i>5-star</i>
Absence of threats	Further deterioration discontinued and site has tenure and management secured	Threats from adjacent areas beginning to be managed or mitigated	All adjacent threats being managed or mitigated	Larger scale threats starting to be managed or mitigated	All threats managed or mitigated to high extent
Physical conditions	Gross physical and chemical problems remediated (e.g. pollution, erosion, and compaction)	Substrate chemical and physical properties (e.g. pH and salinity) on track to stabilize within natural range	Substrate stabilized within natural range and supporting growth of characteristic biota	Substrate maintaining conditions suitable for ongoing growth and recruitment of characteristic biota	Substrate exhibiting physical and chemical characteristics highly similar to that of the reference ecosystem with evidence they can indefinitely sustain species and processes
Species composition	Colonizing indigenous species (e.g. ~2% of the species of reference ecosystem); no threat to regeneration niches or future successions	Genetic diversity of stock arranged and a small subset of characteristic indigenous species establishing (e.g. ~10% of reference); low threat from exotic invasive or undesirable species	A subset of key indigenous species (e.g. ~25% of reference) establishing over substantial proportions of the site, with nil to low threat from undesirable species	Substantial diversity of characteristic biota (e.g. ~60% of reference) present on the site and representing a wide diversity of species groups; no inhibition by undesirable species	High diversity of characteristic species (e.g. >80% of reference) across the site, with high similarity to the reference ecosystem; improved potential for colonization of more species over time
Community structure	One or fewer strata present and no spatial patterning or trophic complexity relative to reference ecosystem	More strata present but low spatial patterning and trophic complexity relative to reference ecosystem	Most strata present and some spatial patterning and trophic complexity relative to reference ecosystem	All strata present Spatial patterning evident and substantial trophic complexity developing, relative to the reference ecosystem	All strata present and spatial patterning and trophic complexity high Further complexity and spatial patterning able to self-organize to highly resemble reference ecosystem
Ecosystem function	Substrates and hydrology are at a foundational stage only, capable of future development of functions similar to the reference	Substrates and hydrology show increased potential for a wider range of functions including nutrient cycling, and provision of habitats/resources for other species	Evidence of functions commencing, e.g. nutrient cycling, water filtration and provision of habitat resources for a range of species	Substantial evidence of key functions and processes commencing including reproduction, dispersal, and recruitment of a species	Considerable evidence of functions and processes on a secure trajectory toward reference and evidence of ecosystem resilience likely after reinstatement of appropriate disturbance regimes
External exchanges	Potential for exchanges (e.g. of species, genes, water, and fire) with surrounding landscape or aquatic environments identified	Connectivity for enhanced positive (and minimized negative) exchanges arranged through cooperation with stakeholders and configuration of site	Connectivity increasing and exchanges between site and external environment starting to be evident (e.g. more species, flows, etc.)	High level of connectivity with other natural areas established, observing control of pest species and undesirable disturbances	Evidence that potential for external exchanges is highly similar to reference and long term integrated management arrangements with broader landscape in place and operative

Note: This five-star scale represents a cumulative gradient from very low to very high similarity to the reference ecosystem. It provides a generic framework only; requiring users to develop indicators and a monitoring metric specific to their system and ecosystem type.

APPENDIX H – LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS AT THE TRPL SITE



Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-7

Project Title: Pembina County Community Orchard
Applicant: Pembina County Historical Society
Primary Contact: Lillian Stegman
Total Project Costs: \$16,665
OHF Request: \$11,000

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$3,000	Volunteer Hours	In-Kind
\$515	Soil Conservation	In-Kind
\$450	Personal Donations	In-Kind
\$1,000	NDSU Master Gardener Grants	Cash
\$500	Pembina County Health Giving Garden Grants	Cash
\$200	NDSU Master Gardener Program	In-Kind
\$5,665.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 34%

Project Duration: One year

Major Directive: B

Additional Directive: C & D

Summary of Project: Project involves installation of a water line from the Pembina County Museum to the Pembina County Community Orchard (\$8,900), a maintenance shed (\$1,500) wood mulch (\$1,000), and the installation of a shelter belt (\$1,500).

Technical Committee Comments:

- Conditions for Planting plan from the Pembina County Soil Conservation district for a windbreak should be provided. "For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan."

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

- Are a tool shed with a combination lock, a hose system for watering the trees and plants, tools for working in the orchard, a large trash can, and a secure donation box eligible components of project proposal?

Pembina County Historical Society has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

Pembina County Historical Society has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: Pembina County Community Orchard

Name of Organization: Pembina County Historical Society

Federal Tax ID#:

Contact Person/Title: Lillian Stegman, Master Gardener in charge of the orchard

Address: 13918 Cottage Grove Road

City: Cavalier

State: ND

Zip Code: 58220

E-mail Address: lillianstegman@gmail.com

Web Site Address (If applicable)

Phone: (701) 520-2709

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal:
Zelda Hartje and Elisa Ratliff

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

Directive A.

Directive B.

Directive C.

Directive D.

Type of organization:

State Agency

Political Subdivision

Tribal Entity

Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The Pembina County Community Orchard was established by the Pembina County Historical Society in 2016. About 40 fruit trees were planted, including several varieties of apples, plums, and cherry bushes, as well as a central pollinator garden. The volunteers at the Historical Society have a weekly day of ground maintenance where they mow the orchard and water with a tractor-mounted tank when needed. In 2022, I (Lillian Stegman) and Elisa Ratliff, NDSU certified Master Gardeners, were put in charge of the orchard. We have a vision to showcase native North Dakota trees and plants, increase awareness of the cultivated fruit trees that can be grown in ND, create habitat for pollinators, and to create an educational, health-centered, community space that can be enjoyed by all.

The orchard badly needs to be protected by winds via a shelter belt of native trees (which would also serve to provide habitat for birds and pollinators), but before Soil Conservation can plant the trees, we are required to have irrigation to the orchard. We also want to use extra space in the orchard for an NDSU experimental orchard, where they'd test trees for our area in our orchard. However, before taking part in that experiment, we'd again need to have irrigation. We plan to plant grafted varieties of pears, apricots, and a more diverse selection of apples, in addition to the native berry patch we've already planted this spring. We've already established a second pollinator garden in the orchard and are in the process of planting a Bee Lawn as food for native pollinators. All these projects need water, which has been difficult without a spigot in the orchard – the closest water outlet is a half-mile away at the museum building.

Bringing a water line to the orchard from the main building would cost \$8,900 and would be installed by Chad Thorlakson. We're also asking for \$1,500 for a "maintenance area": a tool shed with a combination lock, a hose system for watering the trees and plants, tools for working in the orchard, a large trash can, and a secure donation box. Wood mulch is very important for the health of the trees and plants, and we're asking for \$1,000 worth of mulch to be delivered to the orchard. Additionally, we're asking for \$1,500 to keep in reserve for spring 2024 to plant a shelter belt to protect the orchard.

Project Duration: We hope to have the water line and maintenance area installed in the orchard within a month of receiving the funds. The care of the orchard will be ongoing for decades to come. The shelter belt of native trees will need to be planted in spring of 2024, as the window for purchasing trees this year from Soil Conservation has passed.

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

The money for irrigation and a maintenance area would be used within weeks of being awarded. The trees for the shelter belt would be bought and planted in spring of 2024.

Amount of Grant request: \$11,000

Total Project Costs: \$16,665

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$ 5,665

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$3,000	Volunteer hours	In-kind

\$515	Soil Conservation	In-kind (free plants)
\$450	Personal donations	In-kind (mulch and water bought by orchard volunteers)
\$1,000	NDSU Master Gardener Grants	Cash
\$500	Pembina County Health Giving Garden Grants	Cash
\$200	NDSU Master Gardener Program	In-kind (placards for identifying plants)

Certifications

OX I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

OX I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The Pembina County Historical Society was created in 1967. It has a board of directors and two paid employees, the Administrator (Zelda Hartje, Administrator for 30 years), and the Museum Attendant. Its grounds are located five miles west of Cavalier, ND, directly across the road from Icelandic State Park and the end of Cavalier’s bike path. The mission of the PCHS is to collect, preserve, and educate. On the grounds of the PCHS is the Pembina County Museum, which yearly averages nearly 4,000

visitors from all over the world. There are also several historic buildings that are restored and maintained by PCHS volunteers. Also included on the grounds are several large, modern sheds containing hundreds of historic farm machinery and vehicles. There's also a large sawmill, victory garden, and extensive other historic artifacts. PCHS is involved in the education of school-aged children in the community via museum tours and summer Kaleidoscope classes. With the exception of the two paid positions, PCHS is run and maintained by volunteers.

Every Sunday after Labor Day weekend, PCHS has its annual Pioneer Machinery Show, a highly-attended, family-friendly event that showcases all of the historic artifacts and activities on the grounds. PCHS is also doing a "cemetery project" – recording all the deaths and burials in Pembina County. There's a Veteran's Memorial on the grounds which seeks to honor all the Veterans in the county, as well.

The Pembina County Community Orchard was planted in 2016 with a mission to provide nutritious food for the community, foster community spirit through having volunteers working together on the orchard, and provide educational opportunities around growing and preserving food.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

The most time-sensitive portion of our project is the irrigation line that we're trying to bring to the orchard. Planting new fruiting trees, shrubs, and pollinator plants as well as establishing a Bee Lawn requires water, and the current system is awkward and difficult. Museum volunteers bring their own water in buckets, or the grounds maintenance volunteers bring a tractor over with a tank full of water on Thursday, their grounds-maintenance day.

As part of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan, we seek to plant a shelter belt of native trees in spring of 2024. We have already partnered with the local Soil Conservation to bring mulch to the orchard, plant bare-root fruit trees, and they've donated the plants for the new Pollinator Garden as well

as giving us a significantly discounted rate on the native fruit trees and shrubs planted this spring. We would partner with them to plan and plant the shelter belt next spring, emphasizing using native fruiting species. The irrigation system will need to be in place before we can plant the shelter belt.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Please see attached document for the Comprehensive Conservation Plan.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The primary people executing the improvements made to the orchard will be Elisa Ratliff and Lillian Stegman. We will be overseen by the board of the Pembina County Historical Society and their administrator, Zeld Hartje.

Elisa Ratliff is a microbiologist and soon-to-be published author of college Biology textbooks. She's a local high school science teacher and dual-enrollment college professor at a local high school. She has two children in the local 4H club, and is a 4H volunteer and sits on the 4H planning committee. She's the president of the Cavalier Farmer's Market Board, an NDSU certified Master Gardener, and an avid gardener and orchard enthusiast, owning a 4-acre property with more than 20 fruit trees on it. She's passionate about preserving local history and protecting pollinators and native plants.

Lillian Stegman has five homeschooled children and is the head of the local county-wide homeschooling group which meets several times a month during the school year for group educational activities. She's also an NDSU Certified Master Gardener, as well as being a passionate and experienced gardener and orchardist. She is an at-large member of the board of the Cavalier Farmer's Market and has sold vegetables and baked goods for 12 years at the market. She has planted and tended hundreds of trees, had an annual garden for more than a dozen years, and dabbled in fruit tree grafting. A native of California until 2008 when she moved to Pembina County, Lillian is highly interested in the plant life of North Dakota and showcasing what can be grown in a state that isn't known for its orchards. Lillian graduated from UC Berkeley in 2008 with a Bachelor's Degree in Art Practice and has a vision to incorporate local art into the orchard. Lillian has four children enrolled in the local 4H club, and is involved in the education of the community via the Extension Office's Kaleidoscope program.

The irrigation line has already received a quote from Thorlakson Construction, the primary construction company that works with the water line, for \$89000. Elisa, Lillian, and other volunteers would purchase and install the materials needed for a watering system once the water line is brought to the orchard, as well as purchasing and installing the locked shed, tools inside it, trash can, and

cash box. Lillian would purchase \$1,000 of mulch from a local hardware store to be delivered to the orchard and spread around trees and shrubs by volunteers. In spring of 2024, Soil conservation would plant a variety of fruiting and shade trees for a long shelter belt on the west side of the orchard. They'd put down plastic around the trees to keep weeds down, and the orchard volunteers would water the new trees at least twice a week.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

We'll measure success in the size and health of the trees (both the fruiting trees in the orchard and the trees in the shelter belt), the quality of the soil improving via soil tests, the frequency and variety of pollinators visiting the pollinator garden through projects like "The Monarch Monitoring Project," and by monitoring the amount of visitors to the orchard and the distance they've travelled to visit it.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under "Budget Information" at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Irrigation Line	\$8,9000	\$500	\$3,000	\$	\$	\$12,400
Shed and tools	\$1,500	\$	\$500	\$	\$	\$2,000
Shelter Belt 2024	\$1,500	\$	\$515	\$	\$	\$2,015
Mulch	\$1,000	\$	\$450	\$	\$	\$1,450
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$12,900	\$500	\$4,465	\$	\$	\$17,865

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

I had to revise this budget when Scot Becker, the president of PCHS, sent me a copy of the estimate for the water line on Saturday, May 27. I had been verbally told that the price of the water line would be \$7,000, but the actual estimate from the water company said \$8,900. I was able to secure \$500 in donations from a local business to make up the 25% matching difference if the in-kind volunteer hours don't count towards the total.

It is difficult to tabulate just how many volunteer hours have been and will be used on this project, as all the planting and maintenance of the orchard so far has been done completely by volunteer hours and will continue to be. Nearly all the costs for establishing the orchard have been awarded by grants or donated by volunteers, and there are so many grant opportunities that will continue to be available in the future.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The Pembina County Historical Society gives the orchard a budget of \$400 yearly and pays for all the water used for the orchard. There are several yearly grants through the NDSU Certified Master Gardener program available for the upkeep of a project like a community orchard. The Master Gardeners involved in the care of the orchard have a required 20 hours per year minimum in volunteer hours to keep up their Master Gardener certification, so having the Master Gardeners in the county will ensure the upkeep of the orchard by qualified persons.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

The most important part of the project that we're asking to be funded is the irrigation line. If we received less than the \$7,000 for the irrigation line to be dug in, we would still buy needed maintenance equipment like mulch and tools, but for the life and longevity of the fruiting plants and pollinator garden, the water line is essential.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

As stated, we would put signage at the front entrance of the orchard to recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership. We'd also write a letter to the local paper recognizing the Outdoor Heritage Fund in bringing water and needed updates to the orchard to make it into the pollinator and native plant conservation area that we aim to create. A third way is Word of Mouth. Already in seeking information for this grant application, we've spoken with people about the Outdoor Heritage Fund including our pastor at the Cavalier Evangelical Free Church, who was essential in using the OHF for building our town's 8-mile-long bike path that ends at Icelandic

State Park, which also happens to be directly across the street from the orchard. I explained in detail what the OHF is to Zelda Hartje, the administrator of the museum on the grounds of the Pembina County Historical Society, and Kari Helgoe, the local NDSU Extension Agent. Many people in our community have become aware of our need for updates including irrigation for the orchard, and we've spoken with them about this grant opportunity through the OHF.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

With the above link, I was unable to access the sample contract. However, from every other stipulation written in this application, we can meet the provisions of the OHF for this grant.

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or

- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation

- Equipment usage showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

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New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

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Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023



Cavalier Do it Best Home & Lumber
 PO Box 395
 Cavalier ND 58220
 701-265-8435/L 701-265-4787/H



QUOTE

2305-644153 R1 PAGE 1 OF 1

SOLD TO
ANDREW OR LILLIAN STEGMAN 14048 104th ST.NE NECHE ND 58265

JOB ADDRESS
ANDREW OR LILLIAN STEGMAN 14048 104th ST.NE NECHE ND 58265 701-265-2708

ACCOUNT	JOB
2652708	0
CREATED ON	05/26/2023
EXPIRES ON	06/25/2023
BRANCH	1000
CUSTOMER PO#	
STATION	C10
CASHIER	JN
SALESPERSON	
ORDER ENTRY	JN
MODIFIED BY	JN

Thank you for your business!

Item	Description	D	Quantity	U/M	Price	Per	Amount
CUSTOM	LANDSCAPE SELECT 2 CU. FT. DYED BROWN SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH		120	EACH	7.7900	EACH	934.80
L9	DELIVERY		1	EACH	18.4600	EACH	18.46
					Subtotal		953.26
					ND Tax 5.00%	Sales Tax	46.74
					Total		1,000.00

Buyer:

Signature

WATER INSTALLATION ESTIMATE

Date 4 - 13 - 23

Name: Pembin County Historical

Location: _____

	Footage	Price/Foot	Total
Standard Membership Fee			\$1,500.00
Existing main to curb stop valve (1) (Bored)	675'	\$12 ⁰⁰ /ft	\$ 8100.00
Curb stop Valve to House (2)	20	\$10 ⁰⁰ /ft	\$ 200.00
Drill Hole in Floor or Wall			\$ 200.00
Incidental plumbing in basement			
Other: <u>2 poly pack TEE Curb stops + Risers</u>	2	\$200 EA	\$ 400.00
Other: <u>Hydrant - Contractor</u>			Contractor
Total Estimate			\$ 8900.00

(1) Pipeline from existing main to, and including curb stop is NRWD's line. All pipe, fittings, and curb stop valve is furnished by NRWD. Pipeline is installed by NRWD's contractor. The member pays ALL installation costs and the line is maintained by NRWD.

(2) Pipeline from curb stop to house is the member's line (a minimum of 160 psi poly pipe). The member pays the installation cost and the line is maintained by the member. Member pipeline can be installed by contractor of choice.

All metering equipment is furnished by Northeast Regional Water District and maintained by NRWD. Hand valves are furnished by NRWD, but they are maintained by the member.

Please note that this is only an estimate!

Prepared by: Jeff J. Harshbarger Date: 4-13-23

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-8

Project Title: The Conservation Capacity Program
Applicant: North Dakota Wildlife Federation
Primary Contact: John Bradley
Total Project Costs: \$45,000
OHF Request: \$30,000

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$10,000	North Dakota Wildlife Federation	Cash
\$2,500	North Dakota Wildlife Federation	In-Kind
\$2,500	Small Conservation Organizations	In-Kind
\$15,000.00		

Percentage of Matching Funds: 33%

Project Duration: Two years

Major Directive: C

Additional Directive: A, B & D

Summary of Project: NDWF proposes providing project funds as sub-grants to North Dakota conservation clubs for projects ranging from fencing, rotational grazing, pollinator plantings, and shooting range improvements.

Technical Committee Comments:

- Ensuring that projects from small organizations meet the intent of OHF, the directives and rules. Deferring this decision space to North Dakota Wildlife Federation.

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

North Dakota Wildlife Federation has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

North Dakota Wildlife Federation has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.**

Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: The Conservation Capacity Program

Name of Organization: North Dakota Wildlife Federation

Federal Tax ID:

Contact Person/Title: John Bradley, Executive Director

Address: 1605 E. Capitol Ave. Suite 102

City: Bismarck

State: North Dakota

Zip Code: 58501

E-mail Address: jbradley.ndwf@gmail.com

Web Site Address: northdakotawildlife.org

Phone: 701-390-7196

Objective of Grant:

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation's Conservation Capacity Program would provide the opportunity for small conservation organizations in North Dakota to utilize Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) dollars to increase their conservation impact on the ground.

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply.

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (No more than 500 words)

The Conservation Capacity Program would provide the opportunity for small conservation organizations in North Dakota to utilize Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) dollars to increase their conservation impact on the ground.

NDWF affiliate clubs have voiced their desire to participate in the Outdoor Heritage Fund. Unfortunately, many of NDWF affiliate clubs and other small conservation organizations lack the administrative capacity, organizational structure, and upfront funds to apply for Outdoor Heritage Fund grants. During the two-year program, NDWF is seeking to be the intermediary of these small organizations and the OHF, filling in the missing pieces of upfront funding and grant administration.

With the \$30,000 requested from OHF, NDWF will promote the benefits of the Outdoor Heritage Fund in communities across the state by helping small organizations administer and implement local projects that fit the four directives of OHF. NDWF has a suite of ready-to-go projects already identified ranging from fencing for rotational grazing systems, pollinator plantings, shooting range safety improvements, etc. The money will be distributed on a first come, first served basis for projects that fit the four OHF directives.

Project Duration:

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

The project dollars will be spent over the next two years ending in Spring 2025. In year one, NDWF will work with conservation groups to develop and execute small grant contracts. In years one and two, NDWF will support those conservation organizations in implementing their local conservation project. When projects are completed in year two, NDWF will complete final documentation and submission to OHF.

Amount of Grant request: \$30,000

Total Project Costs: \$45,000

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$15,000

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. *Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.*

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$10,000	North Dakota Wildlife Federation	Cash
\$2,500	North Dakota Wildlife Federation	In-kind
\$2,500	Small Conservation Organizations	In-kind

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities. *Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)*

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation (NDWF) is a grassroots organization, which protects and enhances North Dakota’s wildlife and sporting traditions. Since 1935, NDWF has advocated for the conservation of wildlife, habitat, and access for North Dakota’s hunters, anglers, and other outdoor users. NDWF has a storied history of uniting local wildlife clubs, hunters and anglers, farmers and ranchers, and other outdoor enthusiasts on conservation issues around the state.

NDWF has traditionally depended on memberships, donations, grants, and a variety of other fundraising activities for its annual operating expenses and on the ground projects. In 2019, NDWF was the recipient of a bequest from a family trust in Stutsman County. The estate was bequeathed for the broad purposes of wildlife conservation in North Dakota. This estate is the primary source of match to this grant proposal. Through NDWF’s strategic planning efforts, our organization is looking to provide maximum impact with this gift.

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation has leveraged these dollars in the past by working with our affiliate clubs on public and private land habitat and access projects. NDWF would like to expand these partnerships with smaller community-based wildlife organizations across the state.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

The Conservation Capacity Program looks to provide small conservation organizations in North Dakota the opportunity to utilize Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) dollars to increase their conservation impact on the ground. Over the two years of the Conservation Capacity Program, NDWF will promote the benefits of the Outdoor Heritage Fund by helping small organizations administer and implement projects that fit the four directives of OHF. The money will be distributed on a first come, first served basis for projects that fit the directives.

NDWF will create a suite of projects:

- Fencing for rotational grazing systems,
- Cover crops
- Food plots
- Pollinator plantings
- Shooting range safety improvements
- Boat landings and fishing pier upgrades

Goals, Strategies, and Benefits: The goal of the program is to create a conservation funding pool that is accessible to small conservation organizations who would otherwise not seek OHF grant dollars. The prerequisites required for a small organization to access OHF grants in the past have been too great of a burden. Many small organizations lack the administrative capacity and organizational structure needed to participate in the OHF. This program seeks to achieve the OHF's four directives, while increasing the awareness of the Outdoor Heritage Fund to smaller communities across the state.

The Conservation Capacity Program will provide matching NDWF funds and in-kind from NDWF and the participating organization on projects that fit the OHF directives. Funding from OHF will allow a greater range of projects to be completed and will be an introduction of numerous small groups across the state to the Outdoor Heritage Fund. If successful, the Outdoor Heritage Fund will have a broader spectrum of projects and participants.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation will provide management, coordination, and administration to the Conservation Capacity Program. NDWF staff will work collectively to provide affiliate clubs and outside organizations with the needed information to assist program participants.

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation will complete all program coordination from our office located in Bismarck, ND. John Bradley, Executive Director and Cara Greger, Western North Dakota Conservation Coordinator, will serve as the program coordinators. NDWF staff have years of experience administering and executing small grants, including youth shooting sports grants and affiliate program grants. NDWF will provide tracking and reporting for all project agreements following grant guidelines.

All OHF grant funds will be paid as agreements once development activities are completed and proper documentation of the completed project is supplied to NDWF. Funding will be provided through continuous enrollment, meaning there will be no batching period and funding stops when the funds are spent. If any prioritization is required to determine the best projects, NDWF Board of Directors and staff will provide that oversight, utilizing input from outside experts as needed.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

Planning -- The essential element of the Conservation Capacity Program will be planning. NDWF will work closely with the conservation organization and through a contract clearly formulate objectives and deliverables with a corresponding budget.

Administration and Monitoring – NDWF will check in frequently with the conservation organization’s volunteers to ensure that projects are being completed on time and within the contracted budget. Photos and site visits will take place to ensure that projects were completed to the contracted standards.

Communication – NDWF will have clear lines of communication with the conservation organization executing the contract. In addition, NDWF will provide a final evaluation and expenditure report to the Outdoor Heritage Fund Board. NDWF will also share successful projects with other conservation clubs and alert them to future OHF opportunities.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant’s Match Share (Cash)	Applicant’s Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant’s Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor’s Share	Total Each Project Expense
Wildlife Habitat Projects	\$10,000	\$3,334				\$13,334
Private Land Stewardship Projects	\$10,000	\$3,333				\$13,333
Recreation Development Projects	\$10,000	\$3,333				\$13,333
Conservation Organization-Volunteer Hours on Project					\$2,500	\$2,500
NDWF Administration			\$2,500			\$2,500
Total Costs	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$2,500		\$2,500	\$45,000

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

The NDWF's Conservation Capacity Program will provide a 50% match to the Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars. The NDWF will provide \$10,000 cash for projects related to this program, and \$2,500 of in-kind funding for administration of the program. Local conservation organizations will provide \$2,500 of in-kind match for hours committed to the project.

Wildlife Habitat Projects – This section of funding is primarily earmarked for pollinator plantings and food plots, but would be open to other projects that fit Directive A.

Private Land Stewardship Projects – This section of funding is earmarked for fencing projects for improved grazing systems, cover crop seeding, and native grass plantings. Additional projects that fit Directive B will be considered.

Recreation Development Projects – This section of funding is earmarked for improvements on public recreational shooting and fishing sites. It would be open to berm and tree plantings at ranges for improved safety, as well as boat ramp and fishing pier improvements.

This grant request is for a suite of projects that fit the four directives of the Outdoor Heritage Fund. NDWF seeks flexibility to adjust goals and transfer funds between the projected line-item expenses to meet the needs of the on the ground project. NDWF's match, as well as well as the in-kind match, will remain the same.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The projects identified and any additional projects will be implemented and continue to serve the local community after the project cycle ends.

This grant program has great interest from local conservation clubs. If the projects from this grant round prove successful, NDWF expects greater interest from additional conservation clubs to implement similar projects that utilize the Outdoor Heritage Fund. NDWF will look for further opportunities to connect local conservation clubs with OHF dollars in future grant rounds.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

Portions of the project could proceed with limited OHF funding. The opportunities identified by the North Dakota Wildlife Federation's affiliates have exceeded the funds that the North Dakota Wildlife Federation has allocated for these types of projects. Additionally, one of the goals of this project is to increase awareness of the Outdoor Heritage Fund with smaller organizations outside of the Federation's affiliates. If funds are limited, the Federation would be forced to reduce the number of organizations we could engage with.

Partnership Recognition - *If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation will recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund in the project negotiation phase with small conservation organizations, NDWF would also publicize OHF projects in our quarterly newsletter, Flickertales. For ongoing and finished projects NDWF would post physical signs "This project is supported by the Outdoor Heritage Fund."

Additionally, the Federation will use their Facebook and Instagram platforms to both advertise the program's availability and tout its successes, noting the key role played by OHF.

Awarding of Grants - *Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.*

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

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Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

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- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
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- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
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- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and

expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);

- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

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- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
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- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as "A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature."

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as "A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas." This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-9

Project Title: North Dakota Partners for Wildlife Project 3
Applicant: North Dakota Natural Resources Trust
Primary Contact: Terry Albee
Total Project Costs: \$3,387,000
OHF Request: \$1,957,500

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$68,000	ND Natural Resources Trust	Cash
\$25,000	ND Natural Resources Trust	In-Kind
\$70,000	ND Partners For Fish and Wildlife	Cash
\$35,000	ND Partners For Fish and Wildlife	In-Kind
\$1,231,500	ND Landowners	Cash
\$1,429,500.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 42%

Project Duration: Five years

Major Directive: C

Additional Directive: B

Summary of Project: The Project involves a third phase of two previous OHF projects, and would include grazing system agreements, wetland restoration agreements, and cover crop agreements with North Dakota landowners.

Technical Committee Comments:

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

Funded Projects

Contract	Total Project Cost	Title	Award Amount	Amount Expended	Project Timeframe
2-20	\$400,000	Water Storage Piggyback	\$300,000	\$300,000	Completed
¹ 5-77	\$257,441	Beginning Farmer Enhancement	\$132,884	\$132,844	Completed
6-90	\$1,467,250	Working Grassland Partnership	\$1,097,250	\$1,079,015.16	2016-2026
² 8-97	\$438,681	Grasslands Enhancement Pilot Project	\$230,000	\$170,133.71	2017-2020
³ 9-109	\$500,000	Water Storage and Grass Seeding	\$67,500	\$67,500	Completed
⁴ 9-112	\$250,420	Grand Forks County Prairie Management Toolbox	\$121,200	\$97,353	Completed
⁵ 10-115	\$1,773,750	Working Grassland Partnership (Phase II)	\$903,750	\$708,023.79	2017-2027
11-124	\$743,250	Working Grassland Partnership Phase III	\$396,850	\$320,648.57	2018-2028
11-128	\$3,845,000	Bakken Development & Working Lands Program	\$2,170,000	\$1,655,279.37	2018-2023
12-131	\$277,700	Livestock & Wildlife Dams - Creation & Enhancement	\$138,850	\$138,850	Completed
⁶ 13-140	\$255,000	ND Grassland Restoration Project	\$104,500	\$104,396.81	Completed
14-154	\$2,235,000	Working Grassland Partnership IV	\$1,225,000	\$751,185.78	2019-2023
15-160	\$255,000	North Dakota Grassland Restoration Project 2	\$100,000	\$79,905.08	2019-2022
17-173	\$6,390,383	Bakken Development and Working Lands Program II	\$3,308,100	\$675,242.96	2020-2025
17-174	\$1,303,000	North Dakota Partners For Wildlife Project	\$716,500	\$558,433.92	2020-2024
18-178	\$495,000	Wildlife and Livestock Dams - Wetlands Creation, Restoration and Enhancement	\$240,000	\$106,285.27	2021-2025

¹ Returned commitment of \$40.

² Ducks Unlimited is co-applicant.

³ Returned commitment of \$3,369.

⁴ Audubon Dakota is co-applicant.

⁵ Co-applicants are ND Association of Soil Conservation Districts, Ducks Unlimited, and Pheasants Forever.

⁶ Returned commitment of \$103.

18-179	\$2,150,000	Grazing Resiliency in the Bakken (GRB)	\$1,270,000	\$270,168.02	2021-2026
19-194	\$1,857,500	Working Grassland Partnership 5	\$985,000	\$517,472.35	2021-2026
20-197	\$1,734,800	North Dakota Partners For Wildlife Project 2	\$1,016,500	\$129,851.99	2022-2026
20-198	\$3,280,000	Grazing Resiliency in the Bakken (GRB) II	\$1,970,000	\$145,394.85	2022-2025
21-211	\$1,410,000	Working Grasslands Partnership 6	\$740,000	\$0	2022-2027
Totals	\$31,319,175.00		\$17,233,884.00	\$8,007,984.63	

Unsuccessful Applications

Round	Request	Total Project Cost	Title	Vote
1-DDD	\$3,750,000	\$4,405,000	Working Lands Partnership	5-7
3-22	\$3,525,000	\$4,700,000	Conservation Cover Program (Pilot)	1-10
11-17	\$897,250	\$1,847,250	Dakota Skipper Habitat Enhancement Project	4-8
13-9	\$897,250	\$1,847,250	Dakota Skipper Habitat Restoration/Enhancement Partnership	5-5
Totals	\$9,069,500.00	\$12,799,500.00		

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name North Dakota Partners For Wildlife Project 3

Name of Organization North Dakota Natural Resources Trust

Federal Tax ID#

Contact Person/Title Terry Allbee, Business Manager/Biologist

Address 1605 East Capitol Ave., Ste. 101

City Bismarck

State North Dakota

Zip Code 58501

E-mail Address terry@naturalresourcestrust.com

Web Site Address (If applicable) www.ndnrt.com

Phone 701-223-8501

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

Directive A.

Directive B.

Directive C.

Directive D.

Type of organization:

State Agency

Political Subdivision

Tribal Entity

Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The last winter in North Dakota was tough throughout most of the state. Cattle producers struggled to keep livestock healthy, and the wildlife populations also struggled to survive. It comes without saying that everyone was ready for warmer weather and no snow on the ground. The start of the growing season in North Dakota triggered many producers to start exploring new management actions on their property. Many did this by reaching out to conservation groups to understand whether funding was available, and partnerships could be forged to address the needs of the producer and North Dakota's wildlife. This grant proposal is a response and effort to address the continued strong demand from North Dakota landowners to improve grazing systems, restore grassland acres, and restore wetland acres on their properties.

The North Dakota Partners for Wildlife Project 3 (NDPWP3) is a new phase of two successful grants supported by the Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF). The North Dakota Natural Resources Trust (Trust) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's private lands program, the North Dakota Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (ND PFW), have been very appreciative of past support and want to deliver new OHF grant funds to willing landowners statewide. Landowners who participated in the previous NDPWP grants have understood that OHF has been critical in helping achieve natural resource improvements and along with their farming/ranching operations.

All previous grant funds received by the Trust for NDPWP have been obligated with signed landowner agreements except a portion of the NDPWP2 cover crop cost-share. Accomplishments of the original NDPWP, which was approved in fall of 2020, include 27 signed grazing system agreements for 11,580 acres of managed grasslands, 12 wetland restoration agreements restoring on 176 wetland acres, and 11 cover crop agreements. The grant duration was 4 years, and through the first two plus years of the grant, it is over 82% (\$125,751 remaining of \$716,500 grant) completed. Completed meaning development projects are installed, and payments to landowners have been made. The remaining balance of funds are associated with grazing systems and cover crop seedings. It is expected that these activities will be completed in 2023.

The NDPWP2 grant was approved in spring of 2022 with a 4-year duration. The Trust and ND PFW have been busy working with landowners and promoting this OHF grant. During the late winter and early spring of 2023, landowner interest was strong. To date, the NDPWP2 has obligated all grazing system funds with 26 signed landowner agreements on 21,000 acres, three signed grass seeding agreements for 316 acres, six signed wetland restoration agreements on 54 acres and two signed cover crop agreements on 181 acres. The Trust expects 50%-75% of the grazing systems to be completed in 2023, all remaining grass seeding to be completed in 2023, all wetland restoration to be completed in fall of 2023 (fall weather is the limiting factor), and more cover crop agreements to be signed in 2023, with 30% being completed in 2023. This is a great testimonial to the OHF Advisory Board on the success of these previous grants and the need from producers for further funding.

Project Duration: 5 Years

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

2023	\$700,000
2024	\$850,000
2025-2027	\$407,500

Amount of Grant request: \$1,957,500.00

Total Project Costs: \$3,387,000.00

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$1,429,500.00 (42% matching funds)

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$68,000.00	ND Natural Resources Trust	Cash
\$25,000.00	ND Natural Resources Trust	In-Kind
\$70,000.00	ND Partners For Fish and Wildlife	Cash
\$35,000.00	ND Partners For Fish and Wildlife	In-Kind
\$1,231,500.00	ND Landowners	Cash

Certifications

X I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

X I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The North Dakota Natural Resources Trust was created in 1986 and was originally called the North Dakota Wetlands Trust until 2000. The Trust's mission is to promote the retention, restoration, creation and wildlife friendly management of wetlands, grasslands, and riparian areas by presenting practical conservation opportunities throughout North Dakota. The Trust achieves this mission by partnering with agricultural and conservation organizations to 1) promote the productive use of private agricultural lands private property rights that result in the enhancement and protection of private lands; 2) effectively use North Dakota's public lands both for agriculture and recreation; 3) promote good land use planning along urban river corridors, and 4) enhance the state's significant water resources. The Trust helps shape

the landscape through its programs and does its best to help shape both public attitude and public policy to support natural resource protection.

From its inception, the Trust has played a role as facilitator between agricultural and conservation interests. In addition to facilitating and funding sound, on-the-ground conservation of natural resources, its goal is to identify common issues, create dialogue, and resolve conflicts.

The ND PFW Program has a long history of working closely with private landowners by providing financial and technical assistance through voluntary conservation efforts to restore, enhance, and create wetland and grassland habitats on private land. The ND PFW Program works with private landowners through short-term (10 year) conservation agreements to foster partnerships on working lands that help conserve important wildlife habitat and provide economic benefits for North Dakota's farmers and ranchers and other private landowners. The ND PFW Program in North Dakota was established in 1987. The ND PFW Program is known nationwide as one of the leading Federal programs that promotes and implements voluntary, incentive-based community-based stewardship for fish and wildlife conservation.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

Over the next five-year duration, the goal of NDPWP3 program is to restore and enhance private agricultural property through voluntary wetland and grassland conservation practices statewide. The NDPWP3 will provide landowners with a ten-year partnership agreement with buyback provisions, technical support, voluntary terms, and cost-share.

Wetland Restoration: The NDPWP3 will utilize ND PFW standards for wetland restoration and/or creation. ND PFW standards for wetland restorations follow, and in many cases exceed, NRCS Wetland Restoration Standards. Where required by ND State law, ND PFW will manage permitting from ND State Water Commission for construction and/or water

appropriation. NDPWP3 will cost-share wetland construction, and the Trust will provide a one-time incentive payment based on actual surface acres of water.

Grass Seeding: The NDPWP3 will adhere to ND PFW grass seeding specifications and/or USDA-NRCS planting specifications. We will encourage the use of no-till grass drills when possible. A combination of warm and cool season grasses will be obtained from a reputable seed dealer with weed-free assurance. The grass seeding will have a restriction of no haying prior to July 15th, with preference to delays until August 1, ND's Primary Nesting Season. The cost-share is based on total acres seeded, actual seed costs, and management costs.

Grazing Systems: The NDPWP3 will provide funding for grazing system developments that include livestock water and fencing. The developments will be cost-shared at a rate of 60% from the grant and 40% from landowners. Technical advice will be provided to applicants and supporting partners and developed in consultation with landowners. Landowners will select the fence type that will best meet their operation need. Fencing cost-share will be provided at a per foot rate and will be adjusted to accommodate the different fence types. The rate will be based on USDA Tech Guide Allowable costs with the full funding rate determined by NRCS's practice scenario amount. Water development cost-share will be provided based on documented actual costs. The Trust and ND PFW will provide additional cost-share for components of the grazing system that may not be considered under current OHF guidelines.

This proposal is an innovative approach to bring partners together to prioritize natural resource restoration and enhancements on privately-owned lands across North Dakota. The NDPWP3 will provide private landowners with an opportunity to combine multiple conservation practices in a manner that assists them with achieving their desired management outcomes. Many of the conservation practices that will be implemented through the NDPWP3 to complement one another and can be delivered in a manner that is not burdensome for landowners.

Because project practices will be selected by interested landowners, and certain practices may be more popular than others. We are asking that this grant provide the flexibility to adjust acreage goals and transfer funding to the practices based on practice demand. The OHF funds and match will remain at the same levels.

All participating landowners will be informed about public hunting access opportunities through the North Dakota Game and Fish Department's PLOTS program.

In addition to the traditional landowner promotion, the NDPWP3 would be marketed through the North Dakota Conservation District Employee Association's Dakota Prairie Legacy Initiative and additionally through the Meadowlark Initiative.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

This grant proposal does benefit many of the species of conservation concern and the conservation actions identified in the North Dakota State Wildlife Action Plan (2015)

(NDSWAP). The NDSWAP conservation actions that align with this proposal include 1) offering of incentives and programs to protect, enhance, and restore habitat, 2) promote and support holistic grazing and work with grass-based agriculture groups, and 3) use best management practices.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The Trust will oversee and coordinate all activities associated with the NDPWP3 proposal. The NDPWP3 will be offered throughout the entire state of North Dakota with priority given to projects with the highest densities of wetlands and grasslands. The Trust will develop site specific agreements with landowners which will include a map defining boundaries, the payments amount, ND PFW matching funds, landowner contributions, and the Trust matching funds. All agreements will be signed and dated by the landowner and the Trust. A signed agreement by the Trust will be used to determine the level of obligated funds for the grant. The Trust will honor all signed agreements, as our organization recognizes them as legally binding documents.

The Trust's staff will coordinate the NDPWP3 from our office located in Bismarck, ND. The Trust and/or ND PFW will provide technical assistance to landowners including wetland restoration design and construction management, grazing system technical assistance, and grass seeding specific seed mix design, seeding dates, and post management recommendations.

The Trust will provide tracking and reporting of all participant agreements following grant guidelines.

The ND PFW Program has a staff of six biologists working to deliver voluntary private land conservation projects across the state. The ND PFW program focuses on migratory bird habitat as well as species of decline or special concern by working with private landowners to restore wetlands and grasslands and implement rotational grazing systems. The ND PFW Program private lands biologists, located throughout ND, will assist and help deliver NDPWP3 to landowners. ND PFW assistance with this proposal will include financial assistance and technical assistance that includes actions such as providing grass seeding dates, designing seed mixes, recommendations for managing the grass, surveying wetlands, wetland construction oversight, etc.

NDPWP3 is built on an existing delivery network that has proven to be successful. This partnership can deliver private landowner working lands agreements in an efficient and friendly manner. Evaluation of success of the NDPWP3 is directly related to landowner's enrollment into the program. High landowner interest is the key to the NDPWP3 success.

The acreage goal can only be achieved by the willingness of landowners to enroll into the NDPWP3.

The Trust will monitor all NDPWP3 agreements. Evaluations and progress reports will be completed. The Trust's programs are structured to be flexible and accommodating to agreement participants. Maintaining good communication with agreement participants and the partners is important to the Trust.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

We worked diligently to create this diverse partnership for implementation and evaluation reasons in addition to doing optimal outreach to producers. Our partners enable “boots on the ground” contact with landowners, and the focus on developing strong local relationships sets the tone for positive results in how the program can benefit their operation and wildlife habitat. Our field agent partners help with contract facilitation and the implementation aspects, verifying that fence and water resources are completed as prescribed and following up on grazing plans. Our administration ensures timely payments and support lines for both participating landowners and partners. More specifically, success will be measured on the level of agreements completed with landowners and the number of acres benefited by the lease and development activities by increased conservation habitat for grassland birds, satisfied landowners, and increased access for public enjoyment.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Other's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's and Other's Match Share (In-Kind)	Landowner's Share (Cash)	Total Each Project Expense
Wetland Restoration	\$60,000	\$32,500	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$112,500
Grazing Systems	\$1,800,000	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$3,060,000
Grass Seeding	\$52,500	\$10,500	\$10,000	\$	\$31,500	\$104,500
Contracted Services/Support	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
Staffing	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$95,000
Total Costs	\$1,957,500	\$68,000	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$1,231,500	\$3,387,000

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

Wetland Restoration – Provide cost-share and incentives to restore and/or create wetland habitat in North Dakota. The cost-share is based on an average of \$1,200 per acre for a restoration goal of 65 acres. OHF would provide \$900 or 75% per acre and ND PFW would provide \$300 or 25% per acre. Any costs over \$1,200 per acre will be provided by ND PFW. Costs include dirt work, materials and all associated contractor costs necessary to complete the work. Payment will be based on actual costs of the construction activity. The Trust will provide an incentive to landowners willing to restore and/or create wetlands at \$500 per acre.

Wetland Creation/Restoration – 65 acres goal

OHF (\$900/acre) =	\$ 60,000
ND PFW (\$300/acre) =	\$ 20,000
Trust Incentive (\$500/acre) =	\$ 32,500
Total	\$112,500

Grazing Systems – Grazing systems will include components of both fencing and water developments with a goal of 28,000 acres. Fencing will follow the NRCS Office Tech Guide Allowable Cost recommendations by OHF. The grant will provide landowners a 60% cost-share payment based on these cost-share payment rates. Landowners will provide the remaining 40% cost-share. The fence and water developments will follow the NRCS Office Tech Guide Allowable Cost with full funding rate determined by NRCS's practice scenario amount. The OHF grant will provide 60% cost-share of these rates for fencing by selected fence type. The OHF grant will pay 60% cost-share based on actual costs for all water developments. The landowners will provide the remaining 40% cost-share. The Trust will provide additional cost-share for components of the grazing system that would be classified as equipment such as portable power supplies, portable water delivery systems, and/or other additional cost-share on any unique practices. ND PFW will provide cost-share for other fencing costs and/or additional cost-share on any unique practices.

Grazing Systems - 28,000 acres goal	
OHF (60% of costs) =	\$1,800,000
Landowner (40% of costs) =	\$1,200,000
ND PFW (\$40,000 =	\$ 40,000
Trust (\$20,000) =	\$ 20,000
Total	\$3,060,000

Grass Seeding –Cost-share for grass restoration will be based on total seeding and management costs per acre of \$145. This includes \$100 per acre for native/tame grass seed (OHF \$75/acre, Trust \$15/acre, ND PFW \$10/acre). ND PFW will fund any additional seed costs over \$100 per acre up to \$120 per acre (estimated total cost at \$3,000) and \$45 per acre in landowner match for seedbed preparation, seeding, and establishment management. The goal is to restore 700 acres of grassland.

Grass Seeding - 700 acres goal	
OHF (\$75/acre) =	\$ 52,500
Trust (\$15/acre) =	\$ 10,500
ND PFW (\$10/acre) =	\$ 7,000
ND PFW (> \$100/acre) =	\$ 3,000
Landowner (\$45/acre) =	\$ 31,500
Total	\$104,500

The majority of the landowners will be planting diverse mixtures of native perennial grasses/forbs and/or mixtures of introduced perennial and native grasses. The total OHF cost-share amount will follow the 2023 or most up-to-date NRCS Field Office Tech Guide Allowable Costs.

Contracted Services/Support – This grant proposal is requesting \$10,000 for any additionally required contracted services for items such as engineering, cultural resources, surveys, specialized equipment rentals, soil testing, habitat assessments, partnership coordination meetings, and for any additional delivery and/or program monitoring. If contracted services request is not utilized during the grant period for these services, the funds would be used for additional conservation practices identified in the proposal. The Trust will provide a cash match of \$5,000 toward contracted services and/or outreach, education, support, and workshops that help landowners receive information about technical assistance and the availability of the grant proposal activities.

Staffing – This grant proposal requests \$35,000 of staffing funding for the Trust from OHF. Additional staffing costs will be provided by the Trust and ND PFW and be considered in-kind match based on actual costs of Trust and ND PFW staff salary, benefits, and travel. Staffing activities includes Trust and ND PFW time to complete program promotion and outreach, meeting with landowners, providing technical assistance, completing landowner agreements, partnering with state, federal, local, and nongovernmental organizations, processing payments, providing agreement monitoring, and completing all grant administration.

With this grant proposal offering a suite of three different activities to interested landowners, we are asking that this grant provide the flexibility to adjust acreage goals and transfer funding to the activities based on practice demand. The OHF funds and match will remain at the same levels.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

NDPWP3 will only be available to private landowners. The NDPWP3 is a completely voluntary project that will focus on increasing wildlife habitat, increasing agricultural productivity and improving soil health. It is our vision in this proposal that landowners will select options to fit their farming/ranching operational goals by providing a modest cost-share and that these activities will be retained long after the NDPWP3 agreement has ended.

The NDPWP3 proposal is requesting a higher level of funding than the past NDPWP and NDPWP2 proposals. The intent of this higher funding request is to extend the timeline of any additional request to OHF in the future. If funded, NDPWP3 would have adequate funding for 2 plus years. The Trust and ND PFW will continually gauge landowner interest in NDPWP type activities. It is our belief that these working lands style practices will be of great interest to private landowners in the state and new OHF grant proposals for NDPWP developments may be submitted in the future.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

The Trust thanks the OHF Advisory Board for considering our NDPWP3 proposal. This request for \$1,957,500 of OHF funds with an additional \$1,429,500 in match is very important for participating landowners. The NDPWP3 along with Trust and ND PFW bring additional cash resources to landowners to progressively enhance their operation in a natural resource-friendly manner. If the OHF Advisory Board recommends a reduction in funding from the original proposal, this will result in a lower number of agreements with landowners, a smaller number of acres achieved, and a reduction in the amount of cash and in-kind match available by the Trust, ND PFW, and landowners.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? ** There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

This NDPWP3 will provide OHF recognition on all landowner agreements by including OHF logo on top of agreements, and all discussions with landowners in the delivery of this project will identify OHF as a funding source. If any signs are placed at project locations, it will include the OHF logo. All NDPWP3 distributed information for outreach and/or media will identify OHF as a funding source. Additionally, all presentations or discussions to partners and/or other organizations will acknowledge OHF as a funding source.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment

grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);

- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| • Labor costs | \$15.00 an hour |
| • Land costs | Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office |
| • Permanent Equipment | Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment) |
| • Equipment usage | Actual documentation |
| • Seed & Seedlings | Actual documentation |
| • Transportation | Mileage at federal rate |
| • Supplies & materials | Actual documentation |

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as "A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature."

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will

be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-10

Project Title: Howard Oppegard Landing Improvements
Applicant: American Foundation for Wildlife
Primary Contact: Kyle Vetter
Total Project Costs: \$85,650
OHF Request: \$53,300

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$16,850	American Foundation For Wildlife	Cash
\$3,250	American Foundation For Wildlife	In-Kind
\$5,000	Barnes County Wildlife Club	In-Kind
\$10,000	ND Game and Fish Department	Non-Match
\$35,100.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 38%

Project Duration: Two years

Major Directive: A

Additional Directive: D

Summary of Project: The Project involves the construction of a boat ramp, an earthen fishing pier, a concrete picnic table, and native pollinator grass planting on a donated parcel of land adjacent to Eckelson Lake in Barnes County.

Technical Committee Comments:

- Conditions for Planting plan from Barnes County Soil Conservation district should be provided to ensure that the species selected are compatible with the soils and the site. "For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan."

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

American Foundation for Wildlife has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

American Foundation for Wildlife has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name Howard Oppegard Landing Improvements

Name of Organization American Foundation For Wildlife

Federal Tax ID#

Contact Person/Title Kyle Vetter, President

Address 1131 Airport Road

City Bismarck

State North Dakota

Zip Code 58504

E-mail Address kylevetter1972@gmail.com

Web Site Address (If applicable)

Phone 701-222-0266 and 701-527-3268 (Kyle Vetter – Cellphone)

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

In 2020 the American Foundation for Wildlife accepted a donation of a 3.5-acre parcel of land next to Eckelson Lake in Barnes County. This all started when this small parcel of land was privately purchased by Dick Monson in 2020. Mr. Monson recognized that anglers were using Highway 22 as the boat launching and ice fishing access to this predominately northern pike fishery. As an avid hunter and angler, he was greatly concerned about the safety of those individuals utilizing the lake for fishing and the motor vehicles driving by on the highway. So much so, that he and the existing landowner Howard Oppeward agreed to solve this issue. The land was acquired by Mr. Monson in the spring of 2020. After that time, work began to clean up this property and create public access for the future. The site had an existing gravel stockpile and the operator Kjelland Construction agreed to level the land,

grade a new road and cut a lake access into the 12-foot-high lake bank. A public access easement was then entered into with the North Dakota Game and Fish Department (NDGFD).



Kjelland Construction completing site developments in 2020.

In December of 2020, American Foundation for Wildlife graciously agreed to accept the property with the understanding that they would continue the public access and make additional improvements if possible.

Since that time, activity has progressively been completed through local partnerships with Barnes County Wildlife Club and Dakota Anglers. In addition, the North Dakota Game and Fish Department’s fisheries department has been very involved in the planning and development of this area. The NDGFD’s technical guidance has been extremely valuable, and they have agreed to continue to be involved thought this project.

For the past two years, the high bank cut access has been adequate for small boats and motorized vehicle access in the winter. The lake is developing into a walleye fishery with past walleye stockings showing excellent growth and desirable lengths. To allow additional boating access and winter access to this developing walleye fishery, additional developments will need to be completed. American Foundation for Wildlife is requesting funds to grade and slope at the current boat access area, to build a concrete ramp for launching larger boats, create an earthen fishing pier, purchase a concrete picnic table for day use, expand the current native pollinator grass and forb planting, and include a shrub planting.

Thank you for your consideration of this request to improve this area for anglers and the public to enjoy the Howard Oppegard Landing.

Project Duration: 2 years

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

2023 - \$30,000
2024 - \$23,300

Amount of Grant request: \$53,300

Total Project Costs: \$85,650

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$25,100

Additional Non-Matching Contributions: \$10,000 – ND Game and Fish Department

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$16,850	American Foundation For Wildlife	Cash
\$3,250	American Foundation For Wildlife	In-Kind
\$5,000	Barnes County Wildlife Club	In-Kind
\$10,000	ND Game and Fish Department – Boat Dock – Installation - Personnel	Non-Match

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The American Foundation for Wildlife (AFW) is a North Dakota nonprofit conservation organization established in 1972. AFW is managed by an elected Board of Directors that is responsible for establishing and managing the vision, policies, and practices of the organization. The American Foundation for Wildlife is a licensed charitable gaming organization in the state of North Dakota. A unique private, nonprofit corporation, AFW works to make sure our state’s important natural resources heritage will always be a part of our future by balancing wildlife conservation and management with the interests and values of our landowners, citizens, and communities.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

The goal of this grant proposal is to provide recreational access and development of the Howard Oppegard Landing in Barnes County. This will be accomplished by partnering with the Dick Monson, Barnes County Wildlife Club, Dakota Anglers, North Dakota Game and Fish Department, and American Foundation for Wildlife. The proposal will enhance visitor access and enjoyment of this landing area for years to come.

Boat Ramp - The main component of the grant proposal is to install a concrete ramp for fishing boats at the existing high bank cut. This ramp will allow fisherman to safely launch larger watercraft. The North Dakota Game and Fish Department will provide a courtesy dock for anglers to secure their watercraft while loading and unloading at the ramp. The NDGFD will also be very involved in the ramp design and ensure that all necessary specifications are

followed to ensure a very long life of the ramp. The partners will be involved during all construction phases of this project by participating if possible during the development activities at the landing area.

Earthen Fishing Pier - The proposal requests the installation of an earthen fishing pier to the west of the boat ramp. This fishing pier will serve multiple functions. The first is to provide non-boating anglers with an access point to fish from shore. There will be an excavated walking path for individuals, youth, families, and all to access Eckelson Lake at this fishing pier. The fishing pier will also serve as a windbreak to lessen the wave activity at the boat ramp and reduce water erosion at the ramp site. All required water permits and approvals will be obtained prior to any construction.

Concrete Picnic Table – The Howard Oppegard Landing is adjacent to Highway 22 between the towns of Eckelson and Sandborn. This area will provide travelers the opportunity to pull off the highway and enjoy the view of the lake. The picnic table will provide all visitors with a place to sit down and have a lunch break.

Pollinator Species and Shrub Planting – The proposal is asking for an expansion of the existing pollinator planting that is currently adjacent to the Howard Oppegard Landing sign. The pollinator planting will have similar species planted (see list below), but would expand the planted area. The planting wouldn't happen until 2024, as site preparation will need to be completed this year and into early next spring. The shrub planting would be coordinated and designed through the Barnes County Soil Conservation District (SCD). Barnes County SCD would provide all technical guidance and potentially be planting all the shrubs. Attached is a list of the available shrubs for sale in 2023 by Barnes County SCD. The preferred shrub species for this project would include native plum, redosier dogwood, chokecherry, and currant.

BARNES COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT			
SPECIES	No. Ordered	DESCRIPTION	Potential Hgt
SHRUBS:			
Almond, Russian		Hardy, pink flowers in early spring, suckers, lives 10-15 yrs	3 - 5 ft
Buffaloberry		Thorny, thicket forming, abundant small red fruit	6 - 14 ft
Caragana		Very hardy, small showy yellow flowers	6 - 14 ft
Cherry, Nanking		Fast growing, short lived, edible fruit food for jellies	7 ft
Cherry, Sand/Pin/various		Short lived, w/ dark, edible fruit, likes sandy soil	4 ft
ChokeBERRY, Black		Edible berries, substitute for for chokecherry (no black knot), red fall color	4-8 ft
Chokecherry, common		Edible fruit, suckers, susceptible to black knot	8 - 15 ft
Currant, Golden or Black		Edible fruit, excellent wildlife shrub	6 ft
Dogwood, Redosier		Red bark, white blossoms, white berries, tolerates wet areas	10 ft
Elderberry		Fast growing canes, white flowers, dark berries used for wine, jellies.	10 ft
False Indigo		Native, multi-stemmed shrub, dark purple plumes, tolerates wet areas	7 ft
Honeysuckle		Pink flowers, wildlife berries, aphid resistant strains	10 ft
Juneberry/Serviceberry		Slow growing, long-lived, edible berries, native	10 ft
Lilac, Common		Hardy, purple or white flowers, suckers. Villosa does not sucker	6 - 10 ft
Maple, Amur		Dense foliage, hardy, scarlet autumn color	15 ft
Plum, native		Thicket forming, suckers, edible fruit, native	10 ft
Rose, Hansen Hedge		Hardy, suckering, pink flowers followed by red rose hips	6 ft
Sumac (various)		Orange to red fall color, berry clusters for wildlife, suckers	15 ft
Willow, sandbar		Suckers profusely, likes moist areas, good wildlife cover	10 ft

Grasses		lbs. pls
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	60
Canada Wildrye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	60
Green Needlegrass	<i>Stipa viridula</i>	90
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	60
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	60
Prairie Cord Grass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	30
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	45
Slender Wheatgrass	<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i>	45
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	30
Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	45
	Total Grasses:	525
Forbs		
Anise Hyssop/Fragrant Giant Hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	4.8
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	36
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	15
Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	1.5
Canada Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	15
Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	1.2
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	3
Golden Alexander	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	1.5
Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	12
Maximilian Sunflower	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	45
New England Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	0.9
Plains Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	6
Prairie Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	6
Purple Coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	12
Purple Prairie clover	<i>Dalea Purpurea</i>	12
Rocky Mountain Bee Plant	<i>Cleome serrulata</i>	3
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	6
	Total Forbs:	180.9
	Mix Total:	705.9

Existing Pollinator Planting Seed Mixture



Howard Opegard Landing – Photos from summer of 2022

Future development of this landing site would include construction of a vault toilet, development of shore fishing access through additional fishing piers (either earthen or dock style), parking lot developments, additional picnic tables, and/or tree plantings.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No
 If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the “Definitions” section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The American Foundation for Wildlife will oversee all activities associated with this grant, but because of our location in Bismarck we have established a partnership for local involvement for the grant proposed activities. The American Foundation for Wildlife has been in communication with the Barnes County Wildlife Club and North Dakota Game and Fish Department’s Fisheries Division in Jamestown on the future management of the landing area. The preferred plan is to duplicate an already successful partnership style management agreement that is in place at Moon Lake. Moon Lake is located south of Interstate 94 approximately 8 miles southeast of Sanborn, North Dakota. The Moon Lake Wildlife Management Area owned by North Dakota Game and Fish Department has a cooperative agreement with Barnes County Wildlife Club for maintenance. Currently the area would be very similar to the Howard Oppegard Landing if all proposal developments are approved. The cooperative agreement would be between American Foundation for Wildlife, Barnes County Wildlife Club, and North Dakota Game and Fish Department.



Moon Lake – Photos of location, boat ramp and access road to ramp

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

The American Foundation for Wildlife will measure success based on completion of each part of the proposed project. There will be photos taken during all developments and each completed part of the project to document the success. The ultimate evaluation of success will be the number of visitors who use the Howard Opegard Landing area.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's and Other Project Sponsor's Match Share (In-Kind)	Total Each Project Expense
Concrete Boat Ramp, Hard Substrate Material and Contractor	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$3,500	\$43,500
Eathen Fishing Pier-Ramp Wind Protection and Contractor Excavating	\$18,000	\$6,000	\$3,500	\$27,500
Concrete Picnic Table	\$750	\$250	\$250	\$1,250
Pollinator and Shrub Planting	\$1,800	\$600	\$1,000	\$3,400
NDGFD – Boat Dock (non-match)			\$10,000	\$10,000
Total Costs	\$53,300	\$16,850	\$18,250	\$85,650

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

Concrete Boat Ramp, Material, Equipment and Equipment Operator – The current location will need additional excavation from a construction contractor, added material to site (including gravel and rock rip-rap for erosion control), estimated at \$16,000. The cost of local contractor's hourly rate is \$250 per hour. The boat ramp will be 15-20 feet wide by 100 foot long with cost of concrete the estimated cost at \$12 square foot. This costs of the concrete is estimated at \$24,000.

Earthen Fishing Pier and Boat Ramp Protection – The excess material removed from the exaction of the boat ramp site will be utilized for the fishing point into Eckelson Lake. This fishing point will need additional material and rip-rap to protect the point from water erosion. The cost of local contractor's hourly rate is \$250 per hour. Estimated costs is \$24,000.

Concrete Picnic Table – There is a local supplier of this type of picnic table. The cost for the table is \$1,000 per table.

Pollinator Species and Shrub Planting – There is an existing native pollinator planting near the current sign, but the plan is to expand this planting and border the native pollinator planting with a shrub planting. The pollinator planting cost will be \$2,400. All pollinator and shrub planting will be coordinated with the Barnes County Soil Conservation District. They will assist by providing technical advice for the project. Their technical advice will include the design of the species selected, seed bed preparation, weed control material, and layout.

Boat Dock – The ND Game and Fish Department will purchase a boat dock for this access area. The NDGFD will deliver the dock and oversee the activity associated with boat ramp construction. The estimated cost for this non-match activity is a minimum of \$10,000.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

This grant proposal will fund activities with very long timelines. The installation of a boat ramp will last over 50 years when installed correctly. The number of individuals that would use this Opegard Landing area to Eckelson Lake will be very high when the walleye fishery fully develops. This project is very sustainable for the future. The partnership of local Dick Monson, Barnes County Wildlife Club, Dakota Anglers, North Dakota Game and Fish Department and AFW will ensure that the access area is maintained and improved as planned.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

The highest priority of this grant is the funding of the concrete boat ramp. This would include the contractor's work and the material costs. The second priority would be the earthen fishing pier. The final priority would be the concrete picnic table and then pollinator/shrub planting.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

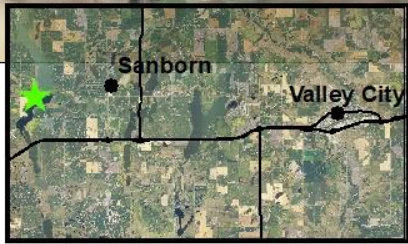
The property currently has a sign listing the name of the landing and partners. A new sign would replace this existing sign with Outdoor Heritage Fund listed as a partner and OHF logo placed on signpost. Any additional signage on the property would have Outdoor Heritage Fund logos included on the signs.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

Howard Oppengard Proposed Project Map



Features					
	Concrete Picnic Table		Pollinator Planting		Boat Parking
	Shrub Planting		Boat Ramp		Fishing Pier

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Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

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- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
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More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

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recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-11

Project Title: Epping Springbrook Dam Algae Control
Applicant: Williams County Parks
Primary Contact: Jeremy Ludlum
Total Project Costs: \$175,895
OHF Request: \$131,921.25

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$43,973.75	Williams County Parks General Fund	Cash

Percentage of Matching Funds: 25%

Project Duration: Six months

Major Directive: D

Additional Directive: A, B & C

Summary of Project: The Project involves the installation of three algae control buoys to mitigate harmful algal blooms at Epping/Springbrook Dam in Williams County.

Technical Committee Comments:

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

Williams County Parks has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

Williams County Parks has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: Epping Springbrook Dam Algae Control

Name of Organization: Williams County Parks (WCP)

Federal Tax ID#:

Contact Person/Title: Jeremy Ludlum/Parks Director

Address: 206 East Broadway or P.O. Box 2047

City: Williston

State: North Dakota

Zip Code: 58801 or 58802

E-mail Address: jeremyl@co.williams.nd.us

Web Site Address (If applicable): www.williamsnd.com/departments/parks

Phone: (701)-580-1628 (cell)

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal: N/A

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

Directive A.

Directive B.

Directive C.

Directive D.

Type of organization:

State Agency

Political Subdivision

Tribal Entity

Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words):

To mitigate annual Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) at Epping/Springbrook Dam (ESD), Williams County Parks would like to purchase three MPC-Buoys. ESD is a popular recreation area for families with children and dogs. For at least the past three summers, ESD has had HABs, which can cause sickness to people and animals. MPC-Buoys utilize ultrasound technology to reduce algae production by blocking sunlight, which causes algae to sink to the bottom and die off without releasing toxins. We expect HABs to occur less frequently and less intensely in the near-term, with a long-term expectation that the HABs will be eliminated completely. It will take 4 to 6 weeks to receive the buoys from the time we are awarded the grant and plan to begin using them at the end of summer 2023. This will give us the opportunity to be fully trained and equipped to effectively use the buoys. ESD is approximately 130 acres in area and therefore will require three buoys. The total price is \$175,895.00 There is a \$12,000 annual maintenance fee, which WCP has committed to paying.

Project Duration:

This will be an ongoing project that WCP will operate and fund after the initial purchase.

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds:

Upon grant approval WCP will order and purchase the product immediately.

Amount of Grant request: \$131,921.25

Total Project Costs: \$175,895.00

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$43,973.75

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$43,973.75	Williams County Parks General Fund	Cash
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		

Certifications

I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

- This application may fall under the following exemptions:
 - o Personal Property that is not affixed to the land
 - o Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan

However we feel this is an exceptional circumstance and given the opportunity to present, we feel the Industrial Commission will agree.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words):

The WCP Board consists of five Williams County Commissioners and two at-large members. Prior to 2020, WCP operated with seasonal employees, camp hosts, and volunteers. In January 2020, WCP hired its first full-time employee, a Parks Director. In January 2023, WCP hired its second full-time employee, a Maintenance Supervisor. Today, WCP has 2 full-time employees, eight seasonal employees, three camp hosts, and a team of volunteers.

Our mission is to preserve, protect, and enhance a high-quality system of parks and trails to connect current and future generations to the outdoors through diverse year-round recreational opportunities, consistent with responsible land use conservation and stewardship.

WCP operates six parks, including five campgrounds. Minimal improvements or upgrades were made prior to 2020. The WCP Board understands the importance of quality of life and is committed to improving the parks. In 2022, a comprehensive parks master plan was completed, with \$35 million allocated to implement the plan over a six-year period.

The MPC-Buoys are only one aspect of our plan to address water quality at Epping/Springbrook Dam (ESD). A major cause of HAB's is long-term nutrient runoff from agriculture and animal waste. ESD is surrounded by agricultural land within a large watershed. WCP has partnered with the Williams County Soil Conservation District and the ND DEQ-Division of Water Quality to develop a Watershed Management Program (WMP) for ESD, which includes two years of sampling and analysis. We are developing an informational flyer to provide to every landowner in the watershed later this summer. I have educated myself and contacted entities (Soil Conservation District, USDA, Ducks Unlimited) that provide funding, resources, and education on soil conservation to support the WMP.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

The project goal is to eliminate HABs at Epping Springbrook Dam. This addresses Directive D of the OHF Program. Urgency for funding because the HABs inhibit lake usages when the weather gets hot in July and August preventing taxpayers from using a public resource. Over time, this could become a larger public health concern. The Buoys are part of a larger watershed management plan, as we recognize they will not be a silver bullet and a comprehensive approach is crucial for success and reducing or eliminating the HABs.

We understand that the Industrial Commission does not typically fund purchases of equipment. We also understand that this could be considered personal property not affixed to the land or infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan. However, we feel that this is an exceptional circumstance. Epping-Springbrook Dam has had Harmful Algal Bloom for at least the last three years, prior to that it was not being closely monitored. We are developing a comprehensive conservation plan, that already included water sampling, but that will be a large undertaking that will take time. There are over 1000 parcels of land in the watershed with over 100 landowners. Multiple generations of farmers and ranchers have worked the land in the Stoney Creek watershed. This has cause generations of nutrient runoff into Epping Springbrook Dam. The water quality is deteriorating. Now is the time to act. This is an innovative approach towards saving our lake.

This entire project is innovative. There are zero of these in North Dakota. One specific innovative element of this product is the Interactive Algae Control. Every 30 minutes water quality data is downloaded, based on the changes in water conditions the system has an algorithm that optimizes the ultrasound frequencies. This is all automated and WCP will have access to real time data.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The project will be managed by the WCP Director, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse with a bachelor's degree in recreation management and a professional in the parks and recreation field for over 20 years. The annual maintenance program WCP will fund will be a huge resource for the management of this program. We will also lean on the resources offered by the Williams County Soil Conservation District and the ND DEQ.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

Part of the annual maintenance plan includes monitoring water conditions. The MPC-Buoys provide a complete overview of the water quality by collecting levels of Chlorophyll (green algae), Phycocyanin (blue-green algae), pH, Turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and temperature every ten minutes.

WCP will continue to participate in the sampling and analysis program with the Williams County Soil Conservation District and the ND DEQ as mentioned prior.

WCP will comply with all OHF required reporting requirements.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds. **NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Total	\$131,921.25	\$43,973.75	\$0	\$0	\$	\$175,895.00
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$131,921.25	\$43,973.75	\$	\$	\$	\$175,895.00

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

Quote from LG Sonic is included with this application.

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

Williams County Parks is committed to providing the manpower to manage the project and financing the annual maintenance fee.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

Depending on the amount of funding it could delay the purchase of the equipment.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

This technology is not being used anywhere in North Dakota. This would be an exciting project, Williams County Parks would promote it through social media, radio, and print media. On every occasion we would recognize the OHF and the Energy Commission.

WCP will have signage at ESD explaining the purpose of the MPC-Buoys. This signage will identify the OHF/Energy Commission as the entity that funded the buoys and made it possible.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

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Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

Epping Springbrook Dam Harmful Algal Bloom





Quote

Quote Number: 25064788
Our Reference: Greg Eiffert
Quote Date: Nov 30, 2022 02:47 PM
Valid Until: Apr 21, 2023
Your Reference: Epping Springbrook Dam
Payment Term: Prepaid

Invoice address:

The Parks Department and the County Park Board
.
Williston
North Dakota
United States

Delivery address:

Product Code	Product Name	Qty	List Price	Total
10100	MPC-Buoy Pro	2	\$ 50,100.00	\$ 100,200.00
10020	Anchor system Complete anchor system incl. anchor, D-shackles, marine rope, sinker, galvanized, chains and swivels	3	\$ 3,640.00	\$ 10,920.00
10200	MPC-Buoy Lite	1	\$ 43,500.00	\$ 43,500.00
3426	Transport Transport	1	\$ 14,400.00	\$ 14,400.00
10900	Installation and Set up LG Sonic	1	\$ 5,900.00	\$ 5,900.00
87316	Sim Card SIM Card: yearly fee per MPC-buoy	3	\$ 325.00	\$ 975.00
			Sub Total	\$ 175,895.00
			Tax	\$ 0.00
			Grand Total	\$ 175,895.00

Terms and conditions

Payment

- Credit card (VISA / MasterCard / American Express): Till 10.000 USD + 4% Creditcard Fee
- Wire transfer
- Check payment

Please mention your quote number in your payment details.

Orders are standard being shipped with an Invoice and Packing list. If you require additional export documents please indicate this with your order.

Please transfer payment including the bank charges for successful handling of your order.
All the units are ready to work on AC power supply. If your device will work on DC supply, please let us know so we can prepare it in advance.

Company details

201 Lackawanna Ave. Suite 222
Scranton
Pennsylvania
18503
United States
Tel: +1 833 547 6642
E-mail: g.eiffert@lgsonic.com

Terms and conditions at: www.lgsonic.com/terms



Monitor, Predict, Control Algae with the MPC-Buoy

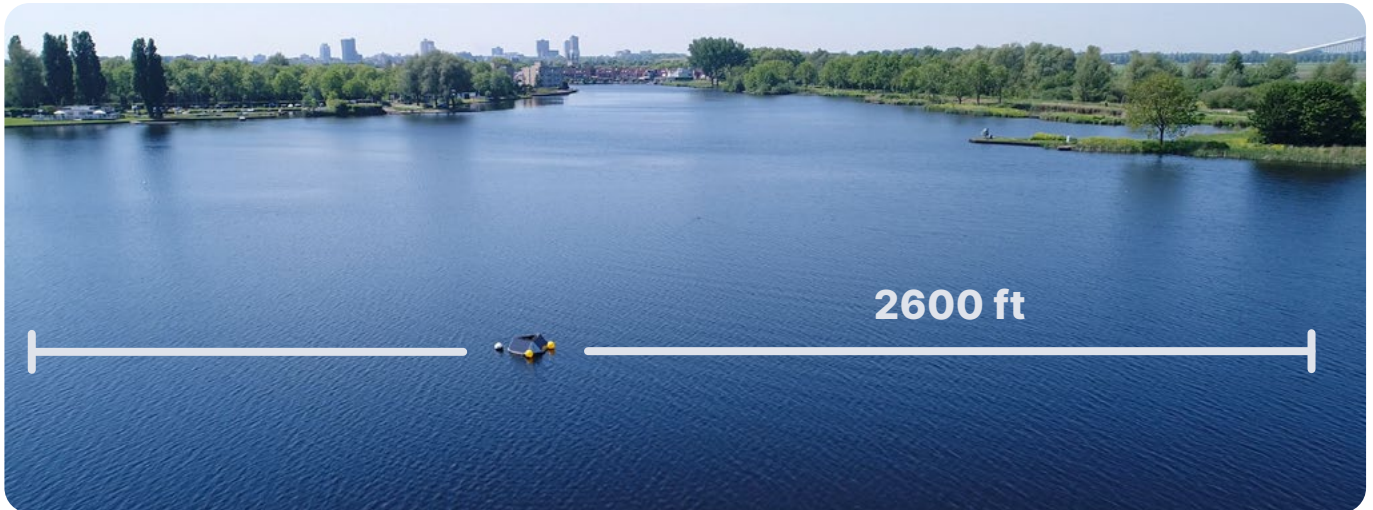
- ✓ Eliminate up to 90% of the algae
- ✓ Reduce TSS, pH, and chemical usage
- ✓ Safe for fish, plants, and other aquatic life

LGSONIC

Complete algae control solution

Meet the MPC-Buoy

The MPC-Buoy is a floating, solar-powered system that combines real-time water quality monitoring and ultrasound to effectively control algae (blooms) in lakes and reservoirs.



Each MPC-Buoy device can control algae in areas up to 2600 ft in diameter.



Algae problem

A combination of high temperatures, stagnant water, and nutrient overload can result in excessive algae growth. These organisms deplete oxygen levels in water, release toxins, and cause bad taste and odors. The solution is to deploy one or more MPC-Buoys that emit targeted ultrasound into the water.



Algae solution

- ✓ Eliminate up to 90% of the algae
- ✓ Prevent the growth of new algae
- ✓ Reduce TSS, pH, and chemical usage
- ✓ Safe for fish, plants, and other aquatic life

Designed for large water bodies

The MPC-Buoy is specifically designed to control algae and improve water quality in large water bodies.

Drinking water reservoirs



Reduce chemical consumption, odor and taste issues.

Cooling ponds



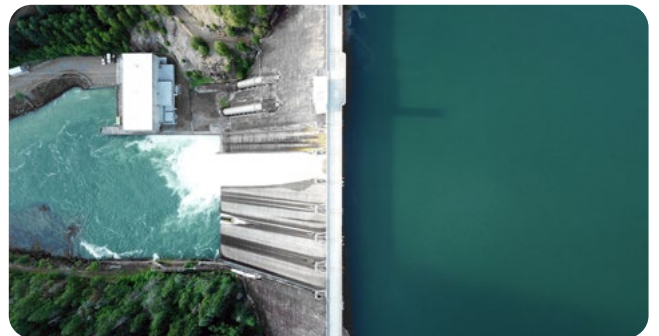
Increase the water quality and efficiency of your cooling water.

Wastewater ponds



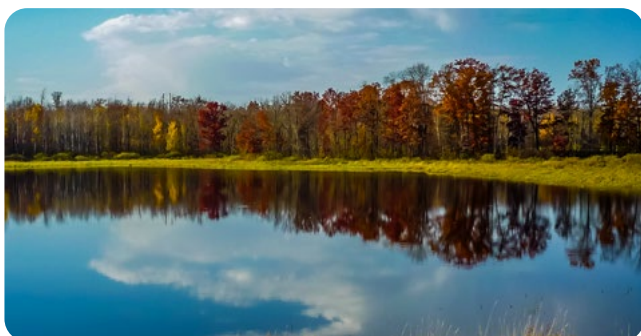
Control algal blooms to lower pH, TSS, and BOD levels.

Hydroelectric dams



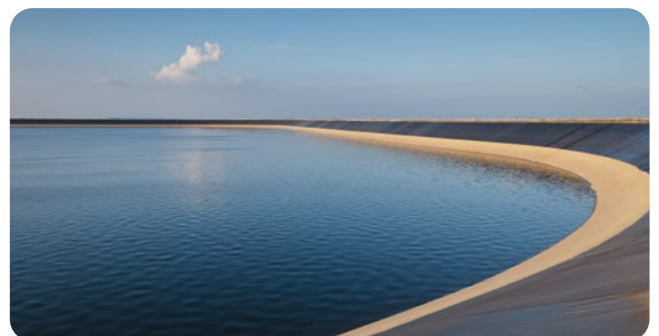
Lower chemical consumption and improve water quality.

Lakes



Reduce odor problems and prevent dangerous toxins.

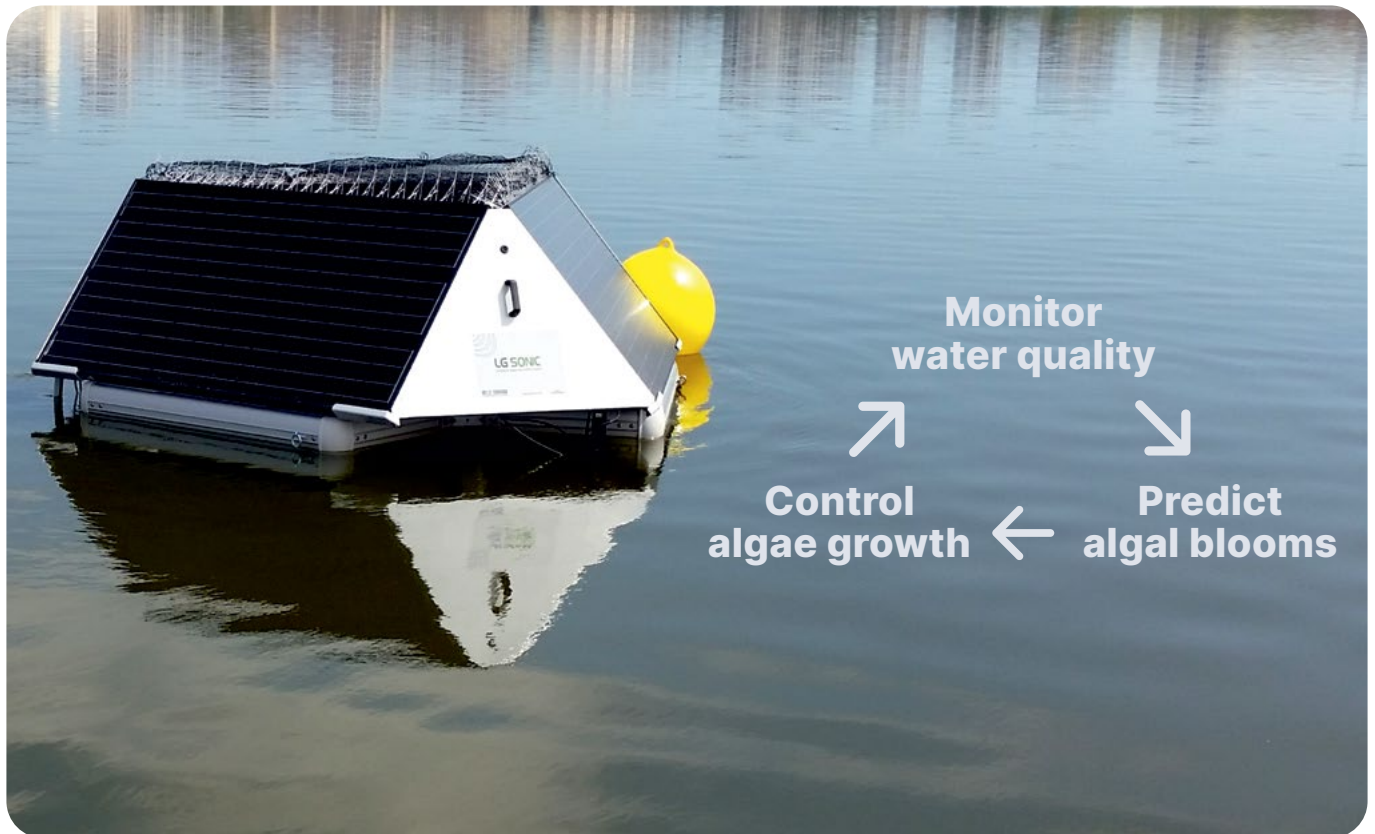
Irrigation reservoirs



Prevent clogging of filters and pipes of drip irrigation systems.

Monitor, predict, and control algae with ultrasonic technology

The MPC-Buoy uses low-power ultrasound to stop algal growth without harming the environment.



1. Monitor water quality

The MPC-Buoy provides a complete overview of your water quality by collecting the following parameters* every 10 minutes:

- Chlorophyll α (green algae)
- Phycocyanin (blue-green algae)
- pH
- Turbidity
- Dissolved oxygen
- Temperature

2. Predict algae blooms

Our database contains more than 10 years of information collected from thousands of LG Sonic devices operating around the world. It includes datapoints on different types of water bodies, algae species, seasons, etc. Our database is continually refreshed with new information, always optimizing predictive algorithms for the benefit of all our customers.

3. Control algae growth

Algae can become resistant to treatment methods, including ultrasound. To avoid this, we'll determine the most effective ultrasonic program for your unique situation. The program parameters will be specific for wave form, frequency, pause, and amplitude. The key to long-term results is adjusting settings before the algae mutate.

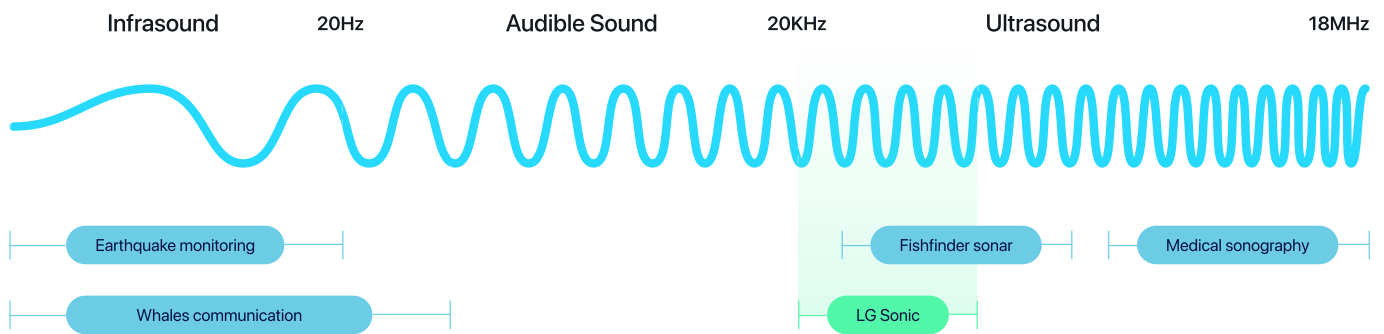
* Additional sensors can be purchased separately

How ultrasonic algae control works

Eco-friendly ultrasonic treatment

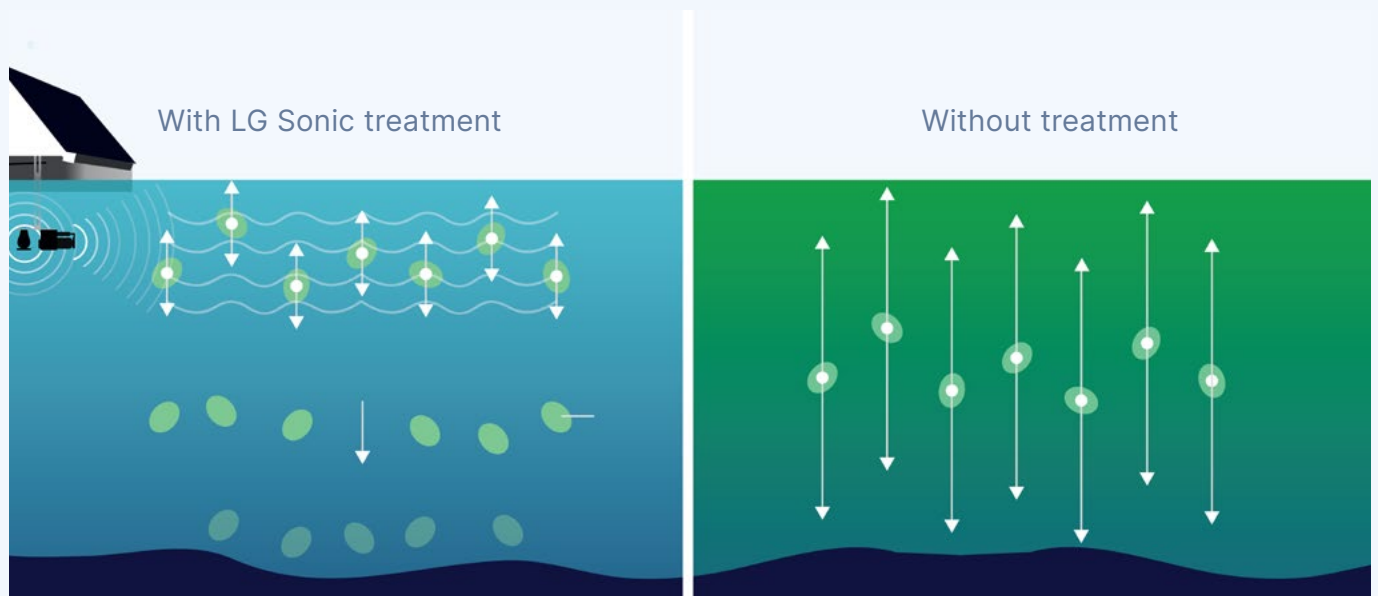
Algae blooms reduce light penetration, deplete oxygen, and release dangerous toxins, harming fish, plants, and other aquatic organisms. By controlling algal growth, LG Sonic's ultrasonic technology has the power to restore entire ecosystems.

After one year of treatment, algae levels will significantly reduce as water clarity increases, encouraging plant growth and therefore, increasing oxygen levels. Our ultrasonic treatment reduces algae blooms by up to 95%, compared to no treatment.



How ultrasound targets the algae

- 1 Algae move to the water surface for photosynthesis. The ultrasound creates a sound layer at the top of a water body.
- 2 The ultrasound affects algae's vertical movement by fixing them in the water column.
- 3 Without sunlight and nutrients, the algae sink to the bottom, where they decompose without releasing toxins.
- 4 In time, bacteria will degrade the algae.



MPC-Buoy components

Solar-powered

- 3× 200 Wp high quality solar panel that provide power all year-round in any country
- 1× 24 Volt, 40 AMP lithium battery
- Switches to energy-saving program during periods of low sun irradiation

Smart communication system

- 4G, Satellite, LAN
- Real-time water quality data with the MPC-View software
- Integrated alarm functions



4 ultrasonic transmitters

- Treatment range: 2600 ft in diameter
- Integrated Aquawiper™: automatic cleansing system for the transmitters
- Chameleon Technology™ adjusts the ultrasonic program to specific water conditions

Anchored floating construction

- Aluminium powder coated frame
- UV and corrosion resistant construction
- Unsinkable floats

Complete quality sensor package

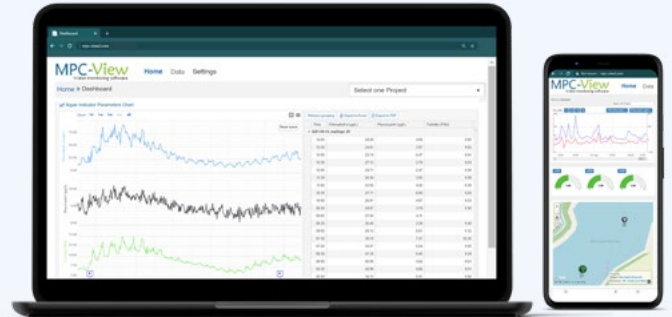
- In-situ water quality sensors to provide real-time data
- Monitors DO, turbidity, pH, chlorophyll α , phycocyanin, and temperature
- Automatic antifouling wiper ensures optimal readings

Get real-time water quality insights

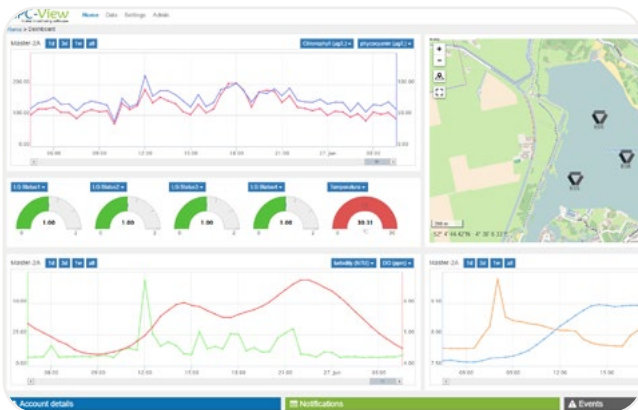
Meet the MPC-View

MPC-View is an advanced web-based software. It provides a complete water quality overview of one or more water bodies.

- ✔ Real-time insights into your water quality
- ✔ Data transfer through 4G or satellite
- ✔ Ultrasonic programs change based on the water quality data received



MPC-View software features



- ✔ The software receives, summarizes, and publishes data into charts, tables, and spreadsheets on your personal webpage.
- ✔ Allows you to follow the algae treatment progress and the status of the units.



- ✔ Based on the data, ecologists, biologists and technicians from LG Sonic modify the ultrasonic program for effective treatment.
- ✔ Set alarms for changing water conditions and maintenance activities.

Remote sensing is also integrated into MPC-View. This allows you to view the historic data of a specific water body, and further optimize the treatment.

Technical specifications



<p>3x aluminum framed polyethylene buoy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material: Rotationally-moulded UV-stabilized HDPE polyethylene • Filling: Closed-cell polyurethane foam • Buoy frame: Anodized aluminum • Weight: 33 lbs • Size: 47 × 23.5 × 8 in • Buoyancy capacity 600 lbs 	<p>Solar panels (3x)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar cell: Monocrystalline cell • Rated Power (Pmax): 200 Wp Weight: 35.3 lbs • Connectors IP67 • Size: 62.2 × 32 × 1.4 in
<p>Telemetry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSM/GPRS • CDMA (optional) • Radio (optional) • GPS (optional) • Iridium Satellite (optional) 	<p>Data acquisition system</p> <p>4 x analog channel (user-configurable for either 4-20mA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x RS485 port for instruments • 1 x high frequency pulse counting channel • 1 SDI-12 input • 3X RS232
<p>Battery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1× 24 volt lithium lifepo4 • Capacity: 40 Ah • Weight: 33 lbs 	<p>Solar Charge Controller</p> <p>Overcharge and Deep discharge protection Ip68 Protection</p>

Water quality sensor package

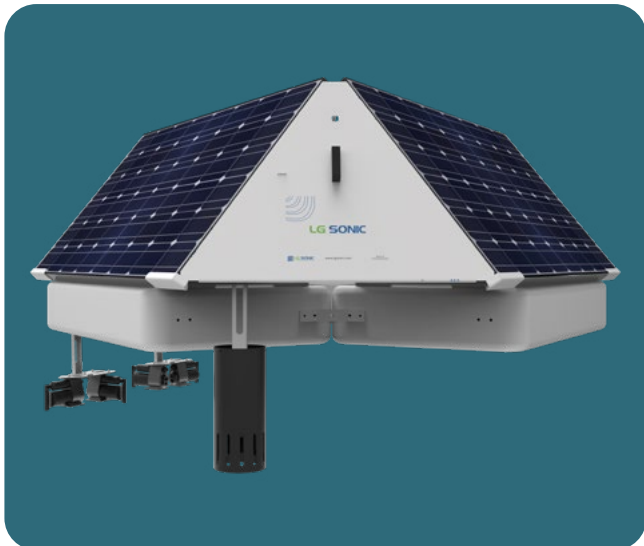
<p>Fluorescence, including anti-fouling wiper: chlorophyll a, phycocyanin, turbidity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 470nm – Chlorophyll a • 610nm – Phycocyanin • 685nm Turbidity 	<p>Dissolved Oxygen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optical measure by luminescence • Measure ranges: • 0.00 to 20.00 mg/L • 0.00 to 20.00 ppm • 0-200% 	<p>pH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined electrode • special glass, Ag/AgCl ref. • Gelled electrolyte (KCl) • Range 0 – 14 pH • Resolution 0,01 pH • Accuracy +/- 0,1 pH
<p>Temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology CTN • Range 32°F to 122°F • Resolution 0,02°F • Accuracy ± 0,9°F • Response time < 5 s 		<p>It is possible to add additional sensors to the water quality sensor package.</p>

What other products do you need?

Vertical profiling system

LG Sonic Vertical Profiler can be pre-set to take samples from a wide range of depths within a water body and measure key water parameters in real-time. Data is transmitted through 4G, radio or satellite to the MPC-View online software.

- Easy maintenance: can be done from the boat, without bringing it back to shore
- Possible to measure up to 330 ft in depth
- 50% more affordable than other Vertical Profilers on the market



PO₄ sensor

By measuring PO₄ in a water body, you're able to predict harmful algae blooms and you gain a better understanding of the different PO₄ sources in your water.

- Reliable measurements at different depths
- 2-POINT calibration with each measurement
- High durability of reagents
- User-friendly and highly customizable
- More affordable than other PO₄ sensors
- Operates completely autonomously
- The sensor can be supplied on a stable buoy

Weather station

Our Weather Station is a low-maintenance unit that enables more accurate algae bloom predictions by integrating local weather data into your MPC-Buoy and MPC-View software.

- Real-time weather data
- Highly customizable
- Low maintenance



Our customers

We work together with top-level water and energy utilities.



American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. public water and wastewater utility.

To control harmful algae and eliminate foul odor and taste issues, American Water installed MPC-Buoy systems in their reservoir located in New Jersey. Amongst other positive results, the utility achieved 100% chemical reduction in the reservoir



In California, the MPC-Buoy technology is controlling algae in an open water reservoir where treated reclaimed water is stored to be later used for irrigation.

Since the start of the ultrasonic treatment, overall algae levels have decreased. TSS, pH, and dissolved oxygen levels have also improved, allowing Vallecitos to provide higher water quality to their customers.



For years, power generating company NIPSCO tried lowering TSS levels using algaecide, but it never gave consistent results.

Since the installation of five MPC-Buoy systems in the spring of 2019, TSS levels remained at lower levels than 3 ppm. Additionally, the company could keep pH and TSS in check, complying with EPA's NPDES permit limits.



After installing the MPC-Buoy in their wastewater pond, American Crystal Sugar Company has reduced chlorophyll-a levels by up to 85%.

As a result, TSS values lowered, enabling them to comply with the NPDES limits. American Crystal Sugar is the first company in the sugar beets industry to start using ultrasonic technology for improving water quality.

About LG Sonic

We're global leaders in sustainable algae management. Our patented ultrasound integrated into our technologies can be remotely controlled by our team of experts.

For over 10 years, we've invested in research and development. Today, we deliver technological solutions that restore aquatic ecosystems without the use of chemicals or other pollutants.

100+

Clients

55+

Countries

12+

Industries served



LG Sonic US

In 2018, we opened our US office and expanded our business in North America. Ever since, we've been able to better service the needs of our customers. We are running algae treatment projects across the states, including California, New York, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Georgia.

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Award-Winning Innovation



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Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-12

Project Title: TMBCI Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation Phase II
Applicant: Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa
Primary Contact: Jeff Desjarlais, Jr.
Total Project Costs: \$147,741
OHF Request: \$105,741

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$17,000	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	Cash
\$15,000	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	Cash
\$10,000	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	In-Kind
\$42,000.00	Total	

Percentage of Matching Funds: 28%

Project Duration: One year

Major Directive: D

Additional Directive:

Summary of Project: The Project involves the installation of two handicapped-accessible fishing piers, a restroom facility, and two picnic arbors at Belcourt Lake; the project would renovate a historic boy scout camp site to provide additional public access to the lake.

Technical Committee Comments:

- Mentions landscaping the camp area and planting new native trees and shrubs in the Objectives. Identifies the activity in the timeline. Outlines \$10,000 in Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind) in the Budget. References "Seed and Seedlings Actual Documentation" in Budget Information. But there are no plant species identified, stock sizes, planting plan or bids/quotes.
- Recommended condition: "For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan."

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

Funded Projects

Contract	Total Project Cost	Title	Award Amount	Amount Expended	Project Timeframe
4-56	\$70,000	TMBCI Sky Chief Park Fishing Pier Project	\$60,000	\$60,000	Completed
12-136	\$71,250	Sky Chief Park Restroom Facilities Project	\$53,438	\$50,554.90	Completed
13-143	\$99,097	Sky Chief Park Fishing Dock Project	\$74,000	\$74,000	Completed
15-157	\$68,567	Belcourt Lake Park Rejuvenation Project	\$48,567	\$0	Six months
Totals	\$308,914.00		\$184,554.90	\$184,554.90	

Unsuccessful Applications

Round	Request	Total Project Cost	Title	Vote
1-BBB	\$508,600	\$700,290	Turtle Mountain Chippewa Outdoor Heritage Fund	0-12
2-19	\$60,000	\$90,000	TMBCI Sky Chief Park Educational Stewardship Lodge	4-7
3-26	\$40,000	\$50,000	TMBCI Sky Chief Park Playground Project	3-8
5-27	\$120,000	\$150,000	TMBCI Historic Preservation Stewardship Lodge	1-10
6-19	\$36,000	\$46,000	TMBCI Belcourt Lake Park Community Rest Rooms Project	1-10
7-18	\$50,000	\$70,000	Turtle Mountain Chippewa Fishing Dock Project	2-9
9-17	\$36,000	\$46,000	TMBCI Belcourt Lake Park Restroom Project	N/A
Totals	\$850,600.00	\$1,152,290.00		

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name: TMBCI Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation, Phase II – “Boy Scout Camp”

Name of Organization: Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa

Federal Tax ID#

Contact Person/Title Jeff Desjarlais, Jr, TMBCI Natural Resources Director

Address PO Box 900, Highway 281 W

City Belcourt

State North Dakota

Zip Code 58316

E-mail Address desjarlaisjr.jeffrey@yahoo.com

Web Site Address (If applicable): www.tmchippewa.com

Phone 701-477-2640

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa proposes to renovate the Belcourt Lake “Boy Scout Camp” site so that it is more accessible and usable for members of the tribe and visitors to the TM Reservation. The site is in need of upgrade due to age and limited access to the site. The Park was once a hub for fishing, swimming, picnicking and other recreational activities. The total amount requested from the ND Outdoor Heritage Fund is \$105,741 and the tribe will contribute \$42,000 in cash and in-kind tribal resources for a total project budget of \$147,741. The amenities to be purchased and erected include two (2) handicapped-accessible fishing piers, a rest room facility, and two (2) picnic arbors. The tribal Natural Resources Department, with support from the tribal Senior & Youth program, will be responsible for all purchasing, construction, and maintenance of the Boy Scout Camp Park amenities.

Goal: To renovate the Fish Lake “Boy Scout Camp” with essential amenities to better serve members of the tribe and visitors to the reservation.

Objectives:

1. Prepare the Boy Scout camp for future development by grading and leveling the property.
2. Construct two (2) picnic arbors with the assistance of tribal Elder/Youth program.
3. Purchase and install (2) fishing piers constructed meeting high quality standards.
4. Purchase and install one (1) self-contained restroom facility.
5. Landscape the camp area and plant new native trees and shrubs.
6. Publicize the Belcourt Lake ‘Boy Scout Camp’ site in tribal promotional campaigns.
7. Properly maintain the park site for seasonal usage (fall, winter, spring, summer).

Project Duration: One year from start of construction to completion.

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa intends to draw down funds upon completion of project.

Amount of Grant request: \$ 105,741

Total Project Costs: \$ 147,741

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$ 42,000

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$17,000	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	Cash for picnic arbors
\$15,000	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	Cash for site work expenses
\$10,000	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	In-kind for landscaping
\$		
\$		

\$42,000		
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Certifications

x I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

x I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

The TMBCI Tribal Government oversees the Department of Natural Resources (NR) who manages the wildlife and fish, bison, parks and recreation, agricultural, and other natural and cultural resources on Turtle Mountain Tribal lands. The NR Department maintains a full-time staff and partners with local training programs such as Summer Youth, Adult Workforce Training, and Experience Works (tribal elders age 55 and over) to assist the NR throughout the year.

Mission Statement: The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa is committed to preserving and protecting the natural and cultural resources of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation for the benefit of present and future generations of tribal members and for those who visit our Reservation.

As a tribal nation, it is an obligation and duty to protect our natural resources. It is inherited within our traditional beliefs that have been passed down for generations. It is also critical that we pass down to our youth the importance of preserving our natural resources. This is best practiced through “holistic teachings” and the integration of educational and cultural programming, recreational and wellness activities, and outdoor experiential learning.

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement

certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

The purpose of the TMBCI grant application is to continue renovating the Belcourt Lake watershed with this application focusing on Phase II that includes a site locally known as the 'Boy Scout Camp'. This will include 1) site work within park perimeter 2) purchasing and installing two handicapped-accessible fishing piers 3) purchasing one rest room units with sections for men and women and 4) constructing two picnic arbors and 5) landscaping the property.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Tribal Government recently passed a resolution to support the restoration and development of the Belcourt (Fish) Lake, named the "Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation" Project. Belcourt Lake is the tribe's largest Lake and is located 3 miles north of Belcourt, adjacent to a newly paved BIA Road and paved Bike/Walk Path.

The Belcourt Lake is accessible to tribal members and will be ideally suited for Park development which will include facility and infrastructure improvements, fishing docks/piers, shoreline restoration, community restrooms, playground equipped with commercially safe equipment, and youth Pow Wow Arbor.

The Belcourt Lake has traditionally been a hub for recreational activities and once hosted a beachfront park with a fishing pier, roundhouse community arbor, and a playground. All amenities have since been removed due to age and dilapidation, and lack of community sponsorship due to limited resources. The tribal Natural Resources Department has been an advocate for renewing interest in reviving the Belcourt Lake front property, which is owned and managed by the Tribe.

The Belcourt Lake includes opportunities for fishing, walking and nature trails, swimming and water sports, individual and group picnic facilities, and wildlife viewing opportunities -- as these may be developed carefully within the context of an integrated stewardship and management plan.

The Turtle Mountain Community College, through their Heavy Equipment Operator degree program, has agreed to assist the tribe by providing site development work at the Boy Scout Camp site. The college will utilize their equipment and instructional program to provide valuable work training experience for their students enrolled in their program. The site is in dire need of leveling and tree and shrub removal as well as watershed embankment work. The college and NR Department mutually agreed that the tribe would pay for maintenance and fuel.

The handicapped fishing piers will be constructed by the local tribal manufacturing firm – Metalworks Industries. The firm has built fishing piers for the Natural Resources Department in the past and they have been a popular addition to our lakes. Metalworks has also fabricated metal bench braces, garbage bins, and other necessary amenities for the Natural Resources Department. One fishing pier will be situated on the south side of the Belcourt Boy Scout while the other will be located on the north

side. The Fishing Piers will be constructed using USA made materials as that is policy of the tribe and a directive given to tribal enterprises.

The rest room unit will be purchased and installed by Boom Concrete, Inc. who are based in South Dakota. The Boom Clovermist Double Vault Toilet is self-contained and is sectioned for men and women. The tribe recently purchased two units that will housed within the tribal park vicinities. The company will set-up and install the rest room for additional fees.

The picnic arbors will be constructed by the Natural Resources Department with some finished wood from the Sky Chief Park wood mill. The tribal elder and youth program will supply the manpower using the equipment available to the park. The 16 ft by 24 ft arbors will be faced with metal siding and roofing and all wood will be stained for longevity.

Working collaboratively with the tribal tourism Director, the NR Director will promote the new Belcourt Lake 'Boy Scout Camp' site in all available media campaigns and outlets. The tribal Tourism Department is an active member with several state and national Tourism organizations that promote tourism activities in Indian Country. The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa is a big draw due to its cultural significance and natural landscape and bountiful waterways.

Timeline:	Month 1-3	Survey Boy Scout Camp site TMCC Heavy Machinery Site work Pre-order Rest Room Unit Mill wood for Picnic Arbor Pre-order Fishing Piers Prepare quarterly progress report
	Months 4-6	Install Rest Room Unit Construction of Picnic Arbors Construction of Fishing Piers TMCC Heavy Machinery site work Prepare quarterly progress report
	Months 7-9	TMCC Heavy Machinery site work Construction of Fishing Piers Install Picnic Arbors Prepare quarterly progress report
	Months 10-12	Installation of Fishing Piers Landscaping and tree planting Initiate promotional campaign Prepare final summation progress report

Major benefits of the proposed Belcourt Lake Boy Scout Camp rejuvenation project:

1. Attract more local and off-reservation visitors to the Belcourt Lake area.
2. Provide fishing and recreational opportunities for the handicapped.
3. Fishing Piers railing will provide additional safety to fishing patrons.
4. Will enhance the local tribal tourism industry.
5. Provide healthy environment that promotes social, mental and physical well-being.

6. Provide shade to protect park patrons from heat and rain.

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? Yes No

If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The Sky Chief Park complex is managed by the tribal Natural Resources Department and is headed by Mr. Jeff Desjarlais, Jr (JJ). Mr. Desjarlais is spearheading the Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation project in collaboration with several key partners/stakeholders who have been involved since the development phase of the project. These agencies include:

1) TMBCI Tribal Government (www.tmchippewa.com) – provides a steady source of funding toward the tribal Natural Resources Department and oversees a diverse array of federal, state, and tribal programs on behalf of the tribe. A professional Financial Audit is conducted yearly.

2) Turtle Mountain Community College (www.tm.edu.com) – local tribal college that provides higher educational services as well as job preparation training. TMCC is was established in 1972 and is accredited by North Central Association (NCA). A new facility was constructed in 2001 that borders the Belcourt Lake and therefore is a committed partner in taking stewardship of the lake and surrounding natural resources.

3) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) -- has trust responsibilities and provides funding for our Natural Resources including a Youth/Elder mentoring employment program.

4) ND Parks & Recreation - provides funding and technical support in the areas of parks and recreation. There are set-aside funds for Native led projects within the state of North Dakota.

The NR Department meet bi-weekly to discuss developmental efforts & implementation strategies in regard to the Sky Chief Park complex. During the meetings, conference calls and video chats are set up with a host of agencies that have contributed to the needs of the tribe's natural resources.

To assure progress success, the NR Department is guided by several plans in relation to stewarding the tribe' natural resources including:

TMBCI Sky Chief Park Management Plan – currently under review and revision the plan guides the tribal 1,313 acre park. The park contains a relatively natural landscape that includes two lakes, a diversity of natural habitats and cultural features and provide opportunities for a range of nature based outdoor recreational activities. The long term vision of the Park is "to preserve the Sky Chief Park's natural and cultural heritage values."

TMBCI Fish Management Plan 2018-2028 -a comprehensive plan developed with the support of US. Fish & Wildlife and conducted by fish management specialist –Samuel Hultberg and Josh Wert. The

plan is an essential guide in monitoring the numerous tribal lakes and waterways located within the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Reservation.

Belcourt Heritage Park Plan – a newly developed Park that will promote and help sustain Chippewa traditional beliefs, practices, and traditions. A newly constructed Cultural Community Center and Pow Wow Arbor will be constructed this summer to host an ever-increasing number (over 5,000) of visitors to our traditional Little Shell and TM Days Celebrations each year.

Belcourt Veterans Park Plan – a park hosted by the large contingent of tribal veterans who served in the armed forces. The site was recently given an upgrade with a new Playground and soon to be constructed Water Splash Pad for our youth.

TMBCI Tourism Plan – to guide local tribal tourism industry and to promote amenity upgrade improvements.

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

The Tribal Natural Resources Director (JJ) will assure that the tasks and activities of the project are accomplished in an efficient and timely manner. The Tribal Government has assigned Mr. Ron Trottier, District II Councilman, to be liaison with the NR team and to assure the needs of the tribe are addressed.

A quarterly and yearly progress report will be prepared by the NR Director who will in turn disseminate it to the tribal council, TMCC, and BIA for review and discussion. These reports will include the level of progress made toward project objectives, timelines, and measurable outcomes. They will also formulate the basis for reporting to the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund.

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds.

NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Fishing Piers	\$73,096	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$73,096
Rest Room Unit	\$32,645	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$32,645
Picnic Arbor		\$17,000	\$	\$	\$	\$17,000

contributions of approximately \$20,000.

- Sky Chief Park Fishing Piers – funded three (3) handicapped accessible fishing docks that were placed at Wheaton, Jarvis and Gordon lakes. Funded by ND Outdoor Heritage fund for \$74,000 with tribal match of \$25,000.
- AmeriCorps Program – to hire young adults between ages 18-24 to assist in Sky Chief Park development and operation. First year funding level at \$75,000
- Portable Saw Mill Equipment and facility– to purchase portable saw mill equipment that will be used to make park structures such as cabins, picnic tables, signage, etc. A 32' x 60' foot metal building is currently being constructed to house the portable wood mill operation. Thus far, over \$500,000 has been committed to the project with tribal and BIA funds.
- Tribal Senior Program – to hire seniors ages 55 and over to assist with park maintenance including mowing grass, litter disposal, shoreline brushing, etc. Funded by BIA at \$80,000.
 - Tribal Youth Program – to hire youth ages 14-18 to assist to work alongside seniors which is funded by BIA at \$65,000.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

Any shortcomings in funding will be addressed by meeting with the Tribal Government to determine what tribal resources are available to meet the financial needs of the project. The tribe has been very committed to the Natural Resources Department in recognition of the vast amount of land and water that is it is responsible for. It is a beautiful habitat that has nourished the TM Chippewa for generations and provided a wealth of recreational activities and programming.

It is essential the tribal government afford Native youth every opportunity to participate in natural resource educational and social programming to assure long term sustainability. Tribal members do not have to pay park entrance fees and almost all events initiated at the Belcourt lake complex is free to the public.

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? * *There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa has access to all local media such as the Turtle Mountain Times & Turtle Mountain Star newspapers, tribal radio KEYA-FM radio, and social media such as facebook and youtube. The tribe will take advantage of these opportunities and will assure that the ND Outdoor Heritage fund will receive recognition and promotional coverage within these media streams. A plaque recognizing all financial partners will be mounted at the entrance to refurbished 'Boy Scout Camp' site.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? x Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;

- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation
- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular

meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

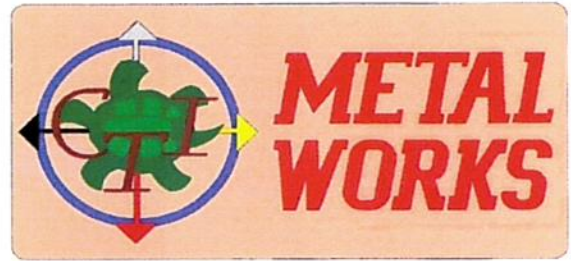
The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

CTI METAL WORKS

PO BOX 900 HWY 5 WEST
4162 US HWY 281
BELCOURT ND 58316



QUOTE

BILL TO

Turtle Mountain Tribe
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 900
Belcourt, ND 58316

SHIP TO

Quote Date: 5/19/2023
Valid For: 30 days

DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
828 Dock- 8' X 28' Portable Fish Dock Walkway	2		73096.20
Raw Material			
Miscellaneous Hardware			
Dock Set Up			
8' X 28' Total			
Color: Aqua Green			

SUBTOTAL	73096.20
DISCOUNT	0.00
SUBTOTAL LESS DISCOUNT	73096.20
TAX RATE	0.00%
TOTAL TAX	0.00
SHIPPING/HANDLING	0.00
Quote Total	\$ 73,096.20

Thank you for your business!

Terms & Instructions

Payment terms: 50% Down Payment. Please provide balance of payment within 30 days of complete.


Approved By

5-19-23
Project Manager

Job Title

Date

BOOM

Concrete, Inc.

Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: lfox@boomcon.com

Boom Clovermist Vault Toilets

Toilet Style



Clovermist Double
\$22,000.00

Clovermist Double:
With Chase \$25,500.00

Roof Color

Other color options available upon request



Autumn Brown/Teakwood



Federal Standard Brown



Teakwood/Teakwood



Cedarwood/Teakwood



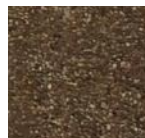
Deep Charcoal/Deep Char-



Sandstone /Teakwood

Wall Texture

Please see page 3 for our Standard Exterior options for the Clovermist Toilet models.



Exposed Aggregate



Board Batt w/LapSiding Federal Stanard



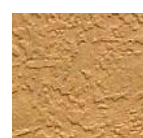
Non Stained Colonial Dry Stack



Barnwood /Stained Colonial Dry Stack



Colonial Dry Stack-Stained



Stucco Sandstone



Barnwood-Sandstone



Replace this...
with a BOOM!




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Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: lfox@boomcon.com

Boom Clovermist Additional Options

Click to Select	Toilet Options/ Prices	Toilet Option Pictures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chain Door Strap \$ 138.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plastic Urinal \$ 75.00 /each	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Waste Receptacle \$ 270.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other Option Exterior wall texture—Barnwood	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other Option 3% Tero Fee (if applies)	950.85
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation \$ <u>4,375.00</u>	Delivery to Belcourt ND
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Full Installation \$ <u>3,000.00</u>	Digging & backfilling for the vault

Click to Select	Toilet Options/ Prices	Toilet Option Pictures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Raptor Vent Screen/Rain Cap \$250.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double Plastic Vault Liner \$ 1,500.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solar Light Kit \$750.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gojo Purell Hand Sanitizer Dispenser \$ 70.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solar Vent Fan \$886.00	

Total Price Per Unit = \$32,645.85

LOCATION OF TOILET:
 Various areas around Belcourt ND

Boom Concrete Sales Associate:

Signature _____ Date _____

Customer:

Signature _____ Date _____

BOOM

Concrete, Inc.

Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: lfox@boomcon.com

Boom Clovermist Double Vault Toilets

Other texture and color options available upon request

Exterior wall textures and colors can be custom made to match specifications



All Double models come with Barnwood Exterior unless otherwise specified.





TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

4180 Hwy 281
P.O. BOX 900
BELCOURT, ND 58316

(701) 477-2640
www.tmchippewa.com

May 23, 2023

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Attn: ND Industrial Commission

The TMBCI Natural Resource Department will build 2 picnic arbors as phase 2 of the Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation project.

2- 16x24 Picnic Arbors with concrete.

Budget:

Construction Materials-	\$7,000.00
Concrete-	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
	<u>\$17,000.00</u>

Jeff Desjarlais, Jr. TMBCI Natural Resources Director



TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

4180 Hwy 281
P.O. BOX 900
BELCOURT, ND 58316

(701) 477-2600
Fax: (701) 477-0916
www.tmchippewa.com

May 23, 2023

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Attn: ND Industrial Commission

Letter of Commitment

On behalf of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, I would like to express my full support for the Natural Resources proposed project – renovation of Belcourt Lake’s ‘Boy Scout Camp’ site. The site was once a popular fishing and camping area and is now in need of site development work that includes adding amenities to best serve our tribal population as well as influx of visitors who come from all over the country.

I speak for many tribal members when I advocate that this project will serve a very beneficial need for our tribal members. My family and I spent many hours taking advantage of the many recreational opportunities afforded by Belcourt Lake. Because of our growing population and tribal development activities around our lakes and streams, it is critical time to invest resource into enhancing activities that promote healthy living. Our tribe, as typical with many other tribal nations, have suffered from sedentary lifestyles. It burdens our health care system and the costs for health care on the reservation is abnormally high compared to non-native communities.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa is committed to providing the necessary match funds of 25% that will include both cash and in-kind tribal resources. Please look favorable on our tribal OHF application and we sincerely appreciate the past support of that you have given in the past. I look forward to working cooperatively with Mr. JJ Desjarlais in implementing activities to restore the Belcourt Lake “Boy Scout Camp” site. I assure that the Sky Chief Park will continue to be publicly accessible to tribal members as well as visitors to the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation.

Sincerely,

Ron Trottier

Ron Trottier, District II Representative
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa

cc: TMBCI Tribal Council members
Jeff Desjarlais, Jr. TMBCI Natural Resources Director
Lyndon Desjarlais, BIA Agency Superintendent

**Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa
2018-2028 Management Plan**

**Samuel Hultberg and Josh Wert
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Missouri River FWCO
3425 Miriam Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58501
701-355-8576**

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I. **Introduction**

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Natural Resources Division (TMNRD) has taken an active role in the monitoring of fish communities from lakes found within the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Reservation. Fish community data used for estimating population abundance occur annually. The data collected will determine management decisions at each lake.

Though the TMNRD is responsible for coordinating overall efforts for managing reservation and other jurisdictional lakes, the department recognizes that many agencies, organizations, and individuals have a role in assisting with management practices. The federal government has an ongoing relationship with federally recognized Native American Tribes and plays a key role in developing management plans and assisting with data collection. Treaties, statutes, executive orders, judicial decisions, define the relationship between the federal government and each tribe, and agreements not found within state and local governments. With collaboration between the federal and tribal conservation offices, conservation efforts can effectively conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats.

Aquatic resources are fundamental building blocks of all ecosystems. They provide essential ecological processes in which terrestrial ecosystems depend on. Inconsistent management has been a problem associated with the aquatic resources on the Turtle Mountain Reservation. Annual data collection is necessary to ensure aquatic resources are healthy. Like many North American fisheries, threats to aquatic resources include loss of habitat, degradation of water quality, exotic species introduction, poor land use and watershed planning, and introductions of pesticides and other pollutants.

Long-term sustainability of these fisheries will depend on the ability to recognize, evaluate, correct, and monitor these problems.

II. **History**

The Turtle Mountain Reservation is in the Turtle Mountain geographical area of north central North Dakota of Rolette County. The land found within the Turtle Mountains formed by erosion and glacial deposition. Glacial ice once covered the entire area and once that ice began to recede, large debris deposited to form the Turtle Mountains. Within these deposits, the glacier carved many shallow lakes and wetlands that sculpted the rolling hills and ravines in which streams flowed.

These carved out glacial lakes produce some unique recreational opportunities within the state of North Dakota. Among the many lakes that are found within the Turtle Mountains, the lakes that are most commonly fished on the reservation are the natural lakes of Jarvis and Wheaton and the two impounded reservoirs of Gordon and Belcourt (Fish). Stocking, by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been ongoing to help support a recreational fishery. There are also many smaller lakes in the area known to support natural populations of fish including yellow perch and northern pike.

In 2002, the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council passed into legislation, the first ever comprehensive Game and Fish Code. This code serves to regulate hunting and fishing activities within tribal jurisdiction. These regulations allow the tribe to assume greater control over the planning and implementation of game and fisheries activities, which include the development of management strategies for its aquatic resources.

III. Definition of Terms

- **N** – All the individuals of the same species within a defined geographic location at a given time.
- **CPUE – Catch per Unit Effort** – The number or weight of organisms captured with a defined unit of sampling or fishing effort.
- **Population Abundance** – Biomass or numbers of individuals in a population, a portion of the population (such as a year-class), or a sample.
- **WPUE – Weight per Unit Effort** – An indirect measure of the weight of a target species. Changes in the weight per unit effort infers a change to the target species' true weight.
- **Mean Length** – The average length of the target species.
- **Mean Weight** – The average weight of the target species.
- **Wr – Relative Weight** – An index of condition calculated by dividing the weight of a fish by a length-specific standard weight for that species.
- **Avg. Wr** – The average relative weight of the target species.
- **PSD – Proportional Stock Density** – The percentage of a sample of “stock-length” fish that also are greater than or equal to “quality length.” Stock and quality lengths are species-specific.
- **RSD – Relative Stock Density** – The percentage of “stock-length” fish that also are in a defined length interval of larger fish. Stock lengths and larger length-classes (“quality,” “preferred,” “memorable,” and “trophy”) are species-specific.

IV. Belcourt (Fish) Lake

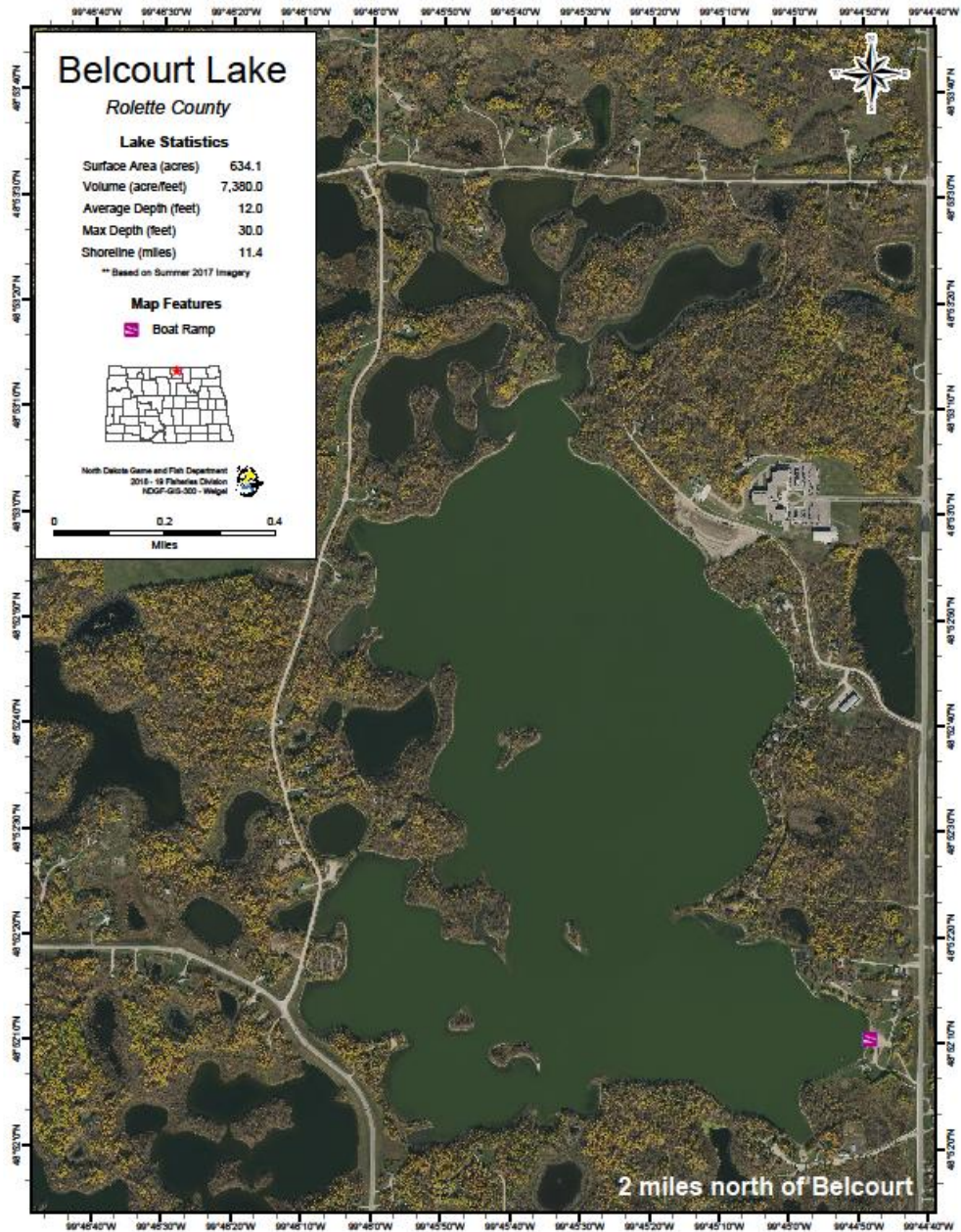


Figure 1: Belcourt Lake found 2 miles north of Belcourt, ND. Picture taken for the ND Game and Fish Website.

A. Inventory

1. **Legal Description:** Township 162 N, Range 70 W, Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8.
2. **Location to nearest town:** Approximately 1.5 miles north of Belcourt, ND.
3. **Ownership:** Considered federal waters by virtue of its location within the exterior boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Reservation. Management of the lake lies primarily with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa with trust oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDOJ).

4. **Type:** Reservoir
5. **Size:** 633.9 Surface Acres
6. **Elevation:** Average elevation is 2010 feet amsl
7. **Maximum Depth:** 30 feet **Average Depth:** 12 feet
8. **Volume:** 7380 acre-feet of water at max height (2,404,773,000 gallons)
9. **Shoreline miles:** 4.10 miles
10. **Priority Score:** Tier 3
11. **Lake Assessment:** None as of 2018
12. **Watershed Size:** Not determined
13. **Location of normal outlet:** Southeast corner of lake at spillway
14. **Littoral area:** 0-16 feet from shoreline

B. Development

1. Belcourt Lake has two boat ramps for recreational use. Slater’s Beach (SE corner) has a single poured concrete slab ramp that is accessible with higher water levels. Red Bear point (W shore) also has a ramp that is useable during low water levels. The Bureau of Indian Affairs places a dock adjacent to the boat ramp and Slater’s Beach. Lighting is also available at Slater’s Beach that consists of a street light that illuminates with the onset of dusk. No fish cleaning facilities exist.

C. Fishery

1. General Description

- a. Belcourt Lake is a reservoir created by the impoundment of Ox Creek. The dam structure consists of an earthen embankment with a concrete primary spillway. Primary control of the spillway is by a series of floodgates that regulate flow. Original creation of Belcourt Lake was for a municipal water source for the reservation. Modern use is for recreation and flood control. Dam and spillway maintenance was conducted in 2018 (**More information needed**).

2. Species List

Table 1: Fish species found in Belcourt Lake.

Common	Uncommon	Undesired
walleye - S	bluegill - NR	black bullhead
northern pike - NR	black crappie	
yellow perch - NR	fathead minnow - NR	
S- denotes stocked		
NR – denotes natural reproduction		

3. Population Status and Trends

- a. **Walleye** – Walleye introductions began in 1930 with intermittent stocking since then. Since 2000, walleye stocking occurred every year (except 2012 and 2013). During these years, walleye stock rates ranged from 31 to 63 fingerlings per acre. High nutrient loading has an impact on walleye natural reproduction. There does not appear to be any natural reproduction of walleye occurring in Belcourt Lake.

Dissolved oxygen levels, in the winter of 2017, were extremely low causing a significant walleye winterkill. Data collected in the summer of 2018 had zero walleye captures. Walleye stocking occurred early in the summer of 2018 in an effort of reintroduction. It will take a few years for the population to bounce back barring reoccurring winterkill.

- b. **Northern pike** – Northern pike introductions began in 1952 with intermittent stocking since then. Currently, natural reproduction sustains northern pike populations. Northern pike catch rates have varied from three to six fish/net-night (Table 2) during adult population sampling in 2017 and 2018. Based on proportional stock densities, there are more northern pike in the preferred to memorable range (56%) on average in 2017 and 2018. There is also a large percentage in the quality to preferred range (29.5%) in 2017 and 2018.

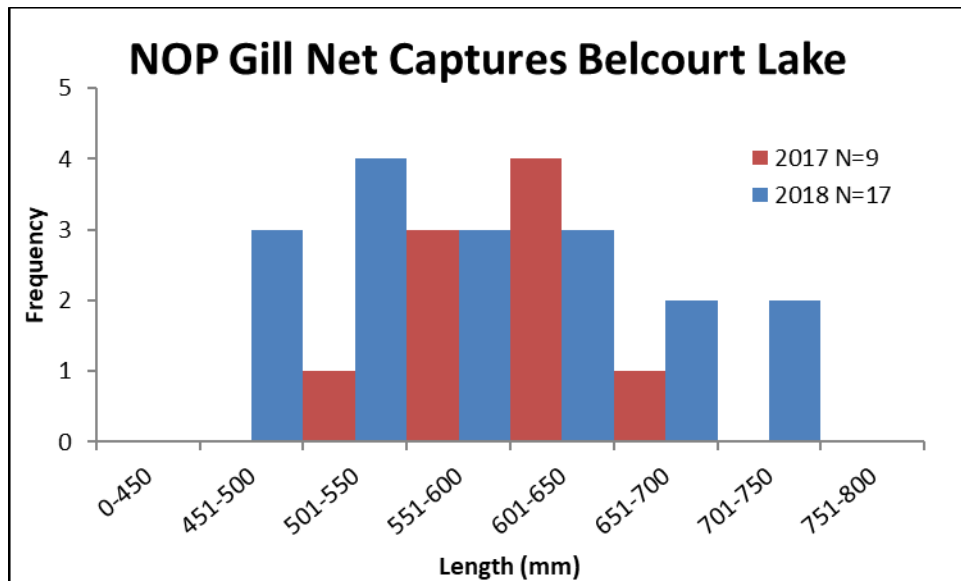


Figure 1: Length frequency histogram of northern pike found in Belcourt Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- c. **Yellow perch** – Yellow perch introductions began in 1942 with intermittent stocking since then. Currently, natural reproduction sustains yellow perch populations. Yellow perch catch rates have remained constant in 2017 and 2018 with captures varying from 13 to 15 fish/net-night (Table 2). Based on proportional stock densities, there are more yellow perch in the stock to quality range (68.5%) on average in 2017 and 2018. There are also some larger quality to preferred fish (25%) on average in 2017 and 2018. Yellow perch growth rates appear to slow down when they reach lengths between 170 and 200 mm. Therefore, yellow perch management is as a forage fish with very few high quality yellow perch in the population.

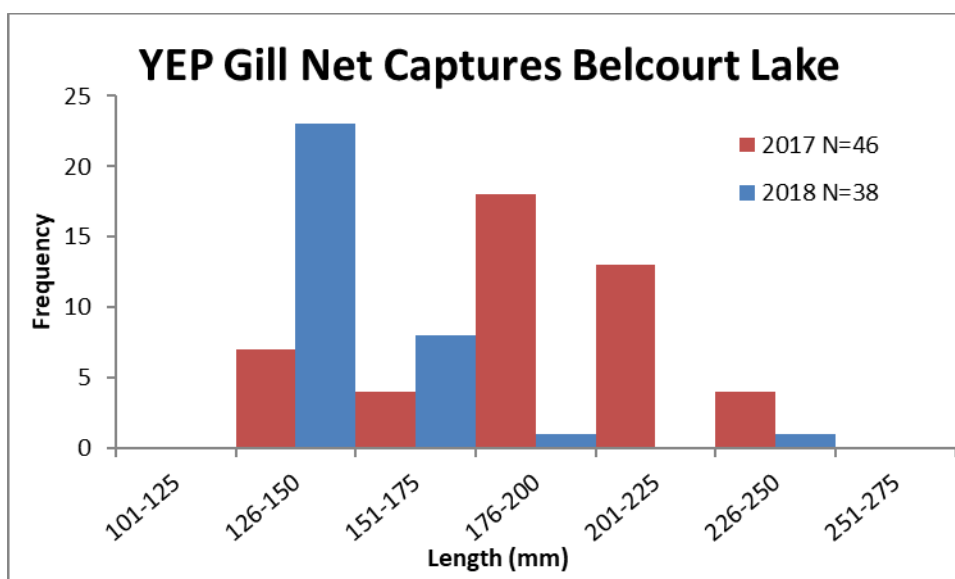


Figure 2: Length frequency histogram of yellow perch found in Belcourt Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- d. **Bluegill** – Bluegill introductions began in 1945 with zero fish stocked in the past 7 years. One adult bluegill capture occurred in 2017 with zero captures in 2018. Currently the bluegill population is at a low abundance, which might have to do with a partial winterkill in winter of 2017 and with the high abundance of black bullheads in the system.

Table 2: Population trend – 6’ x 125’ x 3/4” – 2” gill nets in Belcourt Lake in 2017 and 2018.

Target Species		2017	2018	Mean
Walleye	N	26	0	13
	CPUE (#/net-night)	8.7	0	4.35
	WPUE	8764	0	4382
	Mean Length (mm)	483	0	241.5
	Mean Weight (g)	1198	0	599
	Avg Wr	93.06	0	46.53
	PSD	12	0	6
	RSD S-Q	0	0	0
	RSD Q-P	12	0	6
	RSD P-M	46	0	23
	RSD M-T	42	0	21
		2017	2018	Mean
Northern pike	N	9	17	13
	CPUE (#/net-night)	3	5.7	4.35
	WPUE	4196.7	6954	5575.35
	Mean Length (mm)	609	592	600.5
	Mean Weight (g)	1398	1304	1351
	Avg Wr	93.06	96.3	94.68
	PSD	0	10	5
	RSD S-Q	0	29	14.5
	RSD Q-P	0	59	29.5
	RSD P-M	100	12	56
	RSD M-T	0	0	0
		2017	2018	Mean
Yellow perch	N	46	38	42
	CPUE (#/net-night)	15	12.7	13.85
	WPUE	1494	568	1031
	Mean Length (mm)	192	152	172
	Mean Weight (g)	97.4	97.4	97.4
	Avg Wr	94	109	101.5
	PSD	47	3	25
	RSD S-Q	50	87	68.5
	RSD Q-P	47	3	25
	RSD P-M	2	0	1

4. History of Angler Use

- a. The most desired species, by anglers, include walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, and bluegill. These are the species that are most sought after during all seasons. Based on population assessments, natural reproduction appears to be limited with walleye. Populations of these fish have remained constant with annual stocking and management measures. With a high nutrient load, Belcourt Lake is susceptible to periodic winterkill.

D. History of Management Actions

1. Eradications

- a. The most undesirable species found in Belcourt Lake is the black bullhead. Steps taken to remove this species has been shallow netting measures undertaken by the EPA Department. Local anglers also aid in removal through individual measures. Black bullheads compete for the same resources that desired game species use. Black bullhead removal conducted throughout the sampling season.

2. Dam Reconstruction

- a. Summer of 2018 – (More information needed)

3. Stocking

- a. The N.D. Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide stocking information. Walleye, bluegill, northern pike, yellow perch, black crapping, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, largemouth bass, and rainbow trout stockings have occurred historically.

4. Special Regulations –

- a. More information needed

E. Management Problems

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. Belcourt Lake suffers from a high nutrient load in the watershed that connects Wheaton Lake, Gordon Lake, and Belcourt Lake. Phosphorous and nitrogen are two common nutrients that are found naturally in sediment released by decomposing plant matter. In balanced levels, these nutrients can help aquatic ecosystems thrive. Chronic nutrient loading can lead to water quality issues that affect Belcourt Lake. Excess nutrient loads can cause undesired algae blooms that can cause fish kills.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa have collect water quality measurements since 2001. They requested the assistance of Houston Engineering, Inc. to identify the impacts of high nutrient loading in the Belcourt Lake watershed. Sources of this phosphorous loading includes Surface water runoff, atmospheric deposition, septic system loading, and discharge from upstream lakes.

The information collected will be useful in developing water quality goals, establish nutrient loading capacities, and provide a basis to improve management of the Belcourt Lake watershed.

2. Development

- a. Facilities – Talk with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources and N.D. Game and Fish about piers, boat ramps, docks, lights, fish cleaning stations, etc.

- b. Enhancement – None
- 3. Fishery
 - a. With Belcourt Lake being highly susceptible to winterkill, populations will need monitoring to ensure they are sustainable.
 - b. Yellow perch continue to be small and it is unlikely that Belcourt Lake will produce quality-sized perch.
 - c. Black bullheads have been a continuous problem.
- 4. Sociological
 - a. Anglers have an unrealistic expectation of the quality of perch and walleye Belcourt Lake can produce.

F. Management Goals and Objectives

- 1. Goal
 - a. To maintain Belcourt Lake as a rustic, secluded, multi-purpose, recreational lake that provides the local community with a quality outdoor experience.
- 2. Objectives
 - a. To meet the management goal by maintaining a diverse quality sport fishery for walleye, yellow perch, northern pike, and bluegill.

Table 3: Accepted stock density index ranges for balanced fish populations. Target values by sampling effort and species should equal or exceed ranges.

Species	Capture Rate	Wr	PSD
walleye	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60
northern pike	5 fish/net-night	90	30-60
bluegill	10 fish/net-night	90	20-60
yellow perch	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60

- b. Improve habitat for desired species.
- c. Upgrade the capacity of the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources to allow for improved monitoring and maintenance actions.
- d. To decrease the number of black bullhead currently in the system.
- e. Develop basic facilities and amenities to increase use of Belcourt Lake during summer months.

G. Proposed Management Actions

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. Reduce the current nutrient load in Belcourt Lake. Vegetative buffer zones can be effective at capturing excess nutrients on a waterbody. These buffers can extend 3-5 feet around the shoreline and around drainage areas.
- b. Another option would be to introduce an aeration system that increases dissolved oxygen. This would increase the activity of aerobic bacteria that would deter the growth of unwanted algae blooms.
- c. Stabilize water levels throughout the year. With the installation of box culverts below the spillway, excess spring runoff should be controllable. With stabilized water levels, the shoreline of Belcourt will not slump and erode into the lake.
- d. Bank stabilization will need implementing to prevent further erosion of the shoreline.
- e. To help control the black bullhead population, fishing tournaments that specifically target black bullheads would be a good option. This would be a great outreach opportunity to increase public awareness of the bullhead problem.

2. Development

- a. Discuss development opportunities with the Department of Natural Resources

3. Fishery

- a. Stocking of walleye (even years) and bluegill (odd years) will occur on an alternate year basis. Stocking rates will be dependent on the current population trends. There are no plans for introducing new species.

4. Sociological

- a. Regulations – Talk to the department about current regulations on fish limits.
- b. Information/Education – Information kiosks and signs posted at each boat ramp will inform the public on current regulations and management problems.
- c. Interagency Communication – Coordinate with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources on sampling dates and data collected.

H. Evaluation of Management Actions

1. Evaluation Design

- a. Summer population surveys will need to occur annually. These surveys will provide important information on population dynamics, size structure, relative abundance, condition, and reproductive success. The data collected will influence management decisions.

- b. Water quality measurements are crucial and taken periodically during late summer and mid-winter.

I. Other Management Options Considered

- 1. **Ideas?**

J. Projected Time Frame

January-February	Conduct winter water quality sampling
June	Conduct summer population sampling
July-August	Conduct summer water quality sampling

K. Literature Cited

- Carlander, K., Whitney, R., Speaker, E., and Madden, K. Evaluation of Walleye Fry Stocking in Clear Lake, Iowa, by Alternate-Year Planting. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, Vol. 89, 3, pp 249-254 (1960).
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V. Gordon Lake

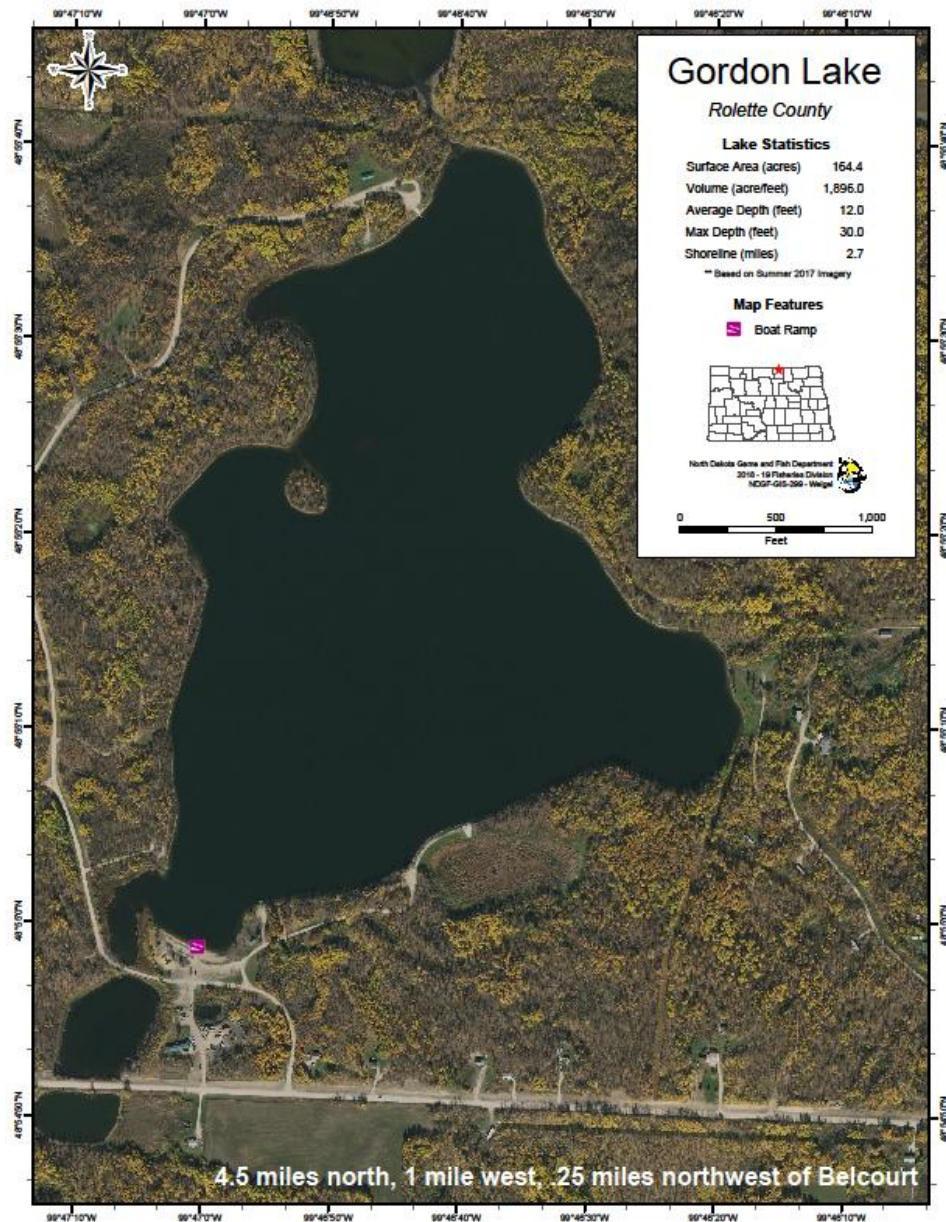


Figure 2: Gordon Lake located 4.5 miles north and 1 mile west of Belcourt, ND. Picture taken from the ND Game and Fish website.

A. Inventory

1. **Legal Description:** Township 163N, Range 70W, sections 30 and 19.
2. **Location to nearest town:** 4.5 miles north, 1 mile west, .25 miles northwest of Belcourt
3. **Ownership:** Considered federal waters by virtue of its location within the exterior boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Reservation. Management of the lake lies primarily with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa with trust oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDOJ).

4. **Type:** Gordon Lake is a reservoir created by the impoundment of an unnamed creek. The dam structure consists of an earthen embankment with an earthen primary spillway. This spillway is uncontrolled and is for emergency overflows only. Original creation of Gordon Lake was for recreation completed during the Civilian Conservation Corps era. Modern use if for recreation and flood control.
5. **Size:** 158 surface acres
6. **Elevation:** 2090 feet amsl
7. **Maximum Depth:** 25-35 feet **Average Depth:** 12 feet
8. **Volume:** 1896 acre-feet
9. **Shoreline miles:** 0.90 miles
10. **Priority Score:** Tier 4
11. **Lake Assessment:** None as of 2018
12. **Watershed Size:** Has not been formally determined
13. **Location of normal outlet:** The primary outlet is located at the southern end of the lake (NW4, NE4, Section 30 T163N R70W) at its principal spillway.
14. **Littoral area:** 0-15 feet from shore

B. Development

1. Gordon Lake has a boat ramp for recreational use on the north part of the lake. There is a single poured concrete slab ramp with a dock placed adjacent to the ramp by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Lighting is available near the boat ramp with the onset of dusk. Gordon Lake also has limited, rustic camping areas along the western and northern shores. There is no fish cleaning facility on the lake. Near the boat ramp, there is also a picnic shelter.

C. Fishery

1. **General Description**
 - a. Gordon Lake is a reservoir created by the impoundment of an unnamed creek. The dam structure consists of an earthen embankment with an earthen primary spillway. This spillway is uncontrolled and is for emergency overflows only. Original creation of Gordon Lake was for recreation and completed during the Civilian Conservation Corps era. Modern use is for recreation and flood control.
2. **Species List**

Table 4: Fish species found in Gordon Lake.

Common	Uncommon
walleye - S	bluegill - NR
northern pike - NR	fathead minnow - NR
yellow perch - NR	

S - denotes stocked
NR – denotes naturally reproduction

3. Population Status and Trends

- a. **Walleye** – Walleye introductions began in 1910 with intermittent stocking since then. Since 2003, walleye stocking occurred each year (except 2011, 2012, and 2013) at rates ranging from 32 to 99 fingerlings per acre. There does not appear to be natural reproduction occurring in Gordon Lake.

Relative weights of walleye have remained steady (Wr 's = 84.9 to 91) in the past decade. Walleye catch rates have varied from eight to 18 fish/net-night in the past decade. Based on proportional stock densities, there are more walleye in the preferred to memorable (42.7%) range on average in the past decade. There is also a high percentage of fish (on average) in the standard to quality (27.7%) range (Table 4). The population appears to be healthy, with many year classes present.

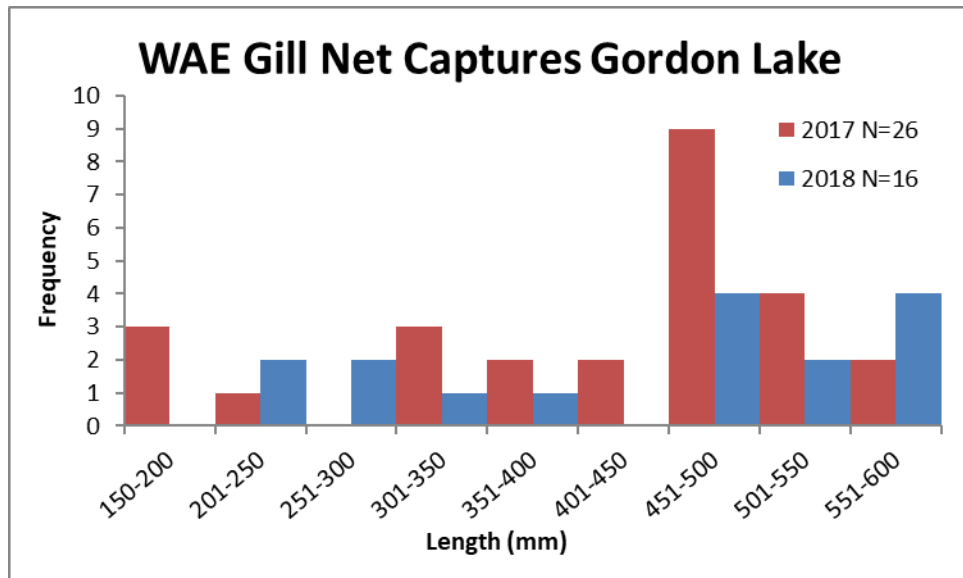


Figure 3: Length frequency histogram of walleye found in Gordon Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- b. **Northern pike** – Northern pike introductions began in 1940 with intermittent stocking since then. Northern pike stockings have not occurred 1998. Currently, natural reproduction sustains northern pike populations. Northern pike catch rates have varied from four to 10 fish/net-night in the past decade. Based on proportional stock densities, there are more fish found in the standard to quality (50.3%) range on average (Table 4) from the past decade

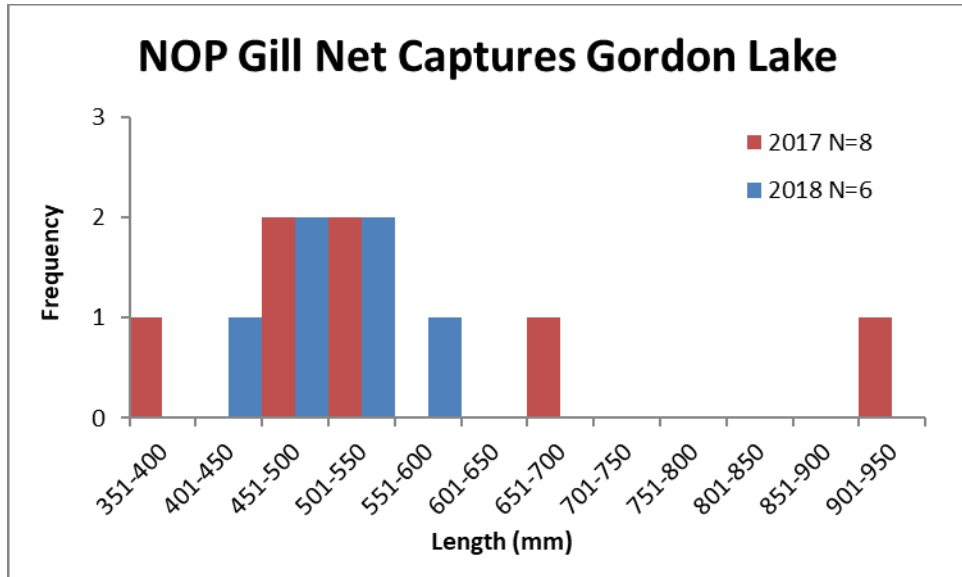


Figure 4: Length frequency histogram of northern pike found in Gordon Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- c. **Yellow perch** – Yellow perch introductions began in 1929 with intermittent stocking since then. Yellow perch stocking has not occurred since 1998. Currently, natural reproduction sustains yellow perch populations. Yellow perch catch rates have varied from six to 23 fish/net-night in the past decade. Based on proportional stock densities, yellow perch populations are comprised mainly of standard to quality (73%) sized fish (Table 4). Growth rates of yellow perch appear to slow between 130 and 200 millimeters with quality to preferred (30.7%) fish captured on average. Yellow perch management is as a forage fish for walleye and northern pike.

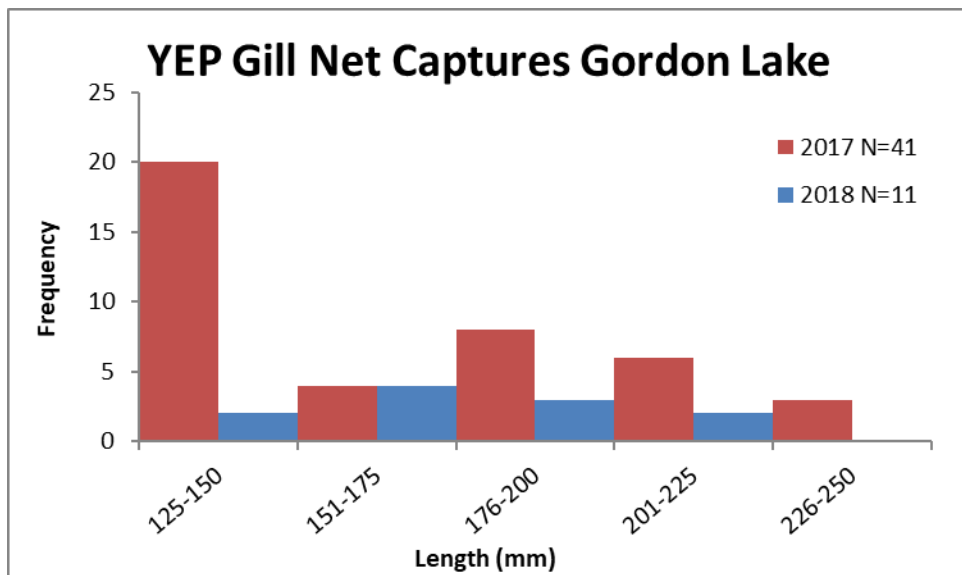


Figure 5: Length frequency histogram of yellow perch found in Gordon Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- d. **Bluegill** – Bluegill introductions began in 1929 with intermittent stocking since then. Since 2003, bluegill stock rates ranged from 50 to 297 fingerlings per acre. Currently, natural reproduction is maintaining bluegill populations. Gill nets are inefficient at capturing bluegill, with all bluegill captures occurring in trap nets. Trap net captures are primarily composed of small bluegill, which offer a forage for walleye and northern pike.

Table 5: Population trend – 6' x 125' x ¾"-2" gill nets in Gordon Lake from 2011 to 2018.

Target Species		2011	2017	2018	Mean
Walleye	N	36	26	16	26
	CPUE (#/net-night)	18	13	8	13
	WPUE	13363.5	16275.5	10104	13247.7
	Mean Length (mm)	409	480	488.8	459.3
	Mean Weight (g)	742	1252	1263	1085.7
	Avg Wr	87	91	84.9	87.6
	PSD	39	23	13	25
	RSD S-Q	39	19	25	27.7
	RSD Q-P	39	23	13	25
	RSD P-M	22	50	56	42.7
	RSD M-T	0	8	6	4.7
		2011	2017	2018	Mean
Northern pike	N	14	8	20	14
	CPUE (#/net-night)	7	4	10	17
	WPUE	4141	5095.5	8604.5	5947
	Mean Length (mm)	451	541	542	511.3
	Mean Weight (g)	592	1273	905.7	923.6
	Avg Wr	97.3	95.8	92.1	95.1
	PSD	14	25	55	31.3
	RSD S-Q	43	63	45	50.3
	RSD Q-P	14	25	55	31.3
	RSD P-M	0	12	0	4
		2011	2017	2018	Mean
Yellow perch	N	45	41	12	32.7
	CPUE (#/net-night)	22.5	20.5	6	16.3
	WPUE	1865.5	1563.5	418.5	1282.5
	Mean Length (mm)	179	172	188.8	179.9
	Mean Weight (g)	83	77	69.9	76.6
	Avg Wr	100	101.8	81.7	94.5
	PSD	13	46	33	30.7
	RSD S-Q	84	68	67	73
	RSD Q-P	13	46	33	30.7
	RSD P-M	2	0	0	0.7

4. History of Angler Use

- a. The most desired species, by anglers, include northern pike, yellow perch, bluegill, and walleye. These are the species that are most sought after during all seasons. Based on population assessments, natural reproduction has been occurring with bluegill, northern pike, and yellow perch. Populations of these fish have remained constant each year.

D. History of Management Actions

1. Eradications

- a. There has been no local expression in regards to undesirable species found in Gordon Lake.

2. Stocking

- a. The N.D. Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide stocking information. Walleye, northern pike, and yellow perch stockings have occurred historically.

3. Special Regulations

- a. More information needed.

E. Management Problems

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. Gordon Lake suffers from a high nutrient load similar to Belcourt Lake. Phosphorous and nitrogen are two common nutrients that are found naturally in sediment released by decomposing plant matter. In balanced levels, these nutrients can help aquatic ecosystems thrive. Chronic nutrient loading can lead to water quality issues that will eventually affect Gordon Lake. Excess nutrient loads can cause undesired algae blooms that can cause fish kills.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa have collect water quality measurements since 2001. They requested the assistance of Houston Engineering, Inc. to identify the impacts of high nutrient loading in the Belcourt Lake watershed. Sources of this phosphorous loading includes Surface water runoff, atmospheric deposition, septic system loading, and discharge from upstream lakes.

The information collected will be useful in developing water quality goals, establish nutrient loading capacities, and provide a basis to improve management of the Belcourt Lake watershed.

2. Development

- a. Facilities - Talk with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources and N.D. Game and Fish about piers, boat ramps, docks, lights, fish cleaning stations etc.

- b. Enhancement - None

3. Fishery
 - a. Walleye populations appear to remain constant over the last two years with a stable population.
 - b. Yellow perch continue to be small despite lowered abundance in 2018. It is unlikely that Gordon Lake will produce quality-sized perch.

F. Management Goals and Objectives

1. Goal
 - a. To maintain Gordon Lake as a rustic, secluded multi-purpose, recreational lake that provides the local community with a quality outdoor experience.
2. Objectives
 - a. To meet the management goal by maintaining a diverse quality sport fishery for walleye, yellow perch, northern pike, and bluegill.

Table 6: Accepted stock density index ranges for balanced fish populations. Target values by sampling effort and species should equal or exceed ranges.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Capture Rate</u>	<u>Wr</u>	<u>PSD</u>
walleye	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60
northern pike	5 fish/net-night	90	30-60
bluegill	10 fish/net-night	90	20-60
yellow perch	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60

- b. Improve habitat for desired species.
- c. Upgrade the capacity of the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources to allow for improved monitoring and maintenance actions.
- d. Develop basic facilities and amenities to increase use of Gordon Lake during summer months.

G. Proposed Management Actions

1. Physical/Chemical
 - a. Reduce the current nutrient load in Gordon Lake. Vegetative buffer zones can be effective at capturing excess nutrients on a waterbody. These buffers can extend 3-5 feet around the shoreline and around drainage areas.
 - b. Another option would be to introduce an aeration system that increases dissolved oxygen. This would increase the activity of aerobic bacteria that would deter the growth of unwanted algae blooms.
 - c. Bank stabilization will need implementing to prevent further erosion of the shoreline.

2. Development
 - a. Discuss development opportunities with the Department of Natural Resources
3. Fishery
 - a. Stocking of walleye (odd years) will occur on an alternate year basis. Stocking rates will be dependent on the current population trends. There are no new introductions planned.
4. Sociological
 - a. Regulations – Talk to the department about current regulations on fish limits.
 - b. Information/Education – Information kiosks and signs posted at each boat ramp will inform the public on current regulations and management problems.
 - c. Interagency Communication – Coordinate with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources on sampling dates and data collected.

H. Evaluation of Management Actions

1. Evaluation Design
 - a. Summer population surveys will need to occur annually. These surveys will provide important information on population dynamics, size structure, relative abundance, condition, and reproductive success. The data collected will influence management decisions.
 - b. Water quality measurements are crucial and taken periodically during late summer and mid-winter.

I. Other Management Options Considered

1. Ideas?

J. Projected Time Frame

January-February	Conduct winter water quality sampling
June	Conduct summer population sampling
July-August	Conduct summer water quality sampling

K. Literature Cited

Carlander, K., Whitney, R., Speaker, E., and Madden, K. Evaluation of Walleye Fry Stocking in Clear Lake, Iowa, by Alternate-Year Planting. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, Vol. 89, 3, pp 249-254 (1960).

Murphy, B. and Willis, D. *Fisheries Techniques Second Edition*. (1996)

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Osborne, L. and Kovacic, D. Riparian vegetated buffer strips in water-quality restoration and stream management. *Freshwater Biology*, 29, pp 243-258 (1993).

VI. Wheaton Lake

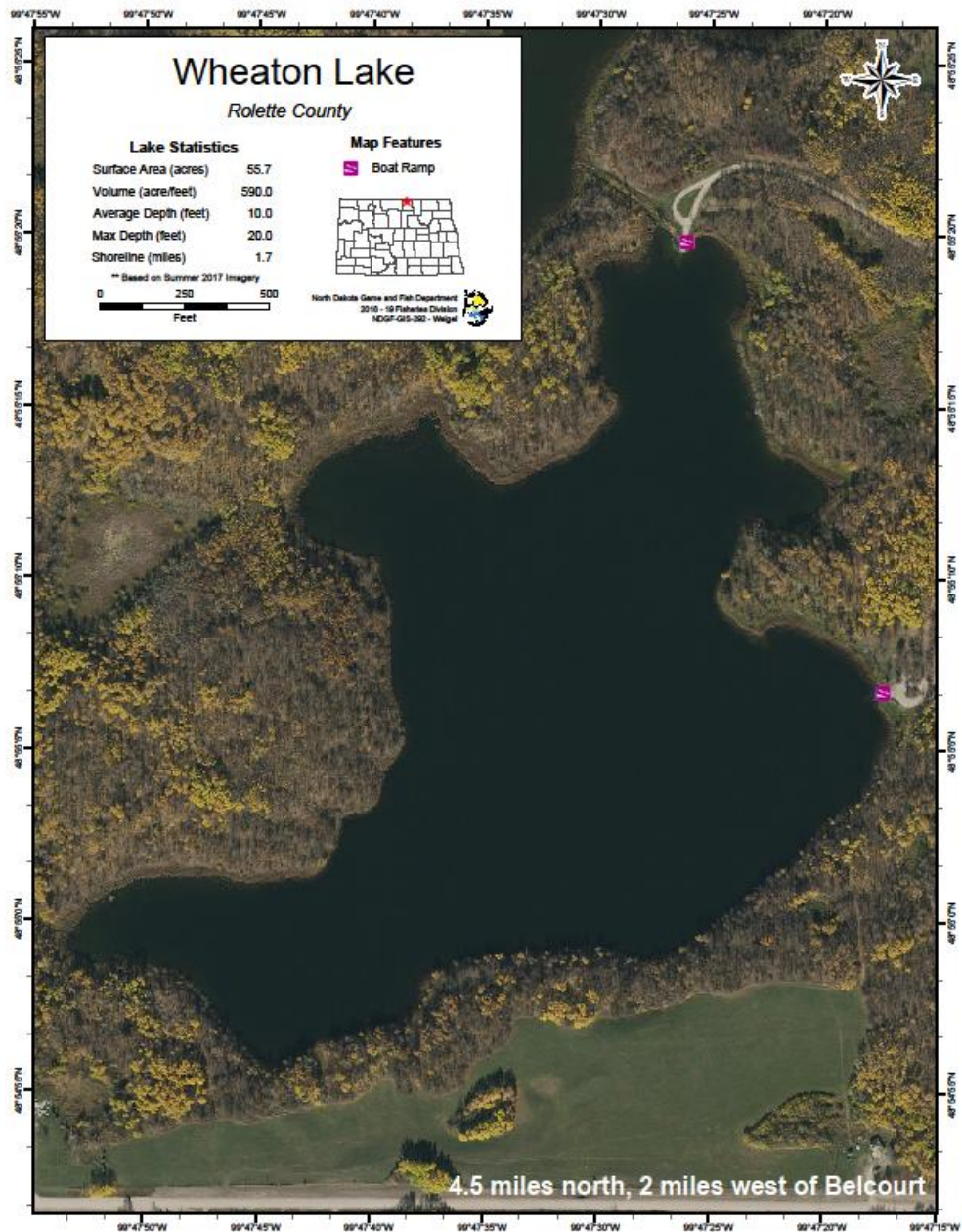


Figure 3: Wheaton Lake located 4.5 miles north and 2 miles west of Belcourt, ND. Picture taken from the ND Game and Fish website.

A. Inventory

1. **Legal Description:** Township 163 N, Range 71 W, Sections 24 and 25.
2. **Location to nearest town:** 4.5 miles north, 2 miles west of Belcourt
3. **Ownership:** Considered federal waters by virtue of its location within trust lands of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation. Management of the lake lies primarily with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa with trust oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDOI).
4. **Type:** Naturally occurring glacial lake

5. **Size:** 59 surface acres
6. **Elevation:** Average elevation is 2109 feet amsl
7. **Maximum Depth:** 20-25 feet **Average Depth:** 10 feet
8. **Volume:** 590 acre-feet
9. **Shoreline miles:** 0.56 miles
10. **Priority Score:** Tier 3
11. **Lake Assessment:** None as of 2018
12. **Watershed Size:** Not determined
13. **Location of normal outlet:** The natural outlet is at the southwest corner of the lake flowing west.
14. **Littoral area:** 0-15 feet from shoreline

B. Development

1. Wheaton Lake has two boat ramps for recreational use. There are single poured concrete slab ramps that are accessible at the eastern and northern recreational beach areas. The Bureau of Indian Affairs places a dock adjacent to the boat ramp annually. Currently there are no piers, kiosks, toilet facilities, lighting, or fish cleaning facilities at Wheat Lake.

C. Fishery

1. General Description

- a. Wheaton Lake is a naturally occurring glacial lake formed by a dead-ice moraine. As glacial ice stopped advancing in the Turtle Mountains, large amounts of sediment accumulated on top of the ice. This insulation of sediment prevented the underlying ice from melting for several thousand years. This slow melting resulted in irregularities at the surface, causing the sediment on top of the ice to slump into lower areas. When this sediment slumped, the ice beneath the sediment began to melt more rapidly and transformed the area into a hole or a depression. These depressions created what are now the many lakes found in the Turtle Mountain area and the surrounding landscape.

2. Species List

Table 7: Fish species found in Wheaton Lake.

Common
northern pike - NR
yellow perch – NR
bluegill - NR
S- denotes stocked
NR – denotes natural reproduction

3. Population Status and Trend

a. **Northern Pike** – Northern pike introductions began in 1967 with zero fish stocked since 2012. Currently, natural reproduction maintains northern pike populations. Based on sampling from 2017 and 2018, northern pike catch rates have varied from six to 14 fish per net/night. Based on proportional stock densities, there are more northern pike in the quality to preferred range (64%) in 2017 (Table 6) than the quality to preferred range (54%) in 2018. Northern pike appear to have had a good spawn in 2017 with there being more standard to quality range (43%) fish captured in 2018 than standard to quality range (0%) fish captured in 2017.

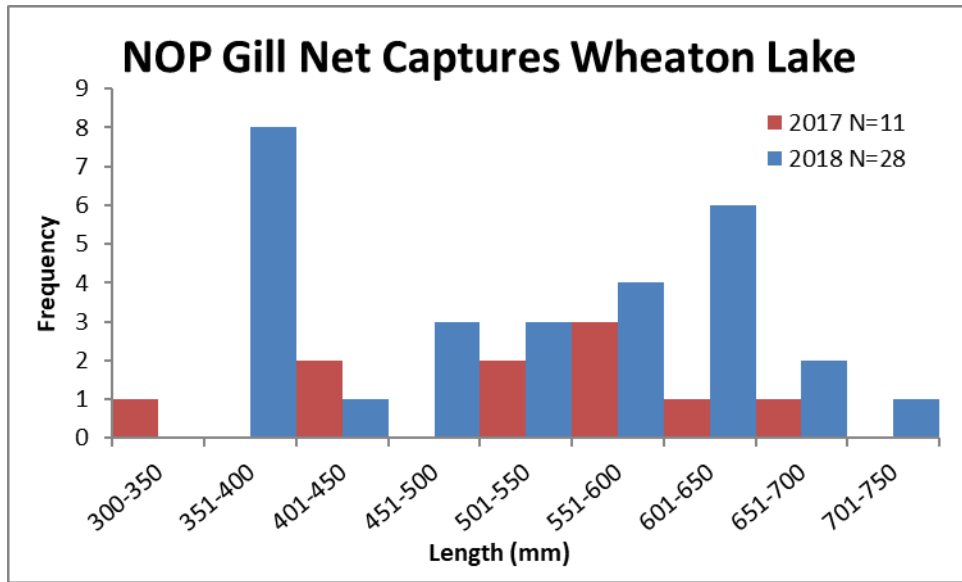


Figure 6: Length frequency histogram of northern pike found in Wheaton Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- b. **Bluegill** – Bluegill stocking never occurred in Wheaton Lake. Gill nets are inefficient at capturing bluegill with all bluegill captures occurring in trap nets. Trap net catches are composed primarily of small bluegill, which offer a forage for northern pike. Natural reproduction is occurring with bluegill.
- c. **Yellow perch** – Yellow perch introductions began in 1997 with one other stocking event occurring in 1998. Fish stock rates ranged from 85 to 135 fingerlings per acre. Currently, natural reproduction sustains yellow perch populations. Yellow perch catch rates have varied from 34 to 35 fish/net-night in 2017 and 2018. Based on proportional stock densities, a high percentage of yellow perch are in the stock to quality (62%) range on average (Table 6). Growth rates of yellow perch appear to slow down between 130 and 200 millimeters. Yellow perch populations do not meet the accepted proportional stock index ranges. Management of yellow perch is for a forage fish with few preferred fish in the population.

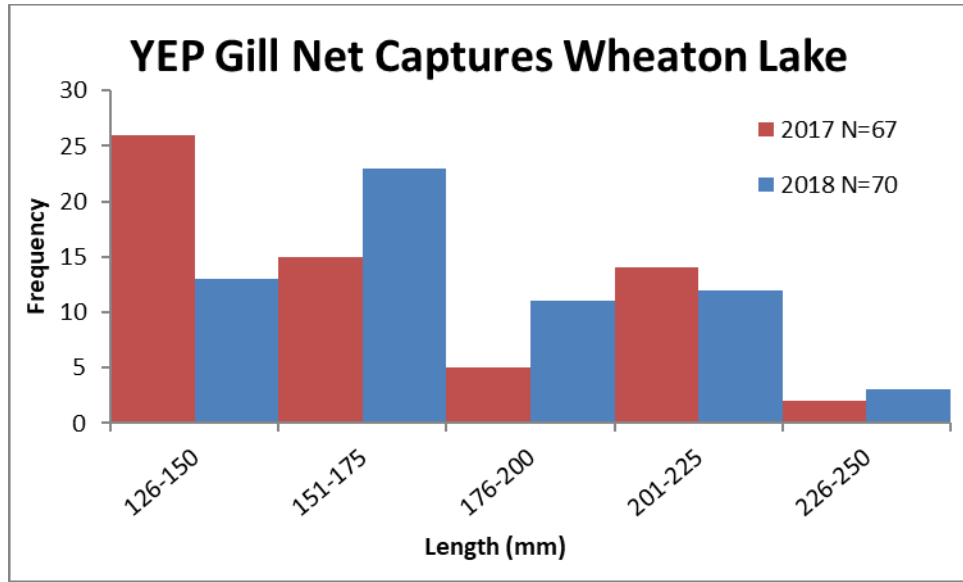


Figure 7: Length frequency history for yellow perch captures in Wheaton Lake from 2017 to 2018.

Table 8: Population trend – 6’ x 125’ x ¾” – 2” gill nets in Wheaton Lake from 2017 to 2018.

Target Species		2017	2018	Mean
Northern pike	N	11	28	19.5
	CPUE (#/net-night)	5.5	14	9.75
	WPUE	3967	12959	8463
	Mean Length (mm)	533	528.2	530.6
	Mean Weight (g)	991.8	996.9	994.35
	Avg Wr	100	96.7	98.35
	PSD	64	54	59
	RSD S-Q	0	43	21.5
	RSD Q-P	18	54	36
	RSD P-M	64	3	33.5
			2017	2018
Yellow perch	N	67	70	68.5
	CPUE (#/net-night)	33.5	35	34.25
	WPUE	2265.5	2349.5	2307.5
	Mean Length (mm)	171.9	176.6	174.25
	Mean Weight (g)	71.9	77	74.45
	Avg Wr	99.3	98.7	99
	PSD	30	26	28
	RSD S-Q	63	61	62
	RSD Q-P	30	26	28
	RSD P-M	1	0	1

4. History of Angler Use

- a. The most desired species, by anglers, include northern pike, yellow perch, and bluegill. These are the species that are most sought after during all seasons. Based on population assessments, natural reproduction has been occurring with each species. Populations of these fish have remained constant each year.

D. History of Management Actions

1. Eradications

- a. There has been no local expression in regards to undesirable species found in Wheaton Lake.

2. Stocking

- a. The N.D. Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide stocking information. Walleye, northern pike, and yellow perch stockings have occurred historically.

3. Special Regulations

- a. More information needed

E. Management Problems

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. Wheaton Lake is in the same watershed as Gordon and Belcourt Lake. High nutrient loading could be a problem in the future.

2. Development

- a. Facilities – Talk with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources and the N.D. Game and Fish about piers, boat ramps, docks, lights, fishing cleaning stations, etc.

- b. Enhancement – None

3. Fishery

- a. Northern pike captures have increased in 2018 with smaller fish captured. Natural reproduction is occurring.
- b. Yellow perch numbers are high with their size remaining small. It is unlikely that Wheaton Lake will produce quality-size perch.

F. Management Goals and Objectives

1. Goal

- a. To maintain Wheaton Lake as a rustic, secluded, multi-purpose, recreational lake that provides the local community with a quality outdoor experience.

2. Objectives

- a. To meet management goals by maintaining a diverse quality sport fishery for northern pike, yellow perch, and bluegill.

Table 9: Accepted stock density index ranges for balanced fish populations. Target values by sampling effort and species should equal or exceed ranges.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Capture Rate</u>	<u>Wr</u>	<u>PSD</u>
northern pike	5 fish/net-night	90	30-60
bluegill	10 fish/net-night	90	20-60
yellow perch	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60

- b. Improve habitat for desired species
- c. Upgrade the capacity of the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources to allow for improved monitoring and maintenance actions.
- d. Develop basic facilities and amenities to increase use of Wheaton Lake during summer months.

G. Proposed Management Actions

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. The Department will seek to maintain water levels at Wheaton Lake to maximize fish habitat and populations. Wheaton Lake will need to undergo similar management practices to Belcourt and Gordon Lake to prevent high nutrient loads and unwanted algae blooms.
- b. Reduce the current nutrient load in Wheaton Lake. Vegetative buffer zones can be effective at capturing excess nutrients on a waterbody. These buffers can extend 3-5 feet around the shoreline and around drainage areas.

2. Development

- a. Discuss development opportunities with the Department of Natural Resources

3. Fishery

- a. Stocking will not occur at Wheaton Lake in the near future. Northern pike and yellow perch populations are sustainable. There are no plans for introducing new species.

4. Sociological

- a. Regulations – Talk to the department about current regulations on fish limits.
- b. Information/Education – Information kiosks and signs posted at each boat ramp will inform the public on current regulations and management problems.
- c. Interagency Communication – Coordinate with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources on sampling dates and data collected.

H. Evaluation of Management Actions

1. Evaluation Design

- a. Summer population surveys will need to occur annually. These surveys will provide important information on population dynamics, size structure, relative abundance, condition, and reproductive success. The data collected will influence management decisions.
- b. Water quality measurement are crucial and taken periodically during late summer and mid-winter.

I. Other Management Options Considered

1. Ideas?

J. Projected Time Frame

January- February	Conduct winter water quality sampling
June	Conduct summer population sampling
July-August	Conduct summer water quality sampling

K. Literature Cited

- Bluemle, J. 2002. Buried Glaciers and Dead-ice Moraine. North Dakota Geological Survey.
- Murphy, B. and Willis, D. *Fisheries Techniques Second Edition*. (1996)
- Nielsen, L. and Johnson, D. *Fisheries Techniques*. (1989)
- Osborne, L. and Kovacic, D. Riparian vegetated buffer strips in water-quality restoration and stream management. *Freshwater Biology*, 29, pp 243-258 (1993).

VII. Jarvis Lake

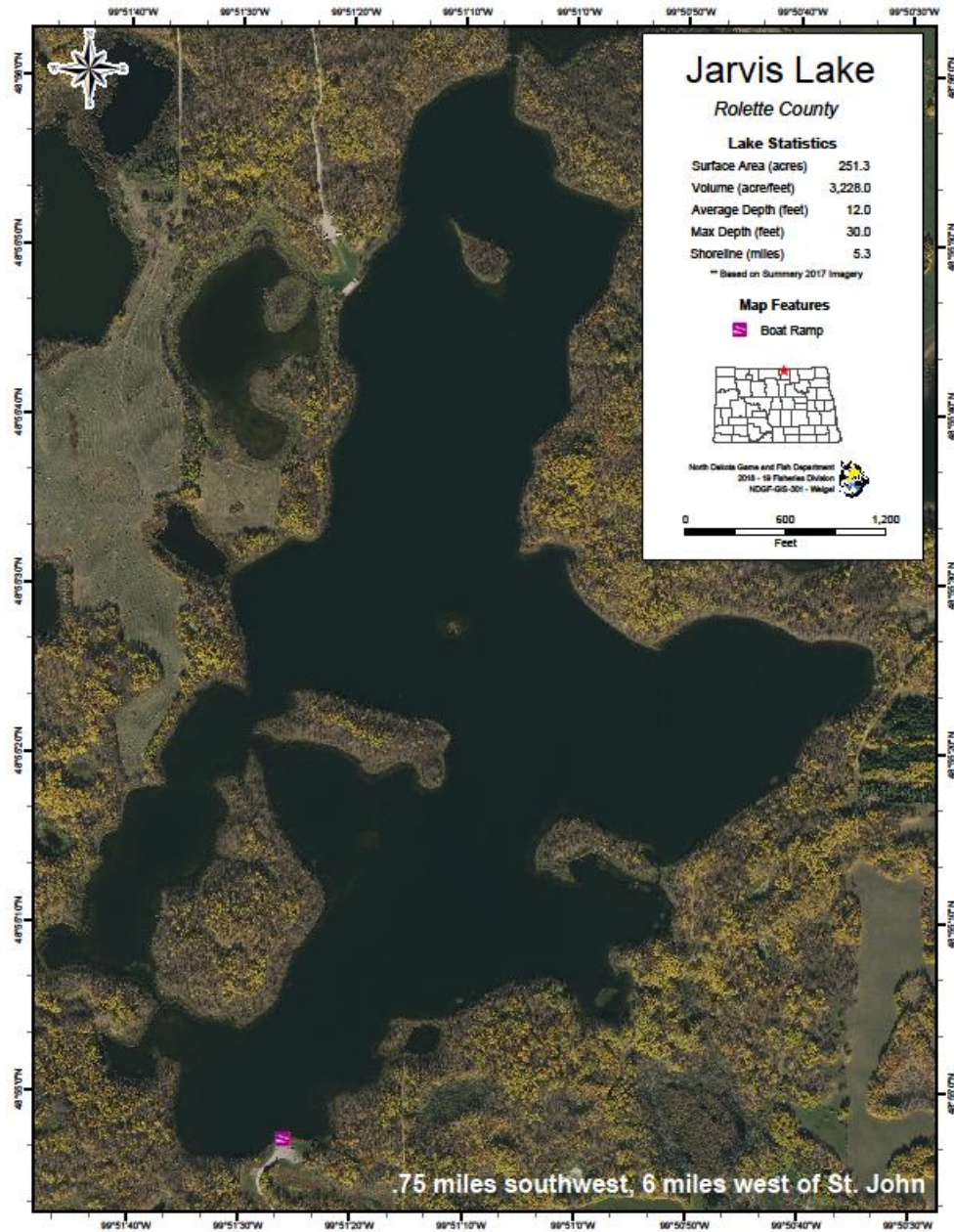


Figure 4: Jarvis Lake located $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southwest and 6 miles west of St. John. Picture taken from the ND Game and Fish website.

A. Inventory

1. **Legal Description:** Township 163 N, Range 71 W, Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28.
2. **Location to nearest town:** Approximately .75 miles southwest, and 6 miles west of St. John, ND.

3. **Ownership:** Considered federal waters by virtue of its location within the exterior boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Reservation. Management of the lake lies primarily with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa with trust oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDOJ).
4. **Type:** Naturally occurring glacial lake
5. **Size:** 251.3 Surface Acres
6. **Elevation:** Average elevation is 2135 feet amsl
7. **Maximum Depth:** 30 feet **Average Depth:** 12 feet
8. **Volume:** 3,228.0 acre/feet
9. **Shoreline miles:** 5.3 miles
10. **Priority Score:** Tier 3
11. **Lake Assessment:** None as of 2018
12. **Watershed Size:** Not determined
13. **Location of normal outlet:** The natural outlet is at the southwest corner of the lake flowing west.
14. **Littoral area:** 0-15 feet from shoreline

B. Development

1. Jarvis Lake has one primitive boat ramp for recreational use in the SW corner. The Bureau of Indian Affairs places a dock adjacent to the boat ramp annually. Currently there are not any piers, kiosks, toilet facilities, lighting, or fish cleaning facilities at Jarvis Lake.

C. Fishery

1. General Description

- a. Jarvis Lake is a naturally occurring glacial lake formed by a dead-ice moraine. As glacial ice stopped advancing in the Turtle Mountains, large amounts of sediment accumulated on top of the ice. This insulation of sediment prevented the underlying ice from melting for several thousand years. This slow melting resulted in irregularities at the surface, causing the sediment on top of the ice to slump into lower areas. When this sediment slumped, the ice beneath the sediment began to melt more rapidly and transformed the area into a hole or a depression. These depressions created what are now the many lakes found in the Turtle Mountain area and the surrounding landscape.

2. Species List

Table 10: Fish Species found in Jarvis Lake.

Common	Uncommon
walleye - S	Fathead minnow - NR
northern pike - NR	
yellow perch – NR	
bluegill - NR	
S- denotes stocked	
NR – denotes natural reproduction	

3. Population Status and Trend

- a. **Walleye** – Walleye introductions began in 1910 with intermittent stocking since then. Since 2003, walleye stocking occurred each year (except 2011, 2012, and 2013) at rates ranging from 40 to 60 fingerlings per acre. There does not appear to be natural reproduction in Jarvis Lake.

Relative weights of walleye have remained steady (Wr 's = 89.4 to 89.8) in the past two years. Walleye catch rates have varied from seven to eight fish/net-night in the past two years of sampling. Based on proportional stock densities for 2018, walleye adult populations are comprised mostly of larger quality fish (46%) and preferred to memorable fish (31%) in 2018 (Table 8). The population appears to be healthy with many year classes present.

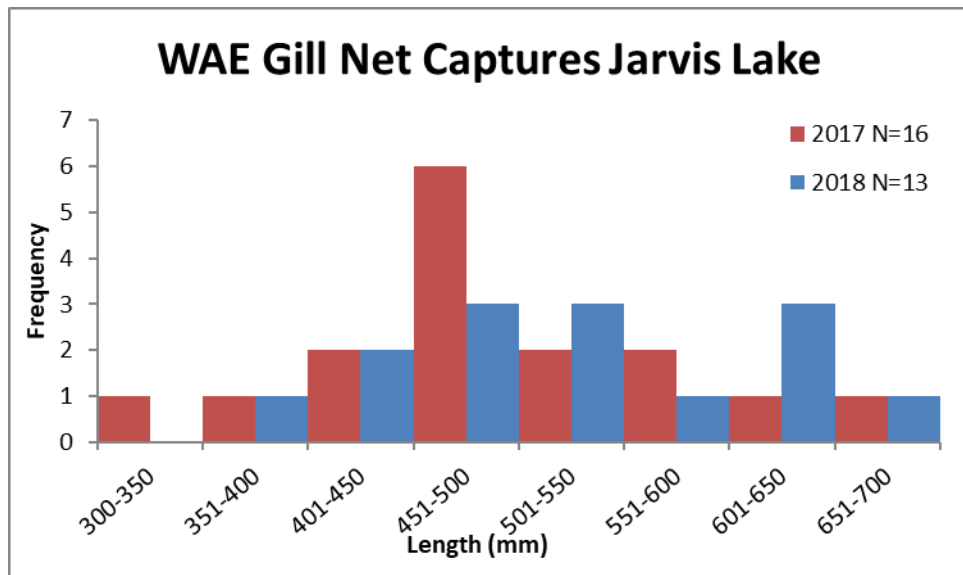


Figure 7: Length frequency histogram of walleye captured in Jarvis Lake from 2017-2018.

- b. **Northern Pike** – Northern pike introduction began in 1966 with intermittent stocking since then. Currently northern pike populations are reproducing naturally. Northern pike catch rates have varied from three to 12 fish/net-night in the past two years. Based on proportional stock densities, there are more northern pike in the stock to quality range (35%) in 2018 (Table 8) than in 2017 (0%). Northern pike seem to have had a good spawn in 2017 with there being less quality to preferred (26%) fish captured in 2018.

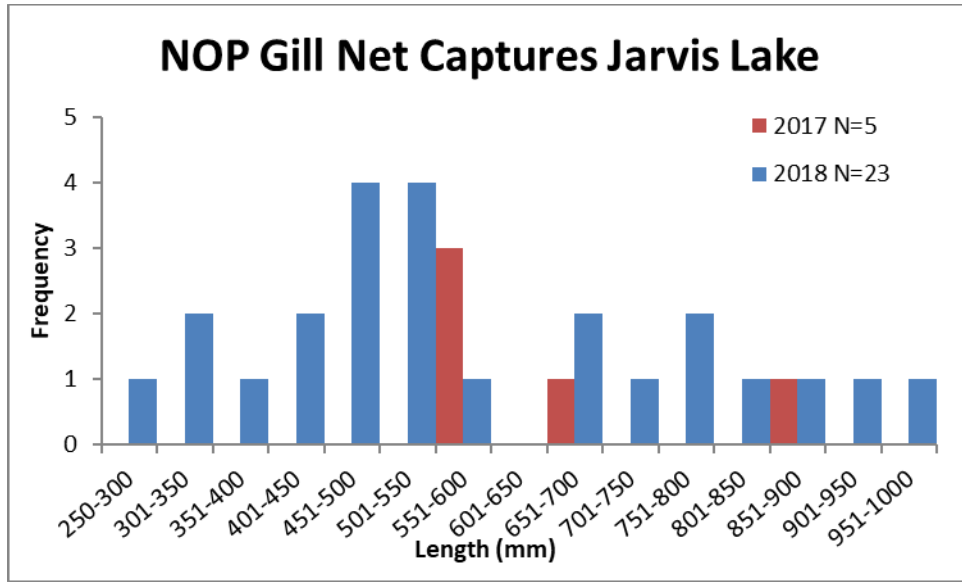


Figure 8: Length frequency histogram of northern pike captures in Jarvis Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- c. **Bluegill** – Bluegill introductions began in 1931 with intermittent stocking since then. Since 2003, bluegill stock rates ranged from 30 to 154 fingerlings per acre. Gill nets are inefficient at capturing bluegill with most captures coming from trap nets. Trap net catches are composed primarily of small bluegill, which offer forage for northern pike and walleye.

Bluegill catch rates varied from four to seven fish/net-night in the past two years. Based on proportional stock densities, all sampled fish were in the stock to quality range in 2017. In 2018, 62% sampled (Table 8) were in that range. There were also a large percentage of quality to preferred (38%) fish captured in 2018. Natural reproduction is occurring with bluegill.

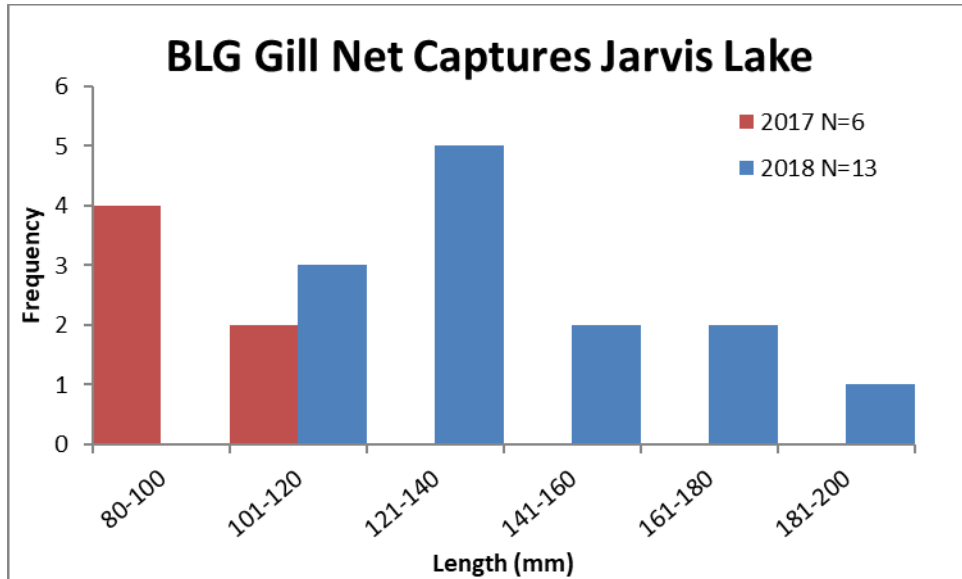


Figure 9: Length frequency histogram showing bluegill captures in Jarvis Lake from 2017 to 2018.

- d. **Yellow Perch** – Yellow perch introductions began in 1931 with intermittent stocking since then. Currently, natural reproduction sustains yellow perch populations. Yellow perch catch rates have varied from 45 to 71 fish per net/night in the past two years. Based on proportional stock densities, there are more stock to quality (61%) perch in Jarvis Lake than quality to preferred (26%) perch in 2018 (Table 8). Growth rates of yellow perch appear to slow between 200 to 250 mm. Management of yellow perch is for a forage fish with few preferred fish in the population.

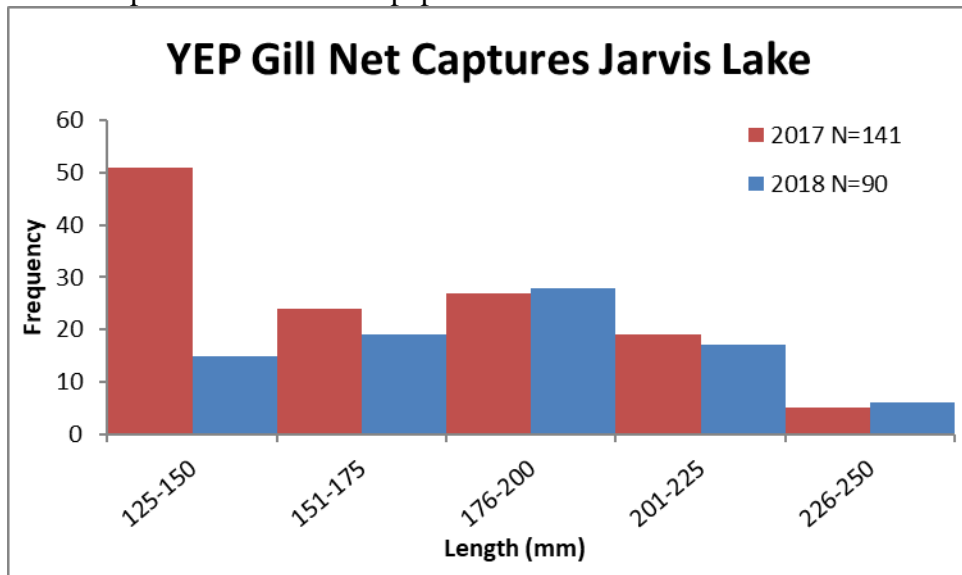


Figure 10: Length frequency histogram showing yellow perch captures in Jarvis Lake from 2017 to 2018.

Table 11: Population trend – 6' x 125' x ¾" – 2" gill nets in Jarvis Lake from 2011 to 2018.

Target Species		2011	2017	2018	Mean
Walleye	N	22	16	13	17
	CPUE (#/net-night)	11	8	6.5	8.5
	WPUE	7565	8941.5	10277	8927.8
	Mean Length (mm)	399.1	485.6	527.7	470.8
	Mean Weight (g)	687.7	1277.4	1581.1	1182.1
	Avg Wr	89.2	89.8	89.4	89.5
	PSD	14	44	31	29.7
	RSD S-Q	59	19	0	26
	RSD Q-P	14	44	46	34.7
	RSD P-M	27	31	31	29.7
	RSD M-T	0	6	23	9.7
		2011	2017	2018	Mean
Northern pike	N	6	5	23	11.3
	CPUE (#/net-night)	3	2.5	11.5	5.7
	WPUE	3500.5	4252.5	17634.5	8462.5
	Mean Length (mm)	529.2	664	576.9	590.0
	Mean Weight (g)	1166.8	2126.3	1603.1	1632.1
	Avg Wr	100.7	102.4	98.5	100.5
	PSD	33	80	26	46.3
	RSD S-Q	50	0	35	28.3
	RSD Q-P	33	80	26	46.3
	RSD P-M	17	20	13	16.7
	RSD M-T	0	0	13	13
		2011	2017	2018	Mean
bluegill	N	0	7	13	6.7
	CPUE (#/net-night)	0	3.5	6.5	3.3
	WPUE	0	48.5	462.5	170.3
	Mean Length (mm)	0	102	141.9	81.3
	Mean Weight (g)	0	33	71.2	34.7
	Avg Wr	0	119.6	108.9	76.2
	PSD	0	0	38	12.7
	RSD S-Q	0	86	62	46.3
	RSD Q-P	0	0	38	12.7
	RSD P-M	0	0	0	0

		2011	2017	2018	Mean
Yellow perch	N	73	141	90	101.3
	CPUE (#/net-night)	36.5	70.5	45	50.7
	WPUE	5297	3556	3060	3971
	Mean Length (mm)	210.7	178.2	181.3	190.1
	Mean Weight (g)	146.4	91.2	86.2	107.9
	Avg W _r	103.2	99.2	97.5	99.9
	PSD	44	23	26	31
	RSD S-Q	37	49	61	49
	RSD Q-P	44	23	26	31
	RSD P-M	19	1	0	6.7

4. History of Angler Use

- a. The most desired species, by anglers, include walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, and bluegill. These are the species that are most sought after during all seasons. Based on population assessments, natural reproduction appears to be limited with walleye. Populations of these fish have remained constant with annual stocking and management measures.

D. History of Management Actions

1. Eradications

- a. There have been no local expression in regards to undesirable species found in Jarvis Lake.

2. Stocking

- a. The N.D. Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide stocking information. Walleye, bluegill, northern pike, yellow perch, black crappie, and rainbow trout have historically been stocked in Jarvis Lake.

3. Special Regulations

- a. **More Information Needed**

E. Management Problems

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. Jarvis Lake was included in the study conducted by Houston Engineering. Though it is not in the same watershed as the Belcourt Lake watershed, land use management will be crucial for preventing future nutrient loading in Jarvis Lake.

2. Development

- a. Facilities – **Talk with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources and N.D. Game and Fish about piers, boat ramps, docks, lights, fish cleaning stations, etc.**

- b. Enhancement – None
- 3. Fishery
 - a. Walleye numbers have remained constant in 2017 and 2018, with larger fish in the system. Natural reproduction does not appear to be occurring in high numbers.
 - b. Yellow perch numbers are high with their size remaining small. It is unlikely that Jarvis Lake will produce quality-size perch.

F. Management Goals and Objectives

- 1. Goal
 - a. To maintain Jarvis Lake as a rustic, secluded, multi-purpose, recreational lake that provides the local community a quality outdoor experience.
- 2. Objectives
 - a. To meet management goals by maintaining a diverse quality sport fishery for walleye, yellow perch, northern pike, and bluegill.

Table 12: Accepted stock density index ranges for balanced fish populations. Target values by sampling effort and species should equal or exceed ranges.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Capture Rate</u>	<u>Wr</u>	<u>PSD</u>
walleye	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60
northern pike	5 fish/net-night	90	30-60
bluegill	10 fish/net-night	90	20-60
yellow perch	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60

- b. Improve habitat for desired species.
- c. Upgrade the capacity of the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources to allow for improved monitoring and maintenance actions.
- d. Develop basic facilities and amenities to increase use of Jarvis Lake during summer months.

G. Proposed Management Actions

- 1. Physical/Chemical
 - a. The Department will seek to maintain water levels at Jarvis Lake to maximize fish habitat and populations.
- 2. Development
 - a. Discuss development opportunities with the Department of Natural Resources
- 3. Fishery
 - a. Stocking of walleye (even years) will occur on an alternate year basis. Stocking rates will be dependent on the current population trends. There are no plans for introducing new species.

4. Sociological
 - a. Regulations – Talk to the department about current regulations on fish limits.
 - b. Information/Education – Information kiosks and signs posted at each boat ramp will inform the public on current regulations and management problems.
 - c. Interagency Communication – Coordinate with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources on sampling dates and data collected.

H. Evaluation of Management Actions

1. Evaluation Design
 - a. Summer population surveys will need to occur annually. These surveys will provide important information on population dynamics, size structure, relative abundance, condition, and reproductive success. The data collected will influence management decisions.
 - b. Water quality measurements are crucial and taken periodically during late summer and mid-winter.

I. Other Management Options Considered

1. Ideas?

J. Projected Time Frame

January-February	Conduct winter water quality sampling
June	Conduct summer population sampling
July-August	Conduct summer water quality sampling

K. Literature Cited

Bluemle, J. 2002. Buried Glaciers and Dead-ice Moraine. North Dakota Geological Survey.

Murphy, B. and Willis, D. *Fisheries Techniques Second Edition*. (1996)

Nielsen, L. and Johnson, D. *Fisheries Techniques*. (1989)

VIII. Martin Lake



A. Inventory

1. **Legal Description:** Township 162N, Range 70W, Sections 14 and 15
2. **Location to nearest town:** 1.2 miles east, 1 mile north, and 0.8 miles east of Belcourt
3. **Ownership:** Martin Lake is considered federal waters by virtue of its location within trust lands of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation. Management of the lake lies primarily with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa with trust oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDOJ).
4. **Type:** Naturally occurring glacial lake
5. **Size:** 171.9 acres
6. **Elevation:** 1989 feet amsl
7. **Maximum Depth:** 19 feet found in 2018 sampling **Average Depth:** Unknown
8. **Volume:** Unknown
9. **Shoreline miles:** 6.2 miles
10. **Priority Score:** Unknown
11. **Lake Assessment:** None as of 2018

- 12. **Watershed Size:** Not determined
- 13. **Location of normal outlet:** Unknown
- 14. **Littoral area:** Unknown

B. Development

- 1. Martin Lake does not currently have a boat ramp. The main access is on the Northeast part of the lake along BIA Rd. 6. Currently there are no piers, docks, toilet facilities, or fish cleaning facilities at Martin Lake.

C. Fishery

1. General Description

- a. Martin Lake is a naturally occurring glacial lake formed by a dead-ice moraine. As glacial ice stopped advancing in the Turtle Mountains, large amounts of sediment accumulated on top of the ice. This insulation of sediment prevented the underlying ice from melting for several thousand years. This slow melting resulted in irregularities at the surface, causing the sediment on top of the ice to slump into lower areas. When this sediment slumped, the ice beneath the sediment began to melt more rapidly and transformed the area into a hole or a depression. These depressions created what are now the many lakes found in the Turtle Mountain area and the surrounding landscape.

2. Species List

Table 13: Fish species found in Martin Lake.

Common
yellow perch – NR
fathead minnow - NR
NR – Denotes Natural Reproduction

3. Population Status and Trend

- a. **Yellow perch** – With sampling of Martin Lake only occurring in 2018, there is not enough data collected to determine a population trend. Yellow perch have never been stocked by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but there is natural reproduction occurring. Based on adult population sampling in 2018, there appears to be too many yellow perch (Table 10) in the lake. With the population size being too large, yellow perch are unable to grow to a quality size.

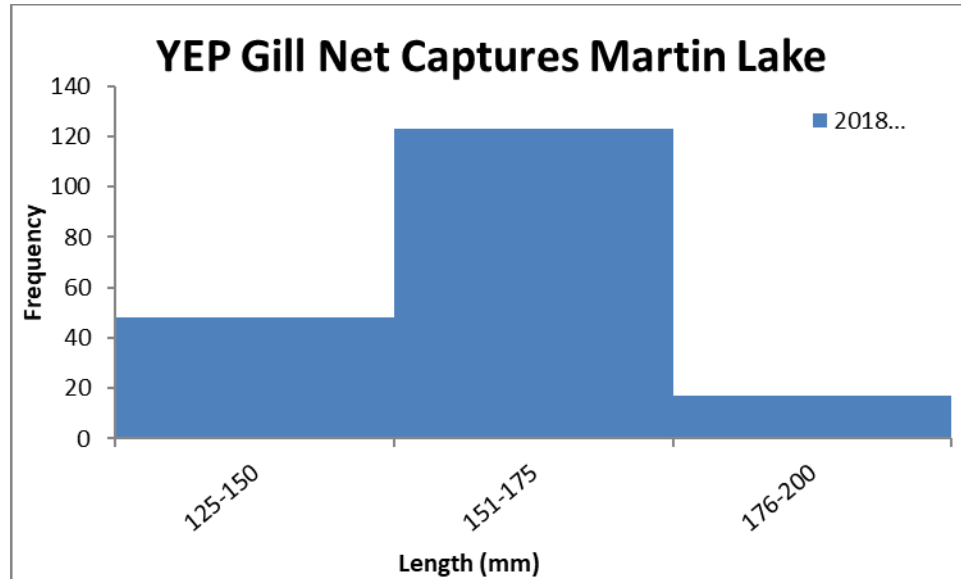


Figure 11: Length frequency histogram of yellow perch captures in Martin Lake in 2018.

Table 14: Population trend – 6’ x 125’ x ¾” – 2” gill nets in Martin Lake.

Target Species		2018
Yellow perch	N	219
	CPUE (#/net-night)	109.5
	WPUE	2222
	Mean Length (mm)	160.6
	Mean Weight (g)	53.5
	Avg Wr	94.1
	PSD	0
	RSD S-Q	100
	RSD Q-P	0
	RSD P-M	0

4. History of Angler Use

- a. The most desired species, by anglers, include northern pike, yellow perch, bluegill, and walleye. These are the species that are most sought after during all seasons. Anglers are interested in having more walleye lakes on the Turtle Mountain Reservation. Martin Lake could develop into a good walleye fishery based on current forage species present.

D. History of Management Actions

1. Eradications

- a. There has been no local expression in regards to undesirable species found in Martin Lake.
- b.

2. Stocking
 - a. The N.D. Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide stocking information. There have not been any fish stocked in Martin Lake.
3. Special Regulations
 - a. **More information needed**

E. Management Problems

1. Physical/Chemical
 - a. With too many yellow perch in the system, a predator introduction will keep yellow perch levels sustainable.
2. Development
 - a. Facilities – There currently is not a boat ramp or any facilities on Martin Lake. The development of a primitive boat ramp on the northeast part of the lake is in discussion. The development of a boat ramp, fishing piers, and a boat dock will be crucial for the public to gain access to Martin Lake.
 - b. Enhancement – None
3. Fishery
 - a. Populations will need monitoring each year to ensure they are sustainable.
4. Sociological
 - a. As a potential new walleye fishery, anglers will need to be patient for the fishery to grow. It could take a few years for future stockings to develop into quality size fish.

F. Management Goals and Objectives

1. Goal
 - a. To develop Martin Lake as a rustic, secluded, multi-purpose, recreational lake that provides the local community with a quality outdoor experience.
2. Objectives
 - a. To meet management goals by developing a diverse quality sport fishery for yellow perch and walleye.

Table 15: Accepted stock density index ranges for balanced fish populations. Target values by sampling effort and species should equal or exceed ranges.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Capture Rate</u>	<u>Wr</u>	<u>PSD</u>
walleye	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60
yellow perch	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60

- b. Improve habitat for desired species.

- c. Upgrade the capacity of the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources to allow for improved monitoring and maintenance actions.
- d. Develop basic facilities and amenities to increase use of Martin Lake during summer months.

G. Proposed Management Actions

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. The department will seek to maintain water levels at Martin Lake to maximize fish habitat and populations. Future population sampling and water quality measurements to ensure the lake is healthy enough to sustain fish populations.

2. Development

- a. Discuss development opportunities with the Department of Natural Resources

3. Fishery

- a. A recommendation of the stocking of walleye on an alternate year basis (odd years). Stocking rates will be dependent on the current population trends.

4. Sociological

- a. Regulations – Talk to the department about current regulations on fish limits.
- b. Information/Education – Information kiosks and signs posted at each boat ramp will inform the public on current regulations and management problems.
- c. Interagency Communication – Coordinate with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources on sampling dates and data collected.

H. Evaluation of Management Actions

1. Evaluation Design

- a. Summer population surveys will need to occur annually. These surveys will provide important information on population dynamics, size structure, relative abundance, condition, and reproduction success. The data collected will influence management decisions.

I. Other Management Options Considered

1. Ideas?

J. Projected Time Frame

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| January-February | Conduct winter water quality sampling |
| June | Conduct summer population sampling |
| July-August | Conduct summer water quality sampling |

K. Literature Cited

Carlander, K., Whitney, R., Speaker, E., and Madden, K. Evaluation of Walleye Fry Stocking in Clear Lake, Iowa, by Alternate-Year Planting. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, Vol. 89, 3, pp 249-254 (1960).

Murphy, B. and Willis, D. *Fisheries Techniques Second Edition*. (1996)

Nielsen, L. and Johnson, D. *Fisheries Techniques*. (1989)

IX. Crow Lake



A. Inventory

1. **Legal Description:** Township 163N, Range 71W, Section 15
2. **Location to nearest town:** ½ mile N, 6.5 miles W, ½ mile S of St. John
3. **Ownership:** Crow Lake is federal waters by virtue of its location within trust lands of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indian Reservation. Management of the lake lies primarily with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa with trust oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDOI).
4. **Type:** Naturally occurring glacial lake
5. **Size:** 58.5 acres
6. **Elevation:** 2123 feet amsl
7. **Maximum Depth:** 22 feet found in 2018 **Average Depth:** Unknown
8. **Volume:** Unknown
9. **Shoreline miles:** 2 miles
10. **Priority Score:** Unknown

11. **Lake Assessment:** None as of 2018
12. **Watershed Size:** Not determined
13. **Location of normal outlet:** Unknown
14. **Littoral area:** Unknown

B. Development

1. Crow Lake does not currently have a boat ramp. The main access is on the Southwest corner of the lake. Currently there are no piers, docks, toilet facilities, or fish cleaning facilities at Crow Lake.

C. Fishery

1. **General Description**

- a. Crow Lake is a naturally occurring glacial lake formed by a dead-ice moraine. As glacial ice stopped advancing in the Turtle Mountains, large amounts of sediment accumulated on top of the ice. This insulation of sediment prevented the underlying ice from melting for several thousand years. This slow melting resulted in irregularities at the surface, causing the sediment on top of the ice to slump into lower areas. When this sediment slumped, the ice beneath the sediment began to melt more rapidly and transformed the area into a hole or a depression. These depressions created what are now the many lakes found in the Turtle Mountain area and the surrounding landscape.

2. **Species List**

Table 16: Fish species found in Crow Lake.

Common
yellow perch – NR
fathead minnow – NR
brook stickleback - NR
NR – Denotes Natural Reproduction

3. **Population Status and Trend**

- a. **Yellow perch** – With sampling in Crow Lake only occurring in 2018, there is not enough data collected to determine a population trend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have never stocked yellow perch, but there is natural reproduction occurring (Table 12). Based on adult population sampling in 2018, it is difficult to make any management decisions at this time.

Table 17: Population trend – 6’ x 125’ x ¾”-2” gill nets in Crow Lake.

Target Species		2018
Yellow perch	N	6
	CPUE (#/net-night)	3
	WPUE	81.5
	Mean Length (mm)	143
	Mean Weight (g)	38.6
	Avg Wr	103.1
	PSD	0
	RSD S-Q	83
	RSD Q-P	0
	RSD P-M	0

4. History of Angler Use

- a. The most desired species, by anglers, include northern pike, yellow perch, bluegill, and walleye. These are the species that are most sought after during all seasons. Anglers are interested in having more walleye lakes on the Turtle Mountain Reservation. Crow Lake has the potential to develop as a good walleye and yellow perch fishery.

D. History of Management Actions

1. Eradications

- a. There has been no local expression in regards to undesirable species found in Crow Lake.

2. Stocking

- a. The N.D. Game and Fish and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide stocking information. There have not been any fish stocked in Crow Lake.

3. Special Regulations

- a. More information needed

E. Management Problems

1. Physical/Chemical

- a. There is not enough data collected from Crow Lake to make any management decisions.

2. Development

- a. Facilities – There currently is not a boat ramp or any facilities at Crow Lake. Development of Crow Lake will not occur until there is an established fishery.
- b. Enhancement – None

3. Fishery
 - a. With little information available from Crow Lake and very few fish captures in 2019, more information and data is necessary.

F. Management Goals and Objectives

1. Goal
 - a. To develop Crow Lake as a rustic, secluded, multi-purpose, recreational lake that provides the local community with a quality outdoor experience.
2. Objectives
 - a. To meet management goals by developing a diverse quality sport fishery for yellow perch and possibly walleye in the future.

Table 18: Accepted stock density index ranges for balanced fish populations. Target values by sampling effort and species should equal or exceed ranges.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Capture Rate</u>	<u>Wr</u>	<u>PSD</u>
yellow perch	10 fish/net-night	90	30-60

- b. Improve habitat for desired species.
- c. Upgrade the capacity of the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources to allow for improved monitoring and maintenance actions.
- d. Develop basic facilities and amenities to increase use of Crow Lake during summer months.

G. Proposed Management Actions

1. Physical/Chemical
 - a. The department will seek to maintain water levels at Crow Lake to maximize fish habitat and populations. Future population sampling and water quality measurements to ensure the lake is healthy enough to sustain fish populations.
2. Development
 - a. There are currently no plans for development until a fishery is established.
3. Fishery
 - a. There are currently no plans to stock Crow Lake. Stocking will be dependent on the current population trends.
4. Sociological
 - a. Regulations – Talk to the department about current regulations on fish limits.
 - b. Information/Education – Information kiosks and signs posted at each boat ramp will inform the public on current regulations and management problems.

- c. Interagency Communication – Coordinate with the Turtle Mountain Department of Natural Resources on sampling dates and data collected.

H. Evaluation of Management Actions

1. Evaluation Design

- a. Summer population surveys will occur annually. These surveys will provide important information on population dynamics, size structure, relative abundance, condition, and reproductive success. The data collected will influence management decisions.

I. Other Management Options Considered

1. **Ideas?**

J. Projected Time Frame

January-February	Conduct winter water quality sampling
June	Conduct summer population sampling
July-August	Conduct summer water quality sampling

K. Literature Cited

- Carlander, K., Whitney, R., Speaker, E., and Madden, K. Evaluation of Walleye Fry Stocking in Clear Lake, Iowa, by Alternate-Year Planting. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, Vol. 89, 3, pp 249-254 (1960).
- Murphy, B. and Willis, D. *Fisheries Techniques Second Edition*. (1996)
- Nielsen, L. and Johnson, D. *Fisheries Techniques*. (1989)

Outdoor Heritage Fund
Grant Round 22
Application Summary Page
GR 22-13

Project Title: Dunseith Park Improvement Project
Applicant: City of Dunseith
Primary Contact: Les Thomas
Total Project Costs: \$125,145
OHF Request: \$92,645

Match Amount	Funding Source	Match Type
\$32,500	TMBCI Tribal Government by resolution	Cash

Percentage of Matching Funds: 26%

Project Duration: One year

Major Directive: D

Additional Directive:

Summary of Project: The Project would upgrade the City of Dunseith's park, and includes resurfacing basketball courts, installing a new restroom facility, replacing basketball and volleyball equipment, and installing new aluminum bleachers. Match is being provided by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. The project is needed to provide local youth with outdoor recreation opportunities and to ensure the park is handicap accessible.

Technical Committee Comments:

Technical questions from the OHF Advisory Board members:

City of Dunseith has not previously received funds.

***Total OHF funds awarded to date: \$0.00. Total OHF funds spent to date: \$0.00.**

City of Dunseith has not submitted any unsuccessful applications.

OHF Advisory Board Recommendation

Contingencies:

Conflicts of Interest:

Funding Vote:

Funding Amount Vote:

Outdoor Heritage Fund Grant Application



Instructions

After completing the form, applications and supporting documentation may be submitted by e-mail to ndicgrants@nd.gov. It is preferred that only electronic copies are submitted.

You are not limited to the spacing provided, except in those instances where there is a limit on the number of words. If you need additional space, please indicate that on the application form, answer the question on a separate page, and include with your submission.

The application and all attachments must be received by the application deadline. You may submit your application at any time prior to the application deadline. **Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications prior to the deadline for staff review in order ensure that proposals will be complete when submitted on deadline date.** Incomplete applications may not be considered for funding.

Please review the back of this form to determine project eligibility, definitions, budget criteria, and statutory requirements.

Project Name	Dunseith Park Improvement Project
Name of Organization	City of Dunseith
Federal Tax ID#	
Contact Person/Title:	Les Thomas, Tribal Tourism Consultant
Address	1 st Street NW
City	Dunseith
State	North Dakota
Zip Code	58329-0580
E-mail Address	lesthomas52@yahoo.com
Web Site Address (If applicable)	
Phone	701-278-1167

List names of co-applicants if this is a joint proposal

MAJOR Directive:

Choose only one response

- Directive A.** Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;
- Directive B.** Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;
- Directive C.** Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and
- Directive D.** Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

Additional Directive:

Choose all that apply

- Directive A.**
- Directive B.**
- Directive C.**
- Directive D.**

Type of organization:

- State Agency
- Political Subdivision
- Tribal Entity
- Tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation.

Abstract/Executive Summary.

Summarize the project, including its objectives, expected results, duration, total project costs and participants. (no more than 500 words)

The Dunseith Development Corporation, under the authority of the City of Dunseith, proposes to upgrade the Park that is located in the hub of the city and is adjacent to the public school. The school is comprised of a high number of Native American students (98%) and serves an ever-growing community. The upgrades will include: resurfacing the basketball courts and adding unbreakable hoops and poles; installing a new self-contained restroom facility, replacing the volleyball nets/poles, and installing new aluminum bleachers. During the summer of 2021, the City of Dunseith worked collaboratively with the Dunseith Public School and the Dunseith Development Corporation to develop a Dunseith Park Plan (5 years). The Plan was presented to the TMBCI Tribal Council for financial support and through tribal resolution committed cash funds of at least 25% of the project. The total budget of the project is \$125,145. The City of Dunseith is requesting \$92,645 from the ND

Outdoor Heritage Fund that is being matched by the tribe for \$32,500 with cash resources. The Dunseith Park Plan has multiples health, social, & economic benefits, including: 1) Promotes physical fitness and exercise and holistic health. 2) Serves a high native population that is economically and socially disadvantaged. 3) Compliments City & Tribal Economic and Housing Initiatives 4) Empowers local youth by being involved in planning and development. 5) Park is adjacent to the schools and is easily accessible. 6) In a safe area that is in close proximity to law enforcement.

Project Duration: \$ 12 months from start to completion

Indicate the intended schedule for drawing down OHF funds.

TMBCI intends to get reimbursed at the completion of project – one year.

Amount of Grant request: 92,645

Total Project Costs: \$ 125,145

Note: in-kind and indirect costs can be used for matching funds.

Amount of Matching Funds: \$ 32,500

A minimum of 25% Match Funding is required. Indicate if the matching funds will be in-kind, indirect or cash. Please provide verification that these matching funds are available for your project. Note that effective as of July 1, 2015 no State General Fund dollars can be used for a match unless funding was legislatively appropriated for that purpose.

Amount of Match	Funding Source	Type of Match (Cash, In-kind or Indirect)
\$ 32,500	TMBCI Tribal Government by resolution	Cash for Basketball systems, volleyball systems, and Bleachers
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		
\$		

Certifications

xO I certify that this application has been made with the support of the governing body and chief executive of my organization.

xO I certify that if awarded grant funding none of the funding will be used for any of the exemptions noted in the back of this application.

Narrative

Organization Information – Briefly summarize your organization’s history, mission, current programs and activities.

Include an overview of your organizational structure, including board, staff and volunteer involvement. (no more than 300 words)

Dunseith is located in North Central North Dakota just off of junction Hwy 3 and Hwy 5/28 in Rolette County-only 14 miles south of the Canadian Border. The population of Dunseith is 783, as of the 2010 census. Area attractions include the International Peace Garden, International Music Camp, Garden Gate Golf Course, Wee'l Turtle, and access to excellent hunting and fishing (all year round) as well as groomed snowmobile trails in the winter months. Under the authority of the City of Dunseith, The Dunseith Development Corporation is tasked with responding to the economic and social needs of the City and its residents. This includes providing opportunities for employment, housing and public support services. A high percentage of Dunseith residents are enrolled members of the TM Chippewa Reservation so maximal efforts are made to have strong collaborations between City officials and Tribal Government. Vision:

The Dunseith Development Corporation will ensure the long-term protection of important natural and cultural heritage values while providing opportunities for compatible outdoor recreation and nature-based education. The park will serve as a day-use park for recreation, leisure and sports, as well as other forms of extensive recreation. The provision of facilities and services will be restricted to a level which will maintain the park's heritage values but still allow the public to enjoy and appreciate the park's natural setting. Park development will occur in areas of the park identified by the management plan as appropriate for the provision of facilities and services

Purpose of Grant – Describe the proposed project identifying how the project will meet the specific directive(s) of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Program

Identify project goals, strategies and benefits and your timetable for implementation. Include information about the need for the project and whether there is urgency for funding. Indicate if this is a new project or if it is replacing funding that is no longer available to your organization. Identify any innovative features or processes of your project. Note: if your proposal provides funding to an individual, the names of the recipients must be reported to the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund. These names will be disclosed upon request.

For tree/shrub/grass plantings: provide a planting plan describing the site design, planting methods, number of trees/shrubs by species and stock size, grass species and future maintenance. A statement certifying that the applicant will adhere to USDA-NRCS tree/shrub/grass planting specifications along with the name of the governmental entity designing the planting may be substituted for a planting plan.

For projects including Section 319 funding: provide in detail the specific best management practices that will be implemented and the specific projects for which you are seeking funding.

For projects including fencing: A minimum cost share of 40% by the recipient is preferred. Include detailed information on the type of fencing to be installed, whether funding is requested for boundary fencing, new or replacement of existing fencing, and/or cross fencing.

The City of Dunseith and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa are working collaboratively to enhance the City Park by refurbishing the basketball and volleyball courts, installing new aluminum bleachers, and adding a new rest room facility.

Located in Rolette County, the Dunseith Community Park contains a relatively natural landscape which includes a basketball court, volleyball nets, open areas for dog walking and a fenced in area with an arbor for seating, and cultural features that are nature-based for a rich outdoor recreation experience. The property was designated in the 1970s as an official Park by the City of Dunseith and is managed by the Dunseith City Commission and City Council.

Despite the lack of facilities or services, public use of the park has increased significantly in the past ten to fifteen years, particularly due to the amenities like the basketball courts. With the growing use of the park has come increasing demands for the provision of facilities and services as well as an enhanced management presence. This largely unmanaged public use has resulted in park values being compromised, particularly the lack of maintenance of the landscape and resources, and a number of undesirable uses which have occurred on an ongoing basis.

With this OHF grant, the Dunseith Development Corporation, under the authority of the City of Dunseith, proposes to upgrade the Park that is located in the hub of the city and is adjacent to the public school.

Goal: To enhance the City of Dunseith Park with essential amenities that will support an ever-growing youth population and provide a safe healthy recreational environment

Objective One: Refurbish existing basketball courts with new cement

Timeline: months 1-9

Objective two: Purchase and erect a rest room facility for health and sanitary reasons.

Timeline: months 1-6

Objective three: Purchase and install new basketball and volleyball systems.

Timeline: months 7-9

Objective four: Purchase and assemble new aluminum bleachers for park patrons and events.

Timeline: months 10-12

- Park Benefits:
- 1) A healthy vibrant community
 - 2) A safe environment with public emergency nearby
 - 3) Enhance the city's aesthetic appeal
 - 4) Located by Dunseith schools so will be widely used
 - 5) Support by both the city of Dunseith and TMBCI tribe

Is this project part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan? xYes No
If yes, provide a copy with the application.

Note: Projects involving buildings and infrastructure will only be considered if part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Please refer to the "Definitions" section at the back of the form for more details.

Management of Project – Provide a description of how you will manage and oversee the project to ensure it is carried out on schedule and in a manner that best ensures its objectives will be met.

Include a brief background and work experience for those managing the project.

The Dunseith city Council commissioned a consulting firm to develop a park management plan. The intent of the plan is to provide a vision for the park and a policy framework to guide park management over the next 5-15 years. It also identifies the actions necessary to support that vision. Local stakeholders have identified 5 management concepts that need to be in place for the Dunseith City Park: 1. To preserve the park's natural settings and to use as a resource for cultural heritage values 2. To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation that are compatible with the emphasis placed on protecting the park's natural setting 3. To enhance public understanding and appreciation of park values with tourism and our economic prosperity in mind 4. To provide facilities and services to enhance visitor enjoyment and park management which includes amenities and services found in most parks across the country 5. To ensure public access, safety, and use.

The primary management objectives for the Dunseith Community Park focuses on protecting natural and cultural heritage values, providing opportunities for compatible forms of outdoor recreation; and developing opportunities for interpretive and ecological education. Management of Dunseith Community Park will contribute to the achievement of City Departmental objectives of safe family outdoor recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism. The Dunseith Community Park will also contribute to the fulfillment of the City's Goals. This is only one facet of a city-wide comprehensive management plan

Evaluation – Describe your plan to document progress and results.

Please be specific on the methods you will utilize to measure success. Note that regular reporting, final evaluation and expenditure reports will be required for every grant awarded.

The City of Dunseith will assign Lyle Poitra, Economic Development Specialist, to compile monthly progress reports and presents them the City of Dunseith and Dunseith Development Corporation. These reports will in turn be submitted to the TMBCI Tribal Government for review. Major performance measures will include timely completion of construction schedule, quality of construction, partnership leveraging, and numbers of Dunseith Park visitors each year

Financial Information

Project Budget – Use the table below to provide an itemized list of project expenses and describe the matching funds being utilized for this project.

Indicate if the matching funds are in the form of cash, indirect costs or in-kind services. The budget should identify all other committed funding sources and the amount of funding from each source. **A minimum of 25% match funding is required.** An application will be scored higher the greater the amount of match funding provided. (See Scoring Form.)

Certain values have been identified for in-kind services as detailed under “Budget Information” at the back of this form. Refer to that section and utilize these values in identifying your matching funds. **NOTE: No indirect costs will be funded. Supporting documentation for project expenses, including bids, must be included or application will be considered incomplete.**

Project Expense	OHF Request	Applicant's Match Share (Cash)	Applicant's Match Share (In-Kind)	Applicant's Match Share (Indirect)	Other Project Sponsor's Share	Total Each Project Expense
Cement Court	\$ 60,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 60,000
Rest Room	\$ 32,645	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 32,645
Basketball sets	\$	\$ 21,600	\$	\$	\$	\$ 21,600
Volleyball sets	\$	\$ 2,500	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,500
Bleachers	\$	\$ 8,400	\$	\$	\$	\$ 8,400
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Costs	\$ 92,645	\$ 32,500	\$	\$	\$	\$ 125,145

Note: Costs for seeding, fencing, pipelines, wells, and cover crops cannot exceed NRCS Field Office Tech Guide without justification. Projects involving perimeter fencing must follow NRCS eligibility standards.

Budget Narrative – Use the space below to provide additional detail regarding project expenses.

A local tribal cement contractor – Wilson Cement Finishing - will refurbish the Park basketball courts that is 50 ft x 90 ft. in diameter.

Work will include:

- Remove existing cement and haul to dump site
- Haul in finishing gravel and level grade the site
- Set up Concrete forms and rebar.
- Pour and finish floor using 6' cement with floating slab.

Fee: 100 man hours x \$60/man hours w/use of equipment

The rest room unit will be purchased and installed by Boom Concrete, Inc. who are based in South Dakota. The Boom Clovermist Double Vault Toilet is self-contained and is sectioned for men and women. The tribe recently purchased two units that will be housed within the tribal park vicinities. The company will set-up and install the rest room for additional fees.

The basketball and volleyball systems and the bleachers will be purchased by Gerrells Sporting Goods that is located in Devils Lake ND.

Six Basketball systems @ \$3,600 each

Two Volleyball systems @ \$1,250 each

Three Bleachers @ \$2,800 each

Sustainability – Indicate how the project will be funded or sustained in future years.

Include information on the sustainability of this project after OHF funds have been expended and whether the sustainability will be in the form of ongoing management or additional funding from a different source.

The Dunseith Development Corporation will continually seek any funding opportunities afforded the city via federal, state, foundation, and private funding. This will involve having pro-active working relationships with a multitude of agencies and organizations locally, statewide, and nationally. The corporation is in the process of preparing a portfolio to complement its Dunseith Park Plan and will be distributed to all potential funding agencies. Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

Partial Funding – Indicate how the project will be affected if less funding is available than that requested.

The Dunseith Development Corporation has been advocating for funds to compliment the development of Dunseith Park. The Park is one of the city's primary assets and was given a top priority for financial and governmental support. The City of Dunseith, in a meeting with several Tribal Council representative, agreed to commit any expenditures necessary to complete Phase I of the Dunseith Park upgrade. If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership

Partnership Recognition - If you are a successful recipient of Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars, how would you recognize the Outdoor Heritage Fund partnership? ** There must be signage at the location of the project acknowledging OHF funding when appropriate.*

The City of Dunseith has access to all local media such as the Turtle Mountain Times & Turtle Mountain Star newspapers, tribal radio KEYA-FM radio, The City of Dunseith Park Upgrade project will take advantage of this opportunity and will assure that the ND Outdoor Heritage fund will receive recognition and promotional coverage within these media streams. A plaque recognizing all financial partners will be mounted at the entrance to the Dunseith Park complex.

Awarding of Grants - Review the appropriate sample contract for your organization on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm>.

Can you meet all the provisions of the sample contract? Yes No

If there are provisions in that contract that your organization is unable to meet, please indicate below what those provisions would be:

ABOUT OHF:

The purpose of the North Dakota Outdoor Heritage Fund is to provide funding to state agencies, tribal governments, political subdivisions, and nonprofit organizations, with higher priority given to projects that enhance **conservation** practices in this state by:

Directive A. Providing access to private and public lands for sportsmen, including projects that create fish and wildlife habitat and provide access for sportsmen;

Directive B. Improving, maintaining and restoring water quality, soil conditions, plant diversity, animal systems and by supporting other practices of stewardship to enhance farming and ranching;

Directive C. Developing, enhancing, conserving and restoring wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands; and

Directive D. Conserving natural areas and creating other areas for recreation through the establishment and development of parks and other recreation areas.

EXEMPTIONS

Outdoor Heritage Fund grants may not be used to finance the following:

- Litigation;
- Lobbying activities;
- Any activity that would interfere, disrupt, or prevent activities associated with surface coal mining operations; sand, gravel, or scoria extraction activities; oil and gas operations; or other energy facility or infrastructure development;
- The acquisition of land or to encumber any land for a term longer than twenty years; or
- Projects outside this state or projects that are beyond the scope of defined activities that fulfill the purposes of Chapter 54-17.8 of the North Dakota Century Code.

OHF funds may not be used, except after a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission, to finance:

- A completed project or project commenced before the grant application is submitted;
- A feasibility or research study;
- Maintenance costs;
- A paving project for a road or parking lot;
- A swimming pool or aquatic park;
- Personal property that is not affixed to the land;
- Playground equipment, except that grant funds may be provided for up to 25% of the cost of the equipment not exceeding \$10,000 per project and all playground equipment grants may not exceed 5% of the total grants per year (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- Staffing or outside consultants except for costs for staffing or an outside consultant to design and implement an approved project based on the documented need of the applicant and the expenditures may not exceed 5% of the grant to a grantee if the grant exceeds \$250,000 and expenditures may not exceed 10% of the grant to a grantee if the grant is \$250,000 or less (see Definitions/Clarifications for how this will be calculated);
- A building except for a building that is included as part of a comprehensive conservation plan for a new or expanded recreational project (see Definitions/Clarifications for definition of comprehensive conservation plan and new or expanded recreational project); or
- A project in which the applicant is not directly involved in the execution and completion of the project.

The goal of the Industrial Commission is that at a minimum 15% of the funding received for a biennium will be given priority for recreation projects that meet Directive D.

The following projects are not eligible for funding, unless there is a finding of exceptional circumstances by the Industrial Commission include:

- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor ice rinks,
- Construction or refurbishment of indoor/outdoor athletic courts and sports fields,
- Other substantially similar facilities.
- Infrastructure that is not part of a comprehensive conservation plan.
- Projects not meeting a minimum funding request of \$2,500.

Budget Information

In-kind services used to match the request for Outdoor Heritage Fund dollars shall be valued as follows:

- Labor costs \$15.00 an hour
- Land costs Average rent costs for the county as shown in the most recent publication of the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Services, North Dakota Field Office
- Permanent Equipment Any equipment purchased must be listed separately with documentation showing actual cost. (For example: playground equipment)
- Equipment usage Actual documentation
- Seed & Seedlings Actual documentation

- Transportation Mileage at federal rate
- Supplies & materials Actual documentation

More categories will be added as we better understand the types of applications that will be submitted. We will use as our basis for these standards other State and Federal programs that have established rates. For example, the North Dakota Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program has established rates. If your project includes work that has an established rate under another State Program, please use those rates and note your source.

Definitions/Clarifications:

Building - Defined as “A structure with a roof either with walls or without walls and is attached to the ground in a permanent nature.”

Comprehensive Conservation Plan - Defined as “A detailed plan that has been formally adopted by the governing board which includes goals and objectives--both short and long term, must show how this building will enhance the overall conservation goals of the project and the protection or preservation of wildlife and fish habitat or natural areas.” This does not need to be a complex multi-page document. It could be included as a part of the application or be an attachment.

New and Expanded Recreational Project means that the proposed building cannot be a replacement of a current building. The proposed building must also be related to either a new or expanded recreational project--either an expansion in land or an expansion of an existing building or in the opportunities for recreation at the project site.

Playground equipment calculation - Only the actual costs of the playground equipment (a bid or invoice showing the amount of the equipment costs must be provided) - cannot include freight or installation or surface materials or removal of old equipment, etc.

Staffing/Outside Consultants Costs - If you are requesting OHF funding for staffing or for an outside consultant, you must provide information in your application on the need for OHF funding to cover these costs. For example, if you are an entity that has engineering staff you must explain why you don't have sufficient staff to do the work or if specific expertise is needed or whatever the reason is for your entity to retain an outside consultant. If it is a request for reimbursement for staff time then a written explanation is required in the application of why OHF funding is needed to pay for the costs of that staff member(s)' time. **The budget form must reflect on a separate line item the specific amount that is being requested for staffing and/or the hiring of an outside consultant.** This separate line item will then be used to make the calculation of 5% or 10% as outlined in the law. Note that the calculation will be made on the grant less the costs for the consultant or staff.

Maintenance – Activities that preserve or keep infrastructure in a given existing condition, including repairs. Repair means to restore to sound condition after damage, to renew or refresh; except repairs due to damage caused by Acts of God.

Scoring of Grants

Oral Presentation. Please note that you will be given an opportunity to make a ten-minute Oral Presentation at a meeting of the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board. These presentations are strongly encouraged.

Open Record. Please note that your application and any attachments will be open records as defined by law and will be posted on the Industrial Commission/Outdoor Heritage Fund website.

All applications will be scored by the Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board after your ten-minute oral presentation. The ranking form that will be used by the Board is available on the website at <http://www.nd.gov/ndic/outdoor-infopage.htm> .

Awarding of Grants

All decisions on requests will be reported to applicants no later than 30 days after Industrial Commission consideration. The Commission can set a limit on duration of an offer on each application or if there isn't a specific date indicated in the application for implementation of the project, then the applicant has until the next Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board regular meeting to sign the contract and get the project underway or the commitment for funding will be terminated and the applicant may resubmit for funding. Applicants whose proposals have been approved will receive a contract outlining the terms and conditions of the grant.

Responsibility of Recipient

The recipient of any grant from the Industrial Commission must use the funds awarded for the specific purpose described in the grant application and in accordance with the contract. The recipient cannot use any of the funds for the purposes stated under Exemptions on the first page of this application.

If you have any questions about the application, the Commission can be reached at 701-328-3722 or outdoorheritage@nd.gov.

Revised: November 4, 2019, April 12, 2023

BOOM

Concrete, Inc.

Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: lfox@boomcon.com

Boom Clovermist Vault Toilets

Toilet Style



Clovermist Double
\$22,000.00

Clovermist Double:
With Chase \$25,500.00

Roof Color

Other color options available upon request



Autumn Brown/Teakwood



Federal Standard Brown



Teakwood/Teakwood



Cedarwood/Teakwood



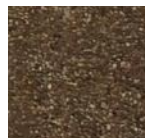
Deep Charcoal/Deep Char-



Sandstone /Teakwood

Wall Texture

Please see page 3 for our Standard Exterior options for the Clovermist Toilet models.



Exposed Aggregate



Board Batt w/LapSiding Federal Stanard



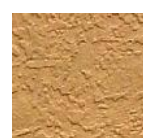
Non Stained Colonial Dry Stack



Barnwood /Stained Colonial Dry Stack



Colonial Dry Stack-Stained



Stucco Sandstone



Barnwood-Sandstone



Replace this...
with a BOOM!




BOOM

Concrete, Inc.

Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: lfox@boomcon.com

Boom Clovermist Additional Options

Click to Select	Toilet Options/ Prices	Toilet Option Pictures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chain Door Strap \$ 138.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plastic Urinal \$ 75.00 /each	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Waste Receptacle \$ 270.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other Option Exterior wall texture—Barnwood	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other Option 3% Tero Fee (if applies)	950.85
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation \$ <u>4,375.00</u>	Delivery to Belcourt ND
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Full Installation \$ <u>3,000.00</u>	Digging & backfilling for the vault

Click to Select	Toilet Options/ Prices	Toilet Option Pictures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Raptor Vent Screen/Rain Cap \$250.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Double Plastic Vault Liner \$ 1,500.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solar Light Kit \$750.00	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gojo Purell Hand Sanitizer Dispenser \$ 70.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solar Vent Fan \$886.00	

Total Price Per Unit = \$32,645.85

LOCATION OF TOILET:
Various areas around Belcourt ND

Boom Concrete Sales Associate:

Signature _____ Date _____

Customer:

Signature _____ Date _____

BOOM

Concrete, Inc.

Boom Concrete, Inc.
220 Girard Avenue
PO Box 437
Newell, SD 57760

Toll Free: 800-464-2600
Telephone: 605-456-2600
Fax: 605-456-6060
Website: www.boomcon.com
Email: lfox@boomcon.com

Boom Clovermist Double Vault Toilets

Other texture and color options available upon request

Exterior wall textures and colors can be custom made to match specifications



All Double models come with Barnwood Exterior unless otherwise specified.



Wilson Concrete Finishing

Native Owned and TERO Licensed

Proprietor: Cole Wilson

Dunseith Main St. N

Cell contact: 701-498-2069

Quote for Services	
Refurbishing of Dunseith Park Basketball Courts: 50 ft x 90 ft.	
Work to be rendered:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Remove existing cement and haul to dump site- Haul in finishing gravel and level grade the site- Set up Concrete forms and rebar.- Pour and finish floor using 6' cement with floating slab.	
Fee: 100 man hours x \$60/man hours w/use of equipment	
Total Cost:	\$60,000

Account Statement

Gerrells Sports Center

Account	Dunseith Parks and Rec.
Account Number	944
Statement Starting Date	09/01/2022
Statement Closing Date	05/01/2023

Send Payments To:

Gerrells Sports Center
1004 South Washington Street
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

Account Summary	
Previous Balance	\$0.00
- Payments/Credits	\$7,500.00
+ Purchases/Charges	\$32,500.00
= New Balance	\$25,000.00

Payment Information	
New Balance	\$25,000.00
Current Payment Due	\$0.00
Due Date	2023-05-31

Amount Paid:

 Check Number:

 Date Paid:

Transactions

Date	ID	Description	Credits	Charges
09/12	39546	(3 @ 2800.00) BISON 21' 4 TIER WEATHER BEATER OUTDOOR BLEACHERS (56 SEATS) # BLO2104 (2 @ 1250.00) BISON ALUMINUM RECREATIONAL OUTDOOR VOLLEYBALL SYSTEM #SVB2000A (6 @ 3600.00) BISON HANGTIME ADJUSTABLE OUTDOOR BASKETBALL SYSTEMS 42" X 72" POLY BACKBOARD # PR98UHT (1 @ 0.00) FREE FREIGHT		\$32,500.00
11/22	46312		\$7,500.00	

Payment Slip - Return With Payment

Gerrells Sports Center

Account	Customer Credit Account
New Balance	\$25,000.00
Amount Due	\$0.00
Due Date	2023-05-31

Amount
Enclosed:

\$, , .

Make checks payable to: Gerrells Sports Center

Dunseith Parks and Rec.
3959 Sky Dancer Way
Dunseith, North Dakota 58329

Gerrells Sports Center
1004 South Washington Street
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

Dunseith City Park Plan



**Prepared by Dr. Shane M. Martin
& Lyle Poitra (S and L Native Consulting)**

May 10, 2021

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INTRODUCTION

Dunseith is located in North Central North Dakota just off of junction Hwy 3 and Hwy 5/281 in Rolette County-only 14 miles south of the Canadian Border. The population of Dunseith is 783, as of the 2010 census. Area attractions include the International Peace Garden, International Music Camp, Garden Gate Golf Course, Wee'l Turtle, and access to excellent hunting and fishing (all year round) as well as groomed snowmobile trails in the winter months.

Parks are a part of every small community across the United States, and those parks have some form of meaning to each community whether it be cultural, rich ancestry, or the unique blend of heritage culminated among those living within that community.

Parks attract tourists, fill hotel rooms and bring customers to local stores and restaurants. As community signature pieces, parks offer a marketing tool for cities to attract businesses through city wide conventions (Sherer, 2006).

Furthermore, Homebuyers prefer homes close to parks, open space, and greenery. City parks encourage active lifestyles and reduce health costs; studies show that physical activity can reduce or prevent many physical and mental health problems. Parks also reduce the costs of healthcare: maintaining a healthy weight saves \$1,500 per person in healthcare costs per year (City Parks Alliance, 2021).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Located in Rolette County, the Dunseith Community Park contains a relatively natural landscape which includes a basketball court, volleyball nets, open areas for dog walking and a fenced in area with an arbor for seating, and cultural features that are nature-based for a rich outdoor recreation experience. The property was designated in the 1970s as an official Park by the City of Dunseith and is managed by the Dunseith City Commission and City Council. City parks increase community engagement and reduce crime. Planning and programming that engages residents in the design and of their local parks fosters a sense of community and helps ensure that the parks reflect the needs of the community (City Park Alliance, 2021).

Despite the lack of facilities or services, public use of the park has increased significantly in the past ten to fifteen years, particularly due to the amenities like the basketball courts. With the growing use of the park has come increasing demands for the provision of facilities and services as well as an enhanced management presence. This largely unmanaged public use has resulted in park values being compromised, particularly the lack of maintenance of the landscape and resources, and a number of undesirable uses which have occurred on an ongoing basis. To address these issues, the Dunseith city Council have commissioned S and L Native Consulting to develop a park management plan. The intent of the plan is to provide a vision for the park and a policy framework to guide park management over the next 5-15 years. It also identifies the actions necessary to support that vision.

City parks strengthen local economies and create job opportunities. Parks attract residents and businesses, increase revenue for cities, spur private investment, and increase job opportunities (City Park Alliance, 2021).

Local stakeholders have identified 5 management concepts that need to be in place for the Dunseith City Park:

1. To preserve the park's natural settings and to use as a resource for cultural heritage values
2. To provide opportunities for outdoor recreation that are compatible with the emphasis placed on protecting the park's natural setting
3. To enhance public understanding and appreciation of park values with tourism and our economic prosperity in mind
4. To provide facilities and services to enhance visitor enjoyment and park management which includes amenities and services found in most parks across the country
5. To ensure public access, safety, and use

An emphasis on outdoor recreation and different stages of development for the park's diverse natural and cultural heritage values will complete this plan. These efforts may include development of an information brochure, on-site interpretive signage and special event programming, stations along the 1- mile bike path and walking path. Opportunities for outdoor recreation will largely be associated with activities supported by a proposed community calendar of events.

Facilities and services will be limited to the provision of public parking and pedestrian access, an inter-connected system of bike path/walking paths, picnic/open space areas, playground equipment, outdoor volleyball site, renovated basketball courts, bathrooms, arbor and outdoor staging area for a carnival or bandstand. Most of the time, the desire to go to a destination on a pleasure trip is stimulated by its attractions (American Planning Association, 2021).

Public parks are often the "engine" that drives tourism in many communities (American Planning Association, 2021). City parks and open space improve our physical and psychological health, strengthen our communities, and make our cities and neighborhoods more attractive places to live and work. Numerous studies have shown the social, environmental, economic, and health benefits parks bring to a city and its people. For example, they attract tourists, serve as community signature pieces, offer a marketing tool for cities to attract businesses and conventions and host festivals, concerts and athletics events (Sherer, 2006).

VISION

The Dunseith Community Park will ensure the long-term protection of important natural and cultural heritage values while providing opportunities for compatible outdoor recreation and nature-based education. The park will serve as a day-use park for recreation, leisure and sports, as well as other forms of extensive recreation. The provision of facilities and services will be restricted to a level which will maintain the park's heritage values but still allow the public to enjoy and appreciate the park's natural setting. Park development will occur in areas of the park identified by the management plan as appropriate for the provision of facilities and services

PARK MANAGEMENT ELEMENTS

The primary management objectives for the Dunseith Community Park focuses on protecting natural and cultural heritage values, providing opportunities for compatible forms of outdoor recreation; and developing opportunities for interpretive and ecological education.

Management of Dunseith Community Park will contribute to the achievement of City Departmental objectives of safe family outdoor recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism. The Dunseith Community Park will also contribute to the fulfillment of the City's Goals. This is only one facet of a city-wide comprehensive management plan as discussed below. See City Wide infrastructure pictures in **Appendices 1**.

A comprehensive management plan shall be adopted and amended with public participation (local stakeholders) for the best interest of the community. See **Appendices 2** for local stakeholder signatures and support letter.

A comprehensive management plan can also be completed through a community wide strategic planning meeting which develops a MAP, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, and set of TIMELINES. A sample comprehensive plan below has 9 elements as follows:

1. A land use element designating the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of land.
2. A housing element ensuring the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods.
3. A capital facility plan element.
4. A utilities element consisting of the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines.
5. A Rural element.
6. A transportation element that implements, and is consistent with, the land use element.
7. An economic development element establishing local goals, policies, objectives, and provisions for economic growth and vitality and a high quality of life.
8. A park and recreation element that implements, and is consistent with, the capital facilities plan element as it relates to park and recreation facilities.
9. An assessment piece on when the park plan will be re-evaluated consistently every 5 years

TOURISM

The North Dakota Tourism Division uses research to strategically analyze visitor activity, interest, market share, target markets, advertising effectiveness (ROI) and more (ND Tourism, 2021).

The following information is provided by the North Dakota Tourism Division for year 2020:

- ND had 22 million annual visitors
- In 2020 3 billion was spent in ND by outside tourists
- ND had more than 3,000 businesses and organizations related to tourism and 42,000 jobs related to tourism
- ND had 300 million dollars in visitor paid taxes
- Rolette County had 16-30 million tourists spending in 2020

Dunseith is located in North Central North Dakota at the base of the Turtle Mountains which is considered a "four seasons playground". The area is well known for its recreational activities, hunting, fishing, water sports, snowmobiling, cross country skiing with trails and ski slope in the Lake Metigoshe area which is a well know travel destination (City web, 2021).

The International Peace Garden is located 14 miles North of Dunseith on ND Hwy 3 and US Hwy 281 on the Canadian Border and is one of the principal tourist areas in the State. There is an abundance of activities year around for you to enjoy, including the International Music Camp. See their Website listed below for all the details. Adjacent to the Peace Garden is a 24-hour Customs & Immigration Station which accommodates business and pleasure travelers (City web, 2021).

BUDGET

1. Restoration of Basketball Courts.....	\$ 45,850
2. Outdoor Basketball Standards.....	\$ 19,200
3. Striping Lines for Basketball.....	\$ 6,308
4. 2 Sets of 54 Seat Capacity Bleachers.....	\$ 4,300
5. Set VB Poles Standards and Parking Lot Restoration.....	\$ 15,000
6. Volleyball Standards.....	\$ 2,200
7. 1 Mile Bike Path Concrete.....	\$120,240
8. New PlayGround Equipment.....	\$ 72,294
Total.....	\$285,392

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

1. Restoration of Basketball Courts-For this reason, the plan initiates the process to replace the concrete where existing basketball hoops are. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
2. Put up new basketball standards to include one section of lower basketball standards at the west end of the courts for younger kids to enjoy. Three (3) sets of new standards. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
3. The plan will also include basketball court lines painted on the new surface. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
4. The plan includes 2 sets of 54 capacity Bleachers. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
5. Make amenities safer for those within the confines of the park. Remove all rotten high line poles used for parking barriers. Replace with concrete parking blocks on the east side and north side of the complex. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
6. Costs for Volleyball Standards. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
7. A 1-mile bike bath and physical fitness stations along with city cultural signage, history heritage signage, and other (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)
8. A new commercial playground equipment set will be the main attraction of the renovated park along with phases of development. (See **Appendices 3** for Quote and Pictures)

CONCLUSION AND PHASE 2 PLANS

The Dunseith Park Plan will be a ‘working’ document that will be driven by local youth and supported by a network of “caring” city and tribal officials and representatives. The Plan will continually evolve in stages to coincide with the City’s ability to support the project from conceptualization through completion. Maintenance and sustainability will also be of high consideration to assure safety and visual appeal.

The Park Plan will guide the Dunseith community in their goal of sustaining and enhancing their City Park that has recreational and health value. The Plan also benefits the community socially and economically:

- Serves a high growing native population and economically deprived region with health disparities.
- MSN.com rated Rolette County (including township of Dunseith) as the 5th poorest county in the nation.
- Rolette county unemployment is at 25.5%.
- 27.6% of the total population of the Reservation is below the age of 15, and only 9.1% of the population is over the age of 64.
- The prevalence of diabetes and childhood obesity is extremely high; Rolette County ranks 47th out of 49 North Dakota Counties ranked in overall health.
- Compliments City & Tribal Economic and Housing Initiatives
- Rolette County and the Tribe have adopted Tourism and Scenic By-Way Plans to capitalize on the abundance of Natural Resources in Rolette County.
- The Rolette County & Tribal Housing Authorities oversee current and new housing development.
- The City of Dunseith is working with county and state stakeholder to develop a comprehensive five (5) year Economic & Housing Plan.
- Dunseith is in a federally designated Promise-Reap-HUB Zone that provide tax incentives for industry doing business with the City.
- Empowers Local Youth
- Strengthens Partnership among youth-serving organizations by formalizing and structuring youth associations and activities.
- Decision making is made at the local “grassroots level by locally sanctioned youth groups.
- Established and emerging youth groups are supported by city and tribal resolutions.
- Social Media has been effective method of reaching out to youth county-wide.

Conclusive Statement:

“We, the City of Dunseith, will continually enhance its Park Area(s) for our youth and patrons and greatly appreciate the financial support of potential partners in this highly beneficial endeavor”

Future Development

The City of Dunseith, working collaboratively with its youth group, have identified the following needs to improve its Park Area and serve the ever-increasing number of youth and patrons.

1. Rest Rooms
2. Park Benches, Grills to the Main Park
3. 1-Mile Bike Path (Only if funding cannot be secured for Phase 2)
4. Etc...



INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NORTH DAKOTA
OUTDOOR HERITAGE FUND ADVISORY BOARD

Governor
Doug Burgum
Attorney General
Drew H. Wrigley
Agriculture Commissioner
Doug Goehring

Friday, June 16, 2023

Beach Community Center – 10:00 am CDT/9:00 am MST
153 East Main Street, Beach, ND

Microsoft Teams Link:

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Or call in (audio only)

[+1 701-328-0950,,117924185#](#)

Pre-Meeting Tour – Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Site – 8:00 am CDT/7:00 am MST

West End of Medora Musical Parking Lot, 3422 Chateau Road, Medora, ND

Pre-Meeting Tour – Odland Dam – 9:00 am CDT/8:00 am MST

Odland Dam, 9 miles north of Beach, North Dakota

Outdoor Heritage Fund Advisory Board Meeting – 10:00 am CDT/9:00 am MST

Beach Community Center, 153 East Main Street, Beach, ND

I. Call to Order – *Robert Kuylen, Chairman*

II. Administrative Business

- Determination of Quorum – *Robert Kuylen,*
- Consideration of October 14, 2023 meeting minutes** (Attachment A)
- Outdoor Heritage Fund (OHF) Financial Report (Attachment B) – *Reice Haase*
- Completion of Conflict-of-Interest Forms, if any (Attachment C) – *Robert Kuylen*

(approximately 10:30 a.m. CDT/9:30 a.m. MST)

III. Presentations:

- 22-3 (D) Coyote Clay Target League: Coyote Clay Target Range, \$293,158 – *Penny Slagle, League President*
- 22-1 (D) City of Napoleon: Napoleon Pedestrian Trail, \$1,050,000 – *Bob Humann*
- 22-2 (C) McLean County Water Resource District: Katz Dam Fish Passage, \$112,572.75 – *Lynn Oberg, Board Chair*
- 22-4 (C) National Wild Turkey Federation: Turkeys Enhancing Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat – *Clayton Lenk, District Biologist*

Break (5 minutes)

(approximately 11:35 a.m. CDT/10:35 a.m. MST)

- 22-5 (B) North Dakota Conservation District Employees Association: North Dakota Statewide Tree Planting Initiative, \$2,550,000 – *Sarah Tunge, Manager*

Brian Amundson
Brad Erickson
Ex-officio:

Joseph Carlson
Tyler Jacobson
Tom Claeys

Patsy Crooke
Dana Kaldor
Rhonda Kelsch

David Dewald
Randy Kreil
Cody Schulz

Tyler Dokken, **Vice Chair**
Robert Kuylen, **Chair**
Jeb Williams

Jay Elkin
Rachel Retterath

6. 22-6 (C) Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Foundation: TRPL Prairie Enhancement Land Management Phase I – *Kelli Gardner, Corporation and Foundation Relations*
7. 22-7 (B) Pembina County Historical Society: Pembina County Community Orchard – *Lillian Stegman, Master Gardener-in-Charge*
8. 22-8 (C) North Dakota Wildlife Federation: The Conservation Capacity Program – *John Bradley, Executive Director*

(approximately 1:00 p.m. CDT/12:00 p.m. MST)
Break for Lunch (20 minutes)

(approximately 1:20 p.m. CDT/12:20 p.m. MST)

9. 22-9 (C) North Dakota Natural Resources Trust: North Dakota Partners for Wildlife Project 3 – *Terry Albee, Business Manager*
10. 22-10 (A) American Foundation for Wildlife: Howard Oppeward Landing Improvements – *Kyle Vetter, President*
11. 22-11 (D) Williams County Parks: Epping Springbrook Dam Algae Control – *Jeremy Ludlum, Parks Director*
12. 22-12 (D) Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa: TMBCI Belcourt Lake Rejuvenation Phase II – *Jeff Desjarlais, Jr., TMBCI Natural Resources Director*
13. 22-13 (D) City of Dunseith: Dunseith Park Improvement Project – *Les Thomas, Tribal Tourism Consultant*

(approximately 3:00 p.m. CDT/2:00 p.m. MST)
IV. Public Comment on Applications

(approximately 3:30 p.m. CDT/2:30 p.m. MST)

V. General Discussion by the OHF Advisory Board on the Grant Round 22 applications; completion of Scoring Form, Ranking Form and **OHF Advisory Board vote on Funding Award Recommendations***

(approximately 4:00 p.m. CDT/3:00 p.m. MST)

X. Tentative Dates and Venue for next OHF Advisory Board meeting: October 5th, 6th, 12th, or 13th, 2023

XII. Other Business

XIII. Adjournment

*requires roll call votes